



GAUDEO

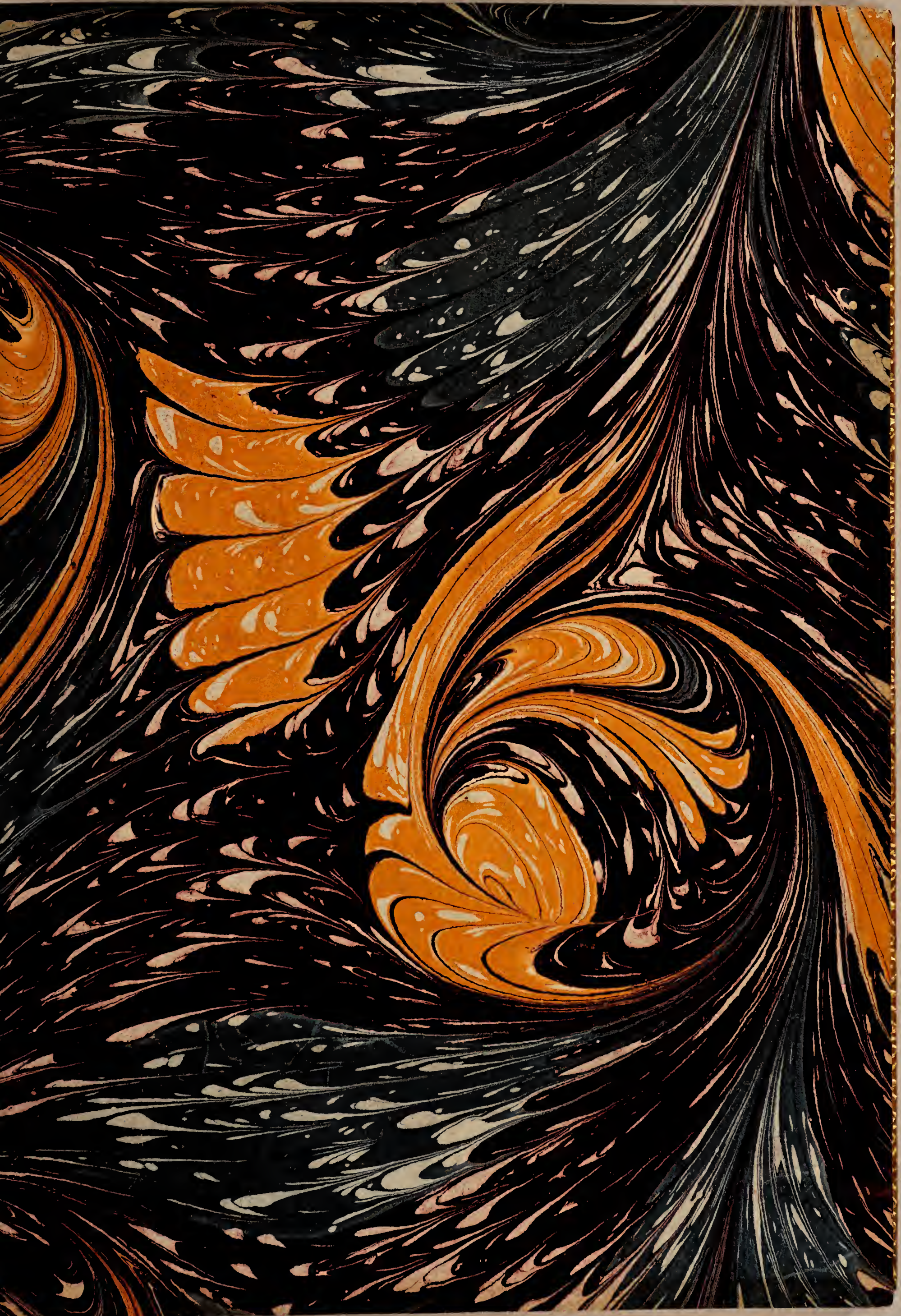


W. H. B.

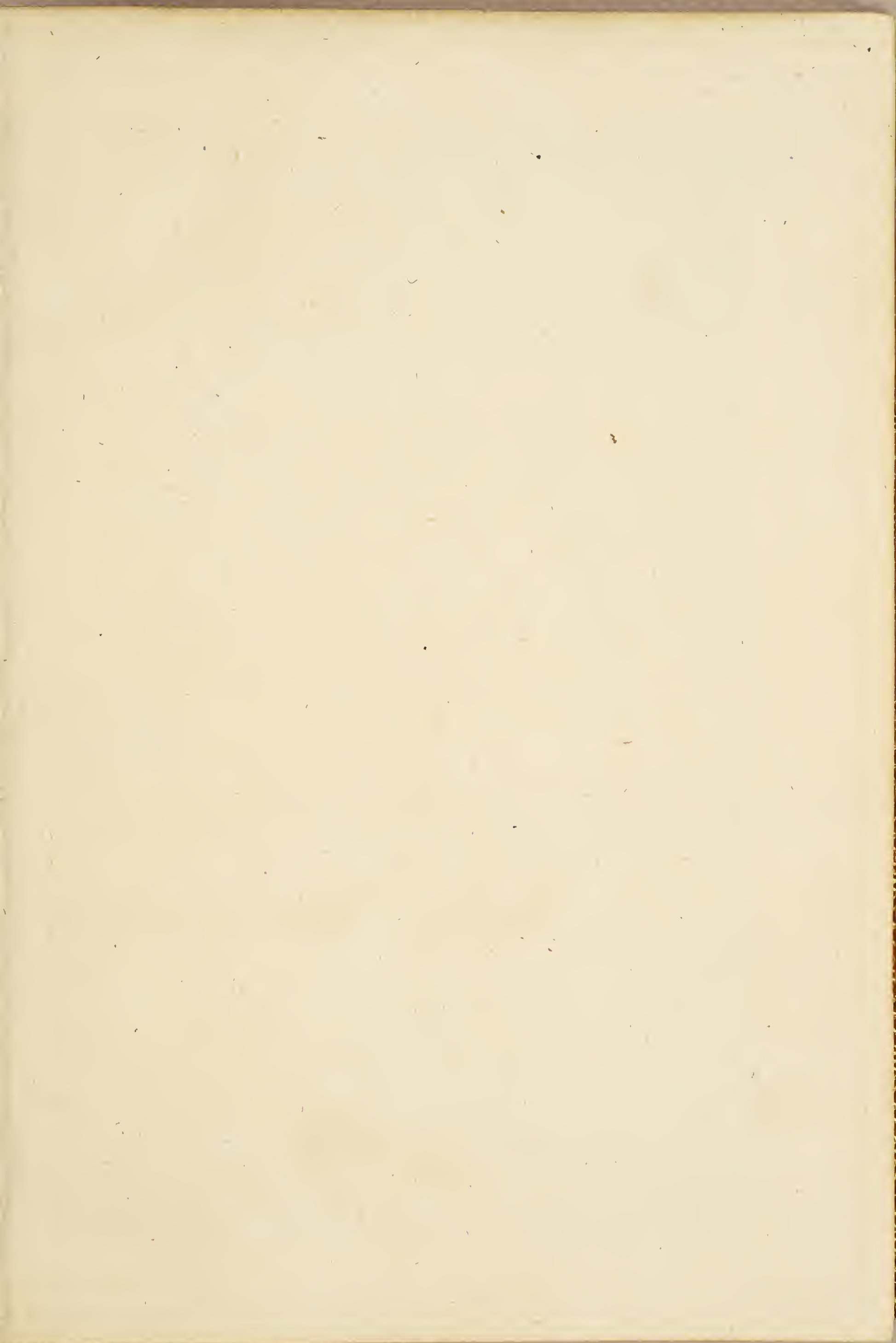




John Carter Brown.



W.D. / s g+c
n.y. ?

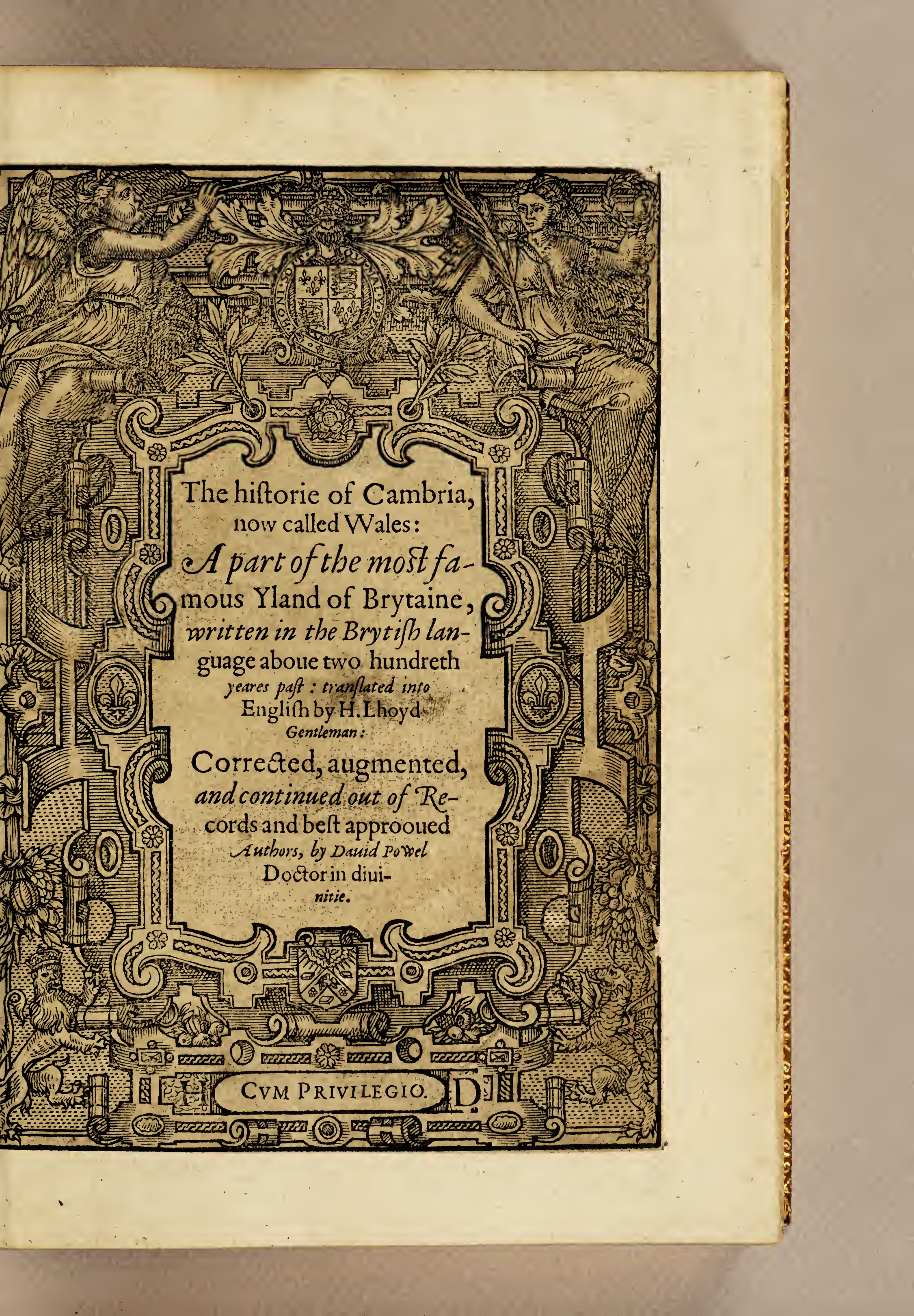


1727

0

Reflexion le Madoc and American.

p. 227

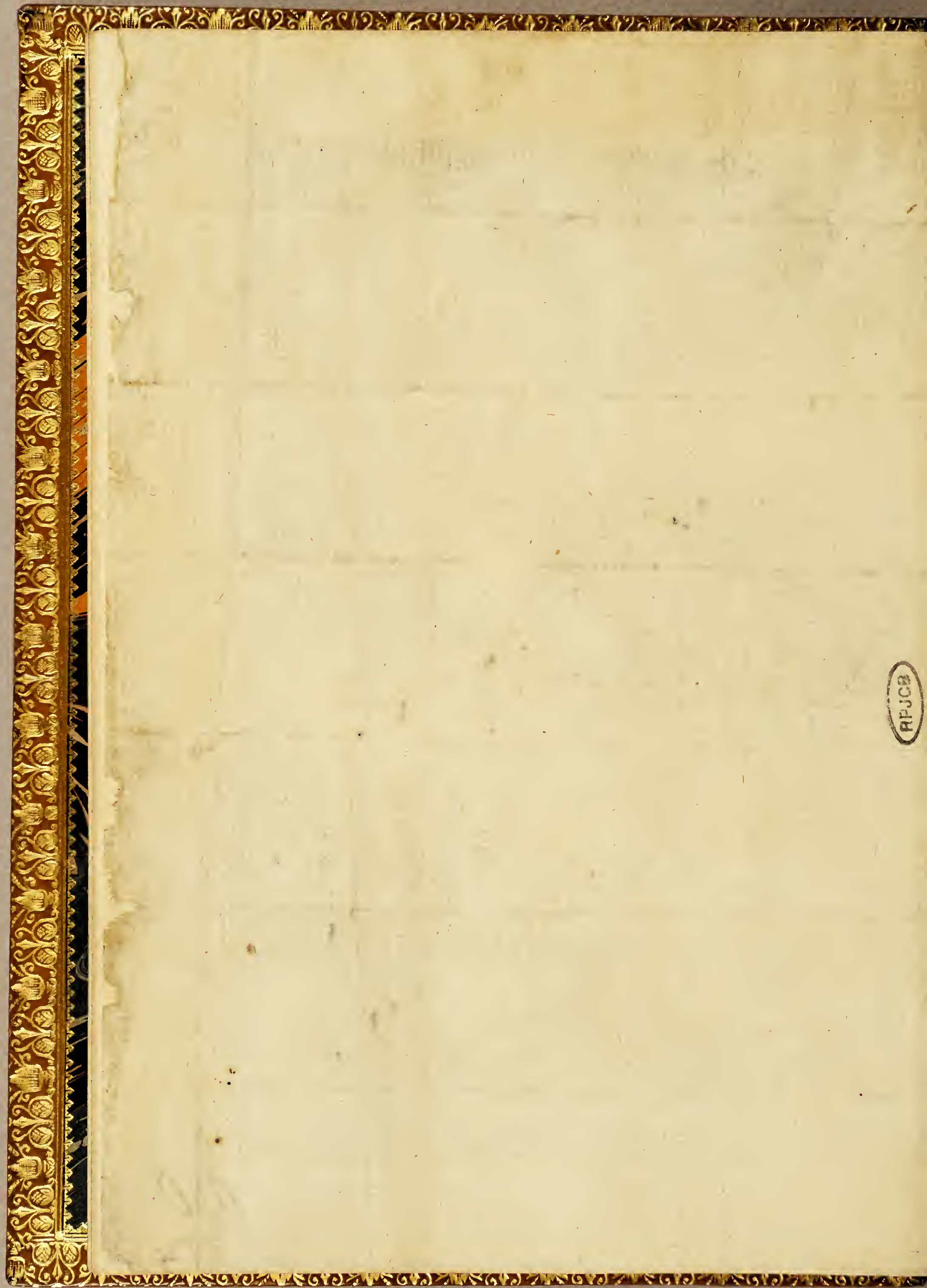
The page is framed by a highly decorative border. At the top, two figures, possibly personifications of Wales and England, are shown in profile, holding a shield that features a crown and a lion. Below them, a central crest is visible. The border is filled with intricate scrollwork, floral motifs, and various heraldic symbols, including fleur-de-lis and lions. The overall style is characteristic of 17th-century book ornamentation.

The historie of Cambria,
now called Wales:

*A part of the most fa-
mous Yland of Brytaine,
written in the Brytish lan-
guage aboue two hundreth
yeares past : translated into
English by H. Lhoyd
Gentleman :*

Corrected, augmented,
*and continued out of Re-
cords and best approoued
Authors, by David Powel
Doctor in diui-
nitie.*

CVM PRIVILEGIO. D



RFJCB



To the Right worshipfull
Sir Philip Sydney knight.



Tis the
 maner of most
 writers (Right
 worshipfull) in
 dedicating of
 their bookes,
 to praise and
 extoll the ver-
 tues and no-
 ble qualities

of such men as they choose to be the patrons
 of their works, whereby to winne some credit
 and countenance to themselues: the which
 thing I see to be doone by a great number of
 writers (as well strangers as countrey men)
 who haue set out the praise and commendati-
 on of your noble gifts: I am therefore at this
 time to direct my stile the rather to admonish

¶.ij.

you

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

you how to emploie and vse the same, to that end that they are bestowed vpon you, than otherwise vanelie with suspicion of flatterie to speake of them. And first I would haue you to consider with your selfe, that you haue receiued all the good gifts you haue at the hands of almighty God, who is the giuer of all goodnesse, for the which your dutie is to render most humble and hartie thanks vnto his diuine maiestie. The end also for the which they are giuen vnto you, is at no time to be forgotten, that is, the setting forth of the glorie of God, & the benefit of your countrie. Call also to remembrance, that they be talents deliuered vnto you of credit to vse for a time, for the which you must render an account whensoever it pleaseth the owner to call you to it: the more you haue, the greater your account will be; for he that hath receiued fise talents is further to be charged than he which hath receiued but one; and he that hath receiued ten, deeper than he that hath receiued but fise. Vse them therefore and hide them not in a napkin, for they are the better for the wearing; the more you vse them, the more they will increase; the more you laie out, the richer you shalbe. Haue alwaies before your eies the
glorie

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

glorie of God, neuer forget the same in anie thing you doo : seeke the wcale publike of your countrie, labour to doo it good in anie thing you may, while you haue time so to doo: for you haue but a while to remaine heere, a-waie you must go after the common course of nature. Let the remembrance of your account when your stewardships is ended, be neuer out of your mind. These be the cheefe points leading the right path to true nobilitie : these you shall find set out at large in that booke, wherewithall you are most delighted.

For the putting of these things in practise, I am to laie downe two examples for you to imitate, the which (because they are domesti-call) ought to mooue you to be the more willing to follow them. The one in your own noble father, who alwaies hath beene and yet is more inclined and bent to doo good to his countrie, than to benefit or enrich himselfe, as Wales and Ireland, beside his owne can beare him witnesse. The other in your honorable father in lawe, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, hir Maiesties cheefe Secretarie, a man for his zeale of Gods glorie, and loue towards them that feare God vnfainedlie, well knowne to the world. Follow their steps, with the remem-

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

brance of that noble house, out of the which you are descended by your honourable mother, and then you cannot doo amisse. Labour by the example of your father to discover and bring to light, the acts of the famous men of elder times, who with conference of the estate and gouernment of all ages, will bring you to the perfect experience of those things that you haue learned out of *Aristotle, Plato,* and *Cicero*, by your trauell in philosophie. Your father, with his great expenses and labour, hauing procured & gotten to his hands the histories of Wales and Ireland (which countries for manie yeeres with great loue and commendation he gouerned) committed vnto me this of Wales, to be set forth in print, with direction to proceed therein, and necessarie bookes for the dooing thereof. And although I was vnsufficient for dooing of it, yet I haue doone mine indeuour, and now doo present the same vnto your worship, as by good reason due to the sonne and heire of him that was the procurer and bringer of it to light: desiring you to accept it with as good will as the same is offered vnto you, and so following the godlie zeale, loue of the common wealth, and care to doo it good, of so noble
and

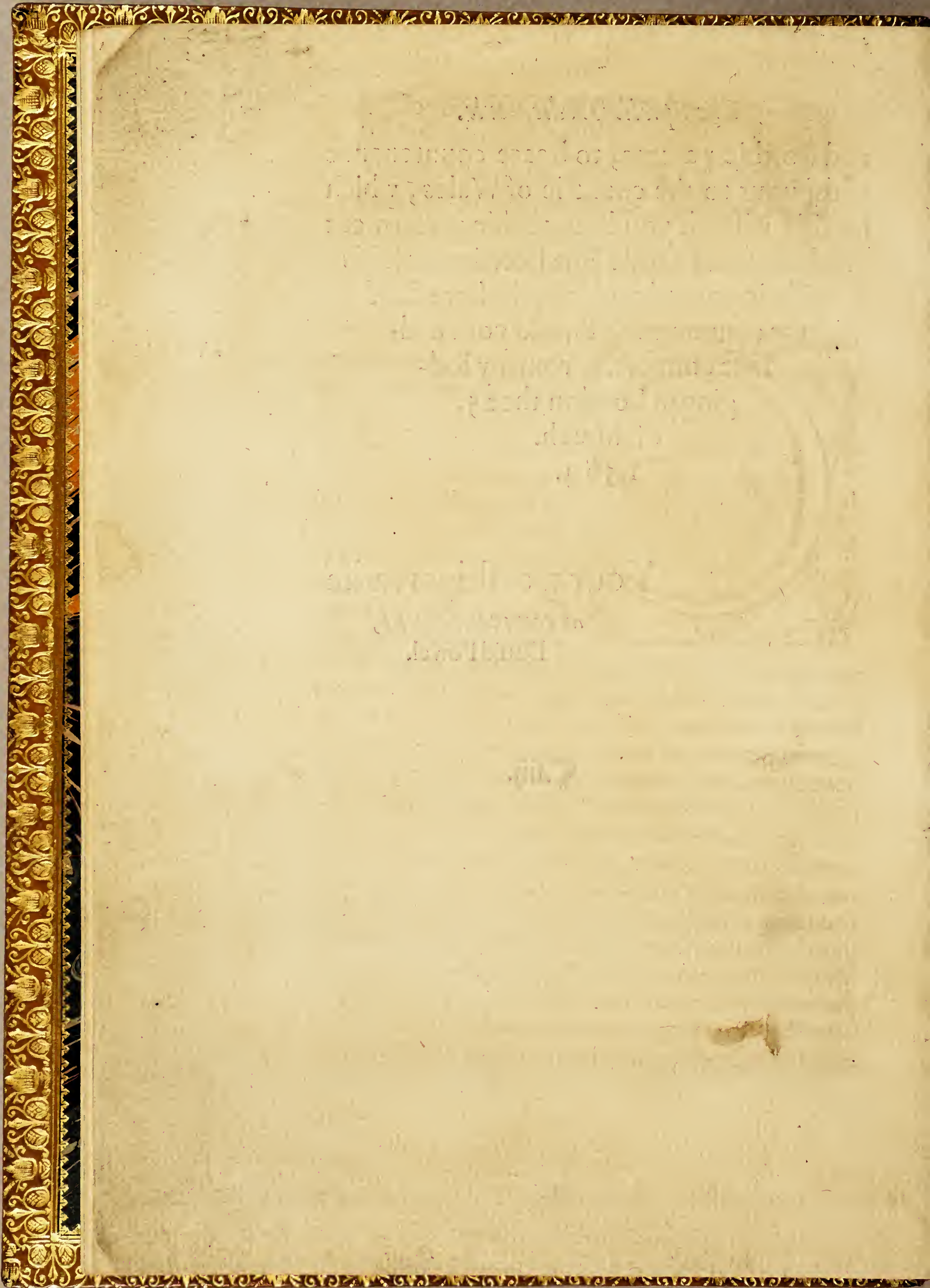
The Epistle Dedicatorie.

and worthie parents, to beare countenance
and fauour to the countrie of Wales, which
hartilie wisheth you honourable preferment
in the feare of God. The Lord increase his
gifts in you to his glorie, the benefit of
the commonwealth, and your end-
lesse comfort. From my lod-
ging in London the 25.
of March.

1584.

Your worships readie
at commandement,
Dauid Powel.

¶.iiij.





To the Reader.



Aradoc of Lancar-
uan (gentle Reader) col-
lected the successions &
actes of the Brytish Prin-
ces after Cadwalader, to
the yeare of Christ 1156.
Of the which collections
there were feuerall co-
pies afterward kept in ei-
ther of the Abbeis of
Conwey and Stratflur,
which were yearelie aug-

mented as things fell out, and conferred together or-
dinarilie euerie third yeare, when the Beirdh which did
belong to those two Abbeis went from the one to the
other in the time of their Clêra, wherein were contai-
ned besides, such notable occurrences hapning within
this Ile of Brytaine, as they then thought worthie the
writing: which order of registring and noting conti-
nued in those Abbeis vntill the yeare 1270. which
was a little before the death of the last Lhewelyn who
was flaine at Buelht. These collections were copied by
diuers, so that there are at this daie of the same in
Wales a hundred copies at the least, whereof the most
part were written two hundred yeares ago. This booke
Humffrey Lhoyd gentleman (a paineful and a worthie
searcher of Brytish antiquities) translated into English,

*Clêra is
their ordina-
rie visitation
which they
use euerie
third yeare.*

*i.e. till about
1270 years before the
Duke of Rutland*

To the Reader.

and partlie augmented, chieflie out of Matthew Paris, and Nicholas Triuet : but before the booke was polished (having yet manie imperfections, not onelie in the phrase, but also in the matter and substance of the historie) it pleased God to take him awaie in the floure of his time: who (if God had spared him life) would not onelie haue set out this historie absolute and perfect, but also haue opened vnto the world other antiquities of this land, which now lie hidden and vnknown. The copie of his translation, the Right honorable Sir Henry Sidney Lord President of Wales (whose disposition is rather to seeke after the antiquities, and the weale publike of those countries which he gouerneth, than to obtaine lands and reuenues within the same, for I know not one foote of land that hee hath either in Wales or Ireland) had lieng by him a great while, and being desirous to haue the same set out in print, sent for me in September last, requesting me to peruse and correct it, in such sort as it might be committed to the presse. But I (knowing my selfe to be far vnable to performe and accomplish those things which are requisite to the publishing of such an historie, and being otherwise called and imploied) was verie loath anie thing to medle therein, and so excused my selfe; yet he conceiuing a better opinion of me than there was cause, would needs haue me to doo mine indeuour in that behalfe. VVhose request I was not of dutie to gaine saie or withstand, and therevpon I promised to doo my best, which trauell two things haue caused me to be the more willing to take it in hand.

First, because I see the politike and martiall actes of all other inhabitants of this Iland, in the time of their gouernment to be set out to the vttermost, and that by diuers and sundrie writers: and the whole doings and
gouern-

To the Reader.

gouernment of the Brytaines the first inhabitants of the land, who continued their rule longer than anie other nation, to be nothing spoken of nor regarded of anie, especialie sithence the reigne of Cadwalader, ha-
uing so manie monuments of antiquitie to declare and testifye the same, if anie would take the paines to open and discouer them to the vew of the world.

*Rob. Canal.
li. 2. Par. 2.*

The second thing that mooued me therevnto, is the slanderous report of such writers, as in their bookes do inforce euerie thing that is done by the Welshmen to their discredit, leauing out all the causes and circumstances of the same: which doo most commonlie not onelie eleuate or dissemble all the iniuries and wrongs offered and done to the Welshmen, but also conceale or deface all the actes worthie of commendation atchieued by them. Search the common Chronicles touching the Welshmen, and commonlie thou shalt find that the King sendeth some noble man or other with an armie to Wales, to withstand the rebellious attempts, the proud stomachs, the presumptuous pride, stirre, trouble and rebellion of the fierce, vnquiet, craking, fickle and vnconstant Welshmen, and no open fact laid downe to charge them withall, why warre should be leuied against them, nor yet they swaruing abroad out of their owne countrie to trouble other men. Now this historie dooth shew the cause and circumstances of most of those warres, whereby the qualitie of the action may be iudged. And certeinelie no man is an indifferent witnessse against him whom he counteth his enimie or aduersarie, for euill will neuer speaketh well. The Welshmen were by the Saxons and Normans counted enimies, before the twelfth yeare of Edward the first, while they had a gouernour among themselves: and afterward, when king Edward had brought
the

To the Reader.

the countrie to his subiection, he placed English officers to keepe them vnder, to whome most commonlie he gaue the forfaits and possessions of such Welshmen as disobeied his lawes, and refused to be ruled by the said officers: the like did the other Kings that came after him. The said officers were thought oftentimes to be ouer-seuere and rigorous for their owne profit & commoditie: which things caused the people often to disobeie, & manie times like desperate men to seeke reuengement, hauing those for their iudges which were made by their ouerthrow, and also wanting indifferencie in their causes and matters of griefes: for the Kings alwaies countenanced and beleued their owne officers, by them preferred and put in trust, before their accusers, whom they liked not of. Wherevpon the inhabitants of England fauoring their countriemen and freends, reported not the best of the Welshmen. This hatred and disliking was so increased by the stirre and rebellion of Owen Glyndoure, that it brought foorth such greuous lawes, as few Christian kings euer gaue or published the like to their subiects. These things being so, anie man may easilie perceiue the verie occasion of those parentheseis and brieue notes of rebellion and troubles objected to the Welshmen, without opening of cause or declaration of circumstances.

The Normans hauing conquered England, and gotten all the lands of the Saxon nobilitie, would faine haue had the lands of the Welshmen also, wherevpon diuers of them entred VVales with an armie, so that the VV Welshmen were driuen for their owne defense to put themselues in armour: for the which fact they are by some writers accused of rebellion, wheras by the law of Nature it is lawfull for all men to withstand force by force. They were in their owne countrie, the
land

Vim vi repellere licet.

To the Reader.

land was theirs by inheritance and lawfull possession: might they not therefore defend themselves from violence and wrong, if they could? What right or lawfull title had the Earle of Chester to Ryuonioc & Tegengl? or the Earle of Salope to Dyuet, Caerdigan, & Powys? or Rob. Fitzhamon to Glamorgan? or Barnard Newmarch to Brechnoke? or Ralph Mortimer to Eluel? or Hugh Lacy to the land of Ewyas? or anie other of them to anie countrie in VVales? By what reason was it more lawfull for those men to dispossesse them of these countries with violence and wrong, than for them to defend and keepe their owne? Shall a man be charged with disobedience, because he seeketh to keepe his purse from him that would robbe him? I meane not by this to charge those Noble men, which wan these countries by the sword: but I speake it to note the parcial dealing of the writers & setters foorth of those histories, that should haue reported things indifferentlie, as they were done, and laid downe the causes and circumstances of euerie action truelie, who being altogether parcial, fauoring the one side & hating the other, do pronounce of the fact according to their priuate affections, condemning oftentimes the innocent, and iustificing the wrong doers.

These considerations I saie, besides my bounden duty, caused me to venture to take this thing in hand. The translation of H. Lhoyd I haue conferred with the Brytish booke, whereof I had two ancient copies, and corrected the same, when there was cause so to doo. And after that the most part of the booke was printed, I receiued another larger copie of the same translation, being better corrected, at the hands of Robert Glouer Somerset Herald, a learned and studious Gentleman in his profession, the which if I had had at the beginning,

To the Reader.

ning, manie things had come foorth in better plight than they now be. Againe, I got all the authors that I could come by, which haue anie thing written of the affaires of VVales, as Gildas, Affer Meneuensis, Galfride, William of Newborow, Matthew Paris, Matthew Westminster, Thomas Walsingham, Ponticus Virunnius, Polydor Virgil, Io. Leyland, Io. Bale, I. Prife, Matthew Parker, Io. Caius, VVilliam Lambert, and all the English Chronicles printed. In written hand I had Gildas Sapiens *alias* Nennius, Henrie Huntington, VVilliam Malmsbury, Marianus Scotus, Ralph Cogshall, Io. Euerfden, Nicholas Triuet, Florentius Vigorniensis, Simon of Durham, Roger Houedon, and other which remaine in the custodie of I. Stowe citizen of London, who deserueth cōmendation for getting together the ancient writers of the histories of this land. I had also the Brytish books of petegrees. I. Castoreus, & Syluester Giral. Cambrensis, which with diuers other rare monuments of antiquitie, I receiued at the hands of the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley high treasurer of England: who also directed me by his letters to all the offices where the Records of this realme are kept, out of the which I haue gathered a great part of this historie, and more would haue done, if the time had permitted. The copie I haue conferred with the aforesaid authors, and where I found them to intreat of the matters therein contained, I haue noted them in the margine, and in such authors as are printed I haue most commonlie directed thee gentle Reader to the page or chapter of the booke where thou shalt find the same historie treated of. Againe, where I found anie thing of VVales worthie the noting in the said authors being not conteined in the copie, I haue inserted the

To the Reader.

the same in a smaller letter with this marke ✕ before it, whereby it may be discerned from the copie it selfe. Further, such things as were breefly set downe in the copie without signification of cause or declaration of circumstances, if I found the same in anie of mine authors treated of and further opened, I haue likewise inserted it in his due place. In the possession and succession of families, I haue sought what I could for the time, and haue laid downe most of the noble families of England, which had lands in Wales, or descended out of that countrie. I was greatlie furthered in this worke by the painefull and studious trauell of the right worshipfull Sir Edward Stradling Knight, Thomas Powel of Whittington parke, and Richard Broughton Esquires.

In the description I haue taken the lesse paines, looking dailie for the comming foorth of the painefull and studious trauell of some other, who hath labored in that behalfe, and studied all the Romane and Brytish histories concerning the ancient names of nations and places within this Iland, so that my labour were superfluous in that behalfe. Herein if happilie I haue swarued or omitted anie thing, which should haue beene laid downe in this historie, I neither did it wittinglie nor willinglie: and therefore being readie vpon better information to amend that which shalbe found to be amisse, if any so shalbe, I am the rather to be born with-

all, because I am the first setter out in print of this historie: for things can never be so well doone at the first when there is but few that doo trauell therein, as they maie in processe of time, when everie man putteth to his helping hand, which I am to desire of thee gentle Reader for the perfecting of this worke.

*Concerning the alteration of the estate, there was
never*

To the Reader.

neuer anie thing so beneficiall to the common people of Wales, as the vniting of that countrie to the crowne and kingdome of England, whereby not onelie the maldie and hurt of the dissention that often hapned betweene the Princes of the countrie, while they ruled, is now taken awaie, but also an vniformitie of gouernment established; whereby all controuersies are examined, heard & decided within the countrie: so that now the countrie of Wales (I dare boldlie affirme it) is in as good order for quietnes and obedience as anie countrie in Europe: for if the rulers and teachers be good and doo their duties, the people are willing to learne, readie to obeie, and loath to offend or displease. And if it please God once to send them the Bible in their owne language according to the godlie lawes alreadie established, the countrie of Wales (I doubt not) will be comparable to anie countrie in England.





A description of Cambria

now called Wales : Drawne first by

Sir Iohn Prise knight, and afterward

augmented and made perfect

by Humfrey Lhoyd

Gentleman.



Or as much as it is
necessarie for the vnder-
standing of this historie, to
knowe the perfect descrip-
tion of the countrie of
Wales, to the end the acts
atchiued and doone in the
same may be the better
knowne; I thought good
somewhat to trauell there-
in, and so to laie downe the
same as it was in those
daies, and as it is now: that

the reader by conference of both times may the better vnder-
stand this worke. Therefore after the three sonnes of *Brutus*
had diuided the whole Ile of Brytaine into three parts; that
part conteined within the French seas, with the riuers of Sea-
uerne (called in Brytish *Hafren*) Dee and Humber, fell to the
eldest sonne *Loocrinus*, which was after his name called *Lhoyger*,
which name it hath in the Brytish toong to this daie, and in
English now it is called *England*, and is augmented North-

A.j.

ward

The description of Wales.

Cambria.

ward to the riuer Tweed. The second sonne *Albanactus* had all the land Northward from Humber to the sea Orkney, called in the Brytish toong *Mor Werydh*, and in Latine *Mare Caledonicum*. The third sonne *Camber* had to his part all that which remained vndiuided, lieng within the Spanish and Irish seas, and separated from England, with the riuers Seauerne and Dee, and this part was after his name called *Cambria*, and the inhabitants thereof *Cambry*, and their language *Camberaec*, and so are at this daie. So that they haue kept the same countrie and language this 2690. and odde yeares, without commixtion with anie other nation, especiallie in Northwales, as it shall hereafter appeare.

And bicause the name of this countrie is changed, or rather mistaken by the inhabitants of England, and not by them called *Cambry*, but *Wales*: I thinke it necessaric to declare the occasion thereof, which is, that where the Saxons a people of Germanie were the first that after the Brytaines inhabited and ruled the greatest part of this Ile, & droue the Brytains to that corner, which according to the maner of their countrie they called *Wales*, and the people *Welshmen*, and the toong *Welsh*, that is to saie *Strange*, or not of them vnderstanded. For at this daie the inhabitants of the lowe countries call their next neighbours language of *Henegaw*, or other that speake French, *Walsh*, as a language to them vnknowne. Likewise the dwellers of Tyroll & other the higher countries of Germanie doo name the Italian their next neighbour a *Welshman*, and his language *Walsh*. And this is an euident prooffe, that they which harped vpon a Queene *Gwalaes*, and of a Prince *Wala* (of whom neither Brytish, Latine, nor English historie maketh mention) were fowlie deceiued: and so likewise was a great historiographer of late daies, which saith, that it was called *Walia, quasi Italia*, bicause the rest of the Romans which remained in the Ile were driuen thither. Neither is this anie new inuention, although *Polydore Virgil* with an *Italian* brag dooth glorie himselfe to be the first that espied it out, for diuers ancient writers doo alledge the same cause of the name of
Wales,

The description of Wales.

3

Wales, of whom *Syluester Giraldus* is one, who wrote in the time of *Henrie* the second after the conquest, before 380. yeares passed : which is an euident token, that the said *Polydore* did either neuer see nor read the ancient histories of this realme, or dissembled the same to the aduancement and praise of himselfe and his countrie : which to the learned and indifferent reader shall appeare to be the onelie occasion he tooke that worke in hand, for all his booke redoundeth onlie to the praise and honour of the Romans, as well spirituall as temporall, and to blase forth their acts and deeds within this realme : and vpon the other part dooth either openlie flander, or els priuillie extenuate, or shamefullie denie the martiall prowesse and noble acts, as well of Saxons, Danes, and Normans, as of the Brytains, all inhabiters of this Ile. Which thing he that list to prooue, let him read and conferre *Cesars Commentaries*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Herodianns*, and other ancient writers, as well in Latine as in Greeke, with his worke. As for the ancient writers of the Brytish historie, as the Brytish chronicle, the historie of *Gildas*, *Ponticus Verunnus*, yea the golden worke of *Matthew Paris* mconke of Saint Albon, which wrote from *VWilliam Bastard*, to the last yeares of *Henrie* the third ; I dare well saie he neuer saue them, they be in diuers places to be had, so that the truth may be easilie prooued . To make an end I saie, that he being first a straunger borne, and also ignorant as well in the histories of this realme, as of those toongs and languages wherein the same were written, could neuer set forth the true and perfect Chronicle of the same. But he hauing a good grace and a pleasant stile in the Latine toong, and finding himselfe in a countrie where euerie man either lacked knowledge or spirit to set forth the historie of their owne countrie, tooke this enterprise in hand, to their great shame, and no lesse dispraise, because he a blind leader shall drawe a great number of vndiscreet and rash folowers, as well Geographers and Cosmographers, as Chroniclers and Historiographers, to the darke pit of ignorance, where I leaue them at this time, remitting the reader to the apologie of Sir *Iohn Pryse* knight, and his Brytish historie,

A.ij. storie,

The description of Wales.

*Wales.**A Loerino.
A Saxonib.*

storie, written by him of purpose against the enuious reports and flanderous taunts of the said *Polydor*, where he shall see a great number of his errors confuted at large. And to returne to my former matter of the name of Wales, which name to be giuen of late by a straunge nation may be otherwise proued: for the Welshmen themselues doo not vnderstand what these words *Wales* and *Welsh* doo signifie, nor know anie other name of their countrie or themselues but *Cambry*, nor of their language but *Cambraec*, which is as much to saie as *Cambers* language or speech. So likewise they know not what England or English meaneth, but commonlie they call the countrie *Ihoyger*, the Englishmen *Sayson*, and the English toong *Saysonaec*. Which is an euident token that this is the same language which the Brytaines spake at the beginning: for the works of *Merdhyn* and of *Taliessin*, who wrote aboue 1000. yeares past, are almost the same words which they vse at this daie, or at the least easie to be vnderstanded of euerie one which knoweth perfectlie the Welsh toong, especiallie in Northwales.

Beside this, where at this daie, there doo remaine three remnants of the Brytaines, diuided euerie one from other, with the seas which are in Wales, Cornwall (called in Brytish *Cerniw*) and little Brytaine, yet almost all the particular words of these three people are all one, although in pronounciation and writing of the sentences they differ somewhat, which is no maruell, seeing that the pronounciation in one realme is often so diuers, that the one can scant vnderstand the other. But it is rather a wonder, that the Welshmen being separated from the Cornish, well nigh these 900. yeares, and the Brytaines from either of them 290. yeares before that, and hauing small trafike or concourse together sithence that time, haue still kept their owne Brytish toong. They are not therefore to be credited which denie the Welsh to be the old Brytish toong. And here I cannot passe ouer what one of these fine Chroniclers wrote of late, of the name of Brytaine, affirming that it should be so called of Brytaine in France, as the elder of that name. But surelie he had either neuer seene *Ptolomie* nor *Cesar*, nor
anie

The description of VVales.

5

anie other ancient writer, or read them with small iudgement and memorie. For there he might haue learned, that when this land was called *Brytaine*, the other was called *Armorica*, & how in *Maximus* time, *Conan Meriadoc* was the first that gaue it that name, & inhabited it with Brytaines out of this Ile. Other deu-
riuations of these words *Brytania*, and *Albion*, out of Greeke & Latine, I am ashamed to rehearse; for vnto such errors doo they commonlie fall, that either puffed vp with vaine glorie of their owne wits, or pinched with despite and enuie at other mens works; or blinded with ignorance, do go about to write & set foorth anie historie or chronicle. But passing ouer this matter vntill an other time, I will returne to the description of Wales, which (as I said) was of old time compassed almost about with the Irish seas, & the riuers Dee and Seauerne, although afterwards the Saxons wan by force from the Brytaines all the plaine and champion countrie ouer the riuers, and special-
lie *Offa* king of *Mercia*, who made a ditch of a great breadth and depth, to be a meare betwixt his kingdome and Wales, which ditch began at the riuer Dee, by Bassingwerke betweene Chester and Ruthlan, and ran along the hils sides to the south sea a little from Bristowe, reaching aboue a hundreth miles in length, and is in manie places to be seene at this daie, bearing the name of *Clawdh Offa*, that is to saie, *Offas* ditch, and the countrie betweene it and England is commonlie called in Welsh *T Mars*, although the greatest part of it be now inhabited by Welshmen, namlie in Northwales, which yet keepeth the ancient limits to the riuer Dee, and in some places ouer it. Other (as *Syluester Giraldus*) make the riuer *VVy*, called in Welsh *Gwy*, to be the meare betweene England and Wales on the South part called Southwales; who measureth the breadth of Wales, from Salowe or Willoweford called *Rhyd yr helig* vpon *VVy*, to Saint *Dauids* in *Meneuia* 100. miles, and the length from *Caerlleon* vpon *Vsce* in *Gwentland*, to Holihead called *Caergybi* in *Anglisey*, in Welsh called *Môn*, aboue 100. miles, and these be the common meares at this daie, although the Welsh toong is commonlie vsed and spoken Englandward, beyond these old

Rob. Cenal.
li. 2. Per. 2.

The meares
and bounds
of Wales.

The description of VVales.

meeres a great waic, as in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and a great part of Shropshire. And thus for the generall description of Wales, which afterward about the yeare of Christ 870. *Rodericus Magnus*, king of Wales, diuided it into three territories which they called kingdomes, which remained vntill of late daies.

These three were, *Gwynedh*, in English Northwales, *Deheubarth*, in English Southwales, and *Powys land*; in euerie of the which he ordeined a princelie seat or court for the Prince to remaine at most commonlie: as in *Gwynedh* (which some old writers call *Venedotia* for *Gwynethia*) *Aberffraw* in the Ile of *Môn* or *Anglesey*. In *Deheubarth* called in Latine *Demetia Caermardhyn*, from whence it was afterward remooued to *Dineuor*, eight miles thence. In *Powys Pengwern*, called *Y Mwythic*, and in English Sherewsburie, from whence it was remooued to *Mathraual* in *Powys land*. And bicause this historie dooth as well intreate of warres betwixt these three prouinces, as betwixt them and the Saxons, Normanes and Flemings: I thinke it good to set forth the particular description of euerie part by it selfe. And first of Northwales as the cheefest part, which he gaue his eldest sonne, ordeining that either of the other two should paie him yearelie 200. pound of tribute, as it appeareth in the lawes of *Howel Dha*, which are to be had in Welsh, and also in Latine. Therefore *Gwyneth* (called Northwales) had vpon the Northside the sea, from the riuer Dee at Basingwerke to *Aberdyui*, and vpon the West and Southwest the riuer *Dyui* which diuideth it from Southwales, and in some places from *Powys land*. And on the South and East it is diuided from *Powys* sometimes with mountaines, and sometimes with riuers, till it come to the riuer Dee againe. This land was of old time diuided to foure parts, of which the cheefest was *Môn*, in English called *Anglesey*, where the Princes cheefe house was at *Aberffraw*, which is an Iland separated from the maine land, with an arme of the sea called *Manai*, & had in it selfe three Cantreds or hundreds, which were subdiuided to fixe comots, as Cantref *Aberffraw*, to comot *Ihion*, and comot *Malhtraeth*, Cantref *Cemais*,

The description of VVales.

7

Cemaïs, to the comots *Talebolion* and *Twr Celyn*. Cantref *Rossyr* to the comots *Tindaethwy* and *Menai*. And at this daie there is a trimme towne in that Ile called *Beumarish*, and a common passage to Ireland at *Caergybi*, called in English Holyhead. But here I cannot winke at that notable error of *Polydor*, which (after his accustomed fashion) denieth this Ile to be called *Môna*, but *Angleſia*, or *Anglorum inſula*, bicaufe it is called in English *Angleſey*, and giueth this name *Môna* to Man, and ſo hath loſt the names of both Iles : which ignorance and forgetfulnes might be forgiuen him, if he had not drawne a great number to this error with him, which in their charters doo dai- lie wrong name theſe Iles, which may be eaſilie prooued. Firſt, bicaufe the inhabitants of the Ile doo know none other name but *Môn* : and it is called through all Wales, *Tir Môn*, that is to ſaie, the land of *Môn* vnto this day. So that neither by memorie of man, neither by anie monument in writing in the Brytiſh tooſe can it appeare, that euer it had anie other name but *Môn*, yet there be manifeſt monuments for theſe 1000. yeares. It is alſo growne to a prouerbe through Wales, for the fertilitie of the ground, *Môn mam Gymry*, that is to ſaie, *Môn* mother of Wales.

The ancient hiftorie of *Cornelius Tacitus* (which belike age had beaten out of *Polydors* head) ſaith, that the ſoldiours of *Paulinus Suetonius*, and afterward of *Iulius Agricola*, after they had paſſed through Northwales, then came ouer againſt *Môna*, where they did ſwim ouer an arme of the ſea of 200. paſes, and ſo by force wanne the Ile. Now whether is it more reaſonable thus to ſwimme ouer 200. paſes, or 20. miles ? I know there is no man that beleueeth *Polydor* in this point : let all men therefore by this iudge the reſt. As for that which he ſaith of the great woods, it is nothing : for both the Romanes, and after when the Chriſtian faith tooke place in this realme, the Chriſtians did fall and roote them out, for the idolatrie and abſurd religion which was vſed there : that the king of Man ſent for timber to *Môn* : read the life of *Hugh Earle* of Cheſter ; which alſo is euident by the great beeches and other trees found in

A.iiij.

the

The description of VVales.

the earth at these daies. His other reason is, because it is called Anglesey in the English toong: so is *Ihoyger* England, and *Cambry* Wales, are those therefore the old names? No surelie. And what if the inhabitants called it so? (as they did not) had it not a name before the Angles wanne it? Yes I warrant you, but he had forgotten that. Now to the name of Man, it was euer, or at the least these 1000. yeares named in Brytish *Manaw*, of which commeth the English name Man. The inhabitants thereof call it so, and no nation about it did euer call it *Môn*, no nor any writer but *Polydor*, which was too yong a godfather to name so old a child. For *Gildas* who wrote aboue 900. yeares passed, whose writings *Polydor* neuer sawe, but vntrolic fathers vpon him his owne deuise; *Giraldus* in his description of Ireland to *Henrie* the second, & *Henrie Huntington*, doo plainlie call Man in Latine *Eubonia*, adding thereto either *Manaw* or *Man*, for the better vnderstanding of the name: will you beleue them or *Polydor*? Other arguments there are which I will passe ouer, till I haue more leasure and occasion to write of this matter.

Aruon.

The second part of Northwales was called *Aruon*, which is as much to saie, as ouer against *Môn*: and had in it foure Cantreds, and ten comots.

Cantref *Aber* had in it three comots, *Y Ithchwedh uchaf*, *Y Ithchwedh isaf*, and *Nanconwy*.

Cantref *Aruon* had two comots, *Iwch Gwyruai*, & *Isgwyruai*.

Cantref *Dunodic* had two comots, *Arduw* and *Euonyth*.

Cantref *Ihynn* containeth three comots, *Cymytmayn*, *Tinlhayn*, and *Canologion*. This is now called *Carnarvonshire*, as *Môn* is called *Anglesey shire*, and haue the same diuision at this daie. In this shire are *Snowdon hils*, called *Eryri*, neither in height, fertilitie of the ground, wood, cattell, fish and foule, giuing place to the famous *Alpes*, and without controuersie the strongest countrie within *Brytaine*.

Here is the towne of *Caernarvon*, called in the old time *Caer segonce*: and there also is *Conwey* called *Caergyffyn*. And the see of *Bangor*, with diuers other ancient castels and places.

The description of VVales.

9.

places of memorie, and was the last part of Wales, that came vnder the dominion of the kings of England. It hath on the North the sea and *Manai*, vpon the East and Southeast the riuer *Conwey*, which diuideth it from Denbighshire, although it now passe the riuer in one place by the sea shore. And on the Southwest and West, it is separated from *Merionyth* by high mountaines and riuers, and other meares.

The third part of *Gwyneth* was *Merionyth* containing three *Merionyth* Cantreds, and euerie Cantred three comots.

As Cantref *Meyreon* hath three comots, *Talybont*, *Pennal*, and *Ystumanner*.

Cantref *Arustly* had these, *Vwchcoed*, *Iscoed*, and *Gwarthrenion*.

Cantref *Penllyn* had these, *Vwchmeloch*, *Ismeloch*, and *Micnint*, and this keepeth the said name till this daie, but not within the same meres, and is full of hills and rocks, and hath vpon the North the sea, notable at this daie for the great resort and number of people that repaire thither to take herrings. It hath vpon the East *Aruon*, and Denbighland, vpon the South *Powys*, and vpon the West *Dyui*, and Caerdigan-shire.

In this countrie standeth the towne of *Harlech*, and a *Tegydd* great lake called *Llyn Tegyd*, through which the riuer *Dec* runneth, and mingleth not with the water of the lake, which is three miles long, and also the salmons, which are commonlie taken in the riuer hard by the lake, are neuer scene to enter the lake. Likewise a kind of fish called *Gwyniaid*, which are like to whittings, and are full in the lake, are neuer taken in the riuer. Not farre from this lake is a place called *Caergay*, which was the house of *Gay*, *Arthur's* foster brother. This shire as well as *Aruon*, is full of cattell, foule, and fish, with great number of read deere and roes: but there is great scarcitie of corne.

The fourth part of *Gwyneth*, was called *Y Beruedhwlad*, which *Y Beruedhwlad* may be Englished, the inland or middle countrie, which contained fiue Cantreds and 13. comots, as Cantref *Ryonioc* had in it these comots, *Vwchalet* and *Isalet*.

A.v.

Cantref

The description of V Wales.

Cantref *Ystrat*, had *Hiraethoc* and *Cynmeirch*. Cantref *Ros* these, *Vwchdulas*, *Isdulas*, and *Creuthyn*, which all are in the lordship of *Denbigh*, sauing the *Creuthyn* which is in *Carnaruonshire*, wherein the castell of *Dyganwy* did stand, which was the Earles of *Chester*, and is commonlie called in the Latine and English chronicle *Gannoc*.

Dyffryn
Clwyd.

The fourth Cantref was *Dyffryn Clwyd*, which may be Englished the vallie of *Clwyd*, and now is called the lordship of *Ruthyn*, and hath these comots, *Coleigion*, *Lhannerch* and *Dogueilyn*.

The fift Cantref is *Tegengl*, and is now a part of *Flyntshire*, hauing these comots, *Counsylht*, *Prestatyn*, and *Ruthlan*. And in this part is one of the fairest vallies within this Ile, containing 18. miles in length, and 4. 5. 6. or 7. in breadth, as the hills either drawe inward together, or backward asunder, which high hills doo inclose it on the East, West, and South parts, and Northward the sea. It is plentifull of cattell, fish, and foule, corne, hey, grasse, and wood, and diuided along in the midst with the riuer *Clwyd*, to whom runneth *Clywedoc*, *Ystrat*, *Vv hilar*, *Elwy*, and a great number of other riuers from the hills. In this vallie two miles from the sea, is the towne and castell

An. 12. Ed. 1. of *Ruthlan*, where sometimes a parliament hath beene kept. And two miles aboue it is the see of *Saint Asaph*, betweene the riuers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*, called in the old time the bishops see of *Lhan Elwy*. Foure miles thence, and two miles from the riuer, is situate vpon a rocke the towne and castell of *Denbigh*, where is one of the greatest markets in the marches of *Wales*, and one of the fairest and strongest castels within this realme, which being the house of *David* brother to *Llewelyn*, the last Prince of the *Welsh* blood, was enlarged and strengthened by *Henrie Lacy* Earle of *Lincolne*, to whom king *Edward* gaue the same lordship; it is also the shire towne of that Shire. Fiue miles aboue this, is the towne of *Ruthyn* with a faire castell, which sometimes belonged to the Lords *Gray* Earles of *Kent*. This part of *Northwales* hath vpon the North the riuer *Dee*, and the sea. Vpon the West *Aruon*, and the riuer *Conwey*. South and East, *Merionyth*, and the countrie then called

See this hist.
pag. 377.

Powys.

The description of VVales.

11

Powys. And these be the meeres and bounds of *Gwyneth* or *Venedotia*, for the name of Northwales conteineth beside this all *Powys* at these daies. So there was vnder the territorie of *Aberfraw* 15. Cantreds, and in them 38. comots.

The second kingdome was *Mathraual*, which in right order *Mathraual* was the third, as that which came to the third brother, yet for *or Powys* the better vnderstanding of the historie folowing, I haue placed it here. To this kingdome belonged the countrie of *Powys*, and the land betwixt *Wy* and *Seauerne*. Which part had vpon the South and West, *Southwales*, with the riuers *Wy* and *Tywy*, and other meeres. Vpon the North *Gwyneth*, and vpon the East the marches of England, from *Chester* to *Wy*, a little about *Hereford*: and therefore it was most troubled with wars, as well of the *Saxons*, as afterwards of the *Normanes* Lords marchers, who dailie wanne some part thereof, and by that meanes it was the first part that serued the kings of England, and therefore lesse esteemed of all the rest. This part called *Powys*, was diuided againe into *Powys Vadoc*, and *Powys Wenwynwyn*. *Powys Vadoc* contained in it selfe fiue Cantreds and 15. comots.

Cantref *Y Barwn*, which hath three comots, *Dynmael*, *Edeyrneon*, and *Glyndourdwy*, which be now in *Merionithshire* (sauing *Dinmael* which is in *Denbighshire*.)

Cantref *Y Rhiw*, whose comots were these, *Yal* now in *Denbighshire*: *Stratalyn* and *Hop* now in *Flyntshire*.

Cantref *Vwchnant* hath these comots, *Merfforth* in *Flyntshire*, *Maelor Gymraeg*, in *English Bromfield*, now in *Denbighshire*, and *Maelor Saefneg* in *Flyntshire*.

Cantref *Trefred* containeth these comots, *Croesvain*, *Tref Y VVayn*, in *English Chirke*, and in *Denbighshire*. *Croes of Wallt*, *English Oswestree* and in *Shropshire*.

Cantref *Ryder* with his comots *Mochmant Israider*, *Cynlhaeth* & *Nanheudwy* all in *Chirke land*, & in *Denbighshire*. Also the lordship of *Whytington* now in *Shropshire*, was in this part of *Powys*, which part at this daie hath lost the name of *Powys*, and is situate in diuerse shires, as it appeereth by the discourse before passed.

The description of V Vales.

passed. In this part is the castell of *Holt* in Bromefield, and the castell of *Chirke* in Chirkeland. Likewise the lordship and castell of *Whytington*, which came by mariage to *Fulke Fitzwarren*. There is beside these, the lordship of *Oswestre*, of the which the *Fitzalans* haue been lords these 300. and odde years, and of diuers other lordships in those marches, as *Shrarden*, the eleuen townes, *Clun*, and manie others, which be all now in Shropshire.

The second part called *Powys Wenwynwyn*, had likewise fiue Cantreds, and twelue comots.

Cantref *Y Vyrnwy* had these comots, *Mochnant v wch Rayader*, *Mechain Iscoed*, and *Lhannerch Hudol*.

Cantref *Ystlyc* had these, *Deuthwr*, *Gorthwr Isaf*, and *Strat Marchelh*.

Cantref *Lhyswynaf* had these, *Caereneon*, and *Mechain v wch-coed*.

Cantref *Cydeven* had comot *Conan* and comot *Hawren*.

Cantref *Conan* had *Cyuelioc* and *Mouthwy*, which is now in *Merionyth* shire. Of all these, the three first Cantreds doo onlie at this daie beare the name of *Powys*, which are vpon the Northside of Seauerne, and are all fiue (sauing the comot of *Mouthwy*) in *Mongomry* shire.

This is a countrie full of woods, hils, and riuers, and hath in it these townes, the *Pool*, *Newtowne*, and *Machynlhaeth*. *Arustly* was in old time in this part, but afterwards it came to the Princes of *Gwyneth*. These lordships came by iust descent from the Princes thereof, to a woman named *Hawys*, the daughter of *Owen ap Gruffyth*, as appeareth in the historie following, page 215. *Arustly* and *Cyuelioc* came to the Baron of *Dudley*, and afterwards it was sold to the king.

The third part belonging to *Mathraual*, was the land betweene *Wy* and *Seauerne*, containing foure Cantreds, and 13. comots.

Cantref *Melienyth* hath these comots, *Ceri*, *Swythygre*, *Riwalht*, and *Glyn Ieithon*.

Cantref *Eluel* hath these, *v wchmynydh*, *Ismynydh*, and *Lhech-dhysnog*.

dkhyfnog.

Cantref *Yclawdb* these, *Dyffryn Teyueydiat*, *Swydhynogen*, and *Pennwelht*.

Cantref *Buelht* hath these, *Swydhvum*, *Dreulys*, and *Isyrwon*. Of this part there is at this daie some in Mountgomerie shire, some in Radnorshire, and some in Brechnockeshire. In this part and in the lordships marching to it, which although at the time of this diuision, which was in the time of the last prince, were not in his subiection, yet to this daie speake Welsh, and are called Wales, and in these comots are these townes and castels. Mountgomerie called in Welsh *Treualdwyn*, a pretie towne and a faire castell. The castell of *Clunn* called *Colunwy*, which is the Earles of Arundell. The towne of Knighton, in Welsh *Trefyclawd*. The castell of *Cymaron*. Presteyn in Welsh *Lhanandras*. The towne and castell of Radnor, in Welsh *Mae-syuet*, at this daie the shire towne. The towne of Kyngton and the castell of Huntingdon, called in Welsh *Y castelh Mayn*, which were the *Bohunes* Earles of Hereford, and after the dukes of Buckingham. Castell Payne, Hays, *Lhanuair* in *Buelht*. These lordships with Brechnock and Abergeuennie, were belonging to the *Bruses* lords of Brechnock, and after came diuers times, and by fundrie meanes to the *Bohunes*, *Neuels*, and *Mortimers*. And so (as I haue rehearsed) in this territorie or kingdom were found 14. Cantreds, and 40. comots. Two of these parts, which are *Powys* and *Gwyneth*, are at this daie called Northwales, and diuided into sixe shires. Môn called Anglesey, Caernaruon, Merionyth, Denbigh, Flynt, and Mountgomerie shire, and are all on the Northside Seauerne, sauing a peece of Mountgomerie shire.

And here I thinke it good to let the reader vnderstand what the Brytish chronicle saith of Northwales, which affirmeth that three times it came by inheritance to women. First to *Stradwen*, daughter to *Caduan ap Conan ap Endaf*, and wife to *Coel Godeboc*, mother to *Cenaw*, *Dyuyr* and *Gwawl*. The second time to the same *Gwawl* wife to *Edeyrn ap Padarn*, and mother to *Cunetha Wledic*; which *Cunetha* inhabiting in the North parts of England,

The description of Wales.

England, about the yeare 540. after the incarnation of Christ, and hearing how the mingled nations of Irish Scots, and Pictes, had ouer runne the sea shore of Caerdigan, which was part of his inheritance, sent his sonnes thither to enioie their inheritance, of the which *Tibiaon* his eldest sonne died in Man, which land the said Irish Scots had wonne. For *Gildas* saith, that of the children of *Glam Hector*, which peopled a great part of Ireland, *Yscroeth* with his people inhabited *Dabrienna*, which is a part of Scotland: *Builke* with his people came to Man. But I thinke it good to put in *Gildas* words, which saith: *Builke cum filijs suis inhabitauit Euboniam insulam vulgò Manaw, quae est in medietullo maris inter Hyberniam & Brytaniam*; that is to saie, *Builke* with his children inhabited the Ile *Eubonia*, commonlie *Manaw* (for so it was and is named in Brytish) which lieth in the middle of the sea, betweene Ireland and Brytaine. This was not called *Mona*, as *Polydor* faineth. The children of *Bethoun* inhabited *Demetia*, which is Southwales, with *Gwyr* and *Cydwelli*, till they were chased thence by the children of *Cunetha*. Thus farre *Gildas*. Therefore the sonnes of *Cunetha*, being arriued in Northwales (as well I thinke being driuen by the Saxons, as for their inheritance) diuided the countrie betwixt them. And first *Meireaon* the sonne of *Tibiaon*, the sonne of *Cunetha*, had Cantref *Meireaon* to his part. *Arustel ap Cunetha*, had Cantref *Arustly*. *Caredic ap Cunetha*, had *Caerdigion*, now *Caerdigan* shire. *Dunod* had Cantref *Dunodic*. *Edeyrn* had *Edeyrnion*. *Mael* had *Dynmael*. *Coel* had *Coleyon*. *Doguael* had *Dogueilyn*. *Ryvaon* had *Ryunioc*, now *Denbighland*. *Eneon Yrch* had *Caereneon* in *Powys*. *Vssa* had *Maesvswalht* now *Oswestree*. For surelie that they saie commonlie of *Oswald* king of Northumberland, to be slaine there, and of the Well that sprong where his arme was caried, is nothing so. For *Beda* and all other writers testifie that *Peanda* slew *Oswald* at *Maserfelt*, in the kingdome of Northumberland, and his bodie was buried in the abbey of *Bardney*, in the prouince of *Lhyndesey*. But to my former matter. These names giuen by the sonnes of *Cunetha*, remaine to this daie. After this the Irish Pictes or Scots, which the Brytains called

Maelor the sonne of *Gwran*, sonne to *Cunedha* had *Maeloron*, that is, the two *Maelors*, *Maelor Gymbraeg*, called *Br.* and *Maelor Saefneg*.

The description of Wales.

15

called *Y Gwydhyl Phictiaid*, which is to saie, The Irish Pictes, did ouerrunne the Ile of Môn, and were driuen thence by *Caswalhon Lhawhir*, that is *Caswalhon* with the long hand, the sonne of *Eneon Yrch ap Cunedha*, who slew *Serigi* their king with his owne hands, at *Lhany Gwydhyl* which is the Irish church at Holihead. This *Caswalhon* was father to *Maelgon Gwyneth*, whom the Latines call *Maglocunnus*, Prince and king of Brytaine.

In his time was the famous clerke and great wiseman *Taliessin Ben Beirdd*, that is to saie, the cheefest of the *Beirdd* or wisemen: for this word *Bardh* in *Casars* time, signified (as *Lucan* beareth witnes) such as had knowledge of things to come, and so it signifieth at this daie. This *Maelgon* had a sonne called *Run*, in whose time the Saxons inuited *Gurmond* into Brytaine from Ireland, who had come thither from *Affrike*, who with the Saxons was the vtter destruction of the Brytaines, and slew all that professed Christ, and was the first that droue them ouer Seauerne. This *Run* was father to *Beli*, who was father to *Iago*, (for so the Brytaines call *James*) who was father to *Caduan*, and not *Brochwel* called *Brecyual* (as the English chronicle saith:) for this *Brochwel Ysgithroc*, that is; long toothed, was chosen leader of such as met with *Adelred* alias *Eihelbertus Rex Cantie*, and other Angles and Saxons, whom *Augustine* had moued to make warre against the christian Brytaines, and these put *Brochwel* twise to flight, not farre from Chester, and cruellie slew a 1000. preests and monkes of *Bangor*, with a great number of laie brethera of the same house, which liued by the labour of their hands, and were come barefooted and woolward to craue mercie and peace at the Saxons hands. And heere you shall vnderstand that this was not *Augustine* bishop of *Hippona* the great clarke, but *Augustine* the moonke, called the apostle of England.

Then this *Brochwel* retired ouer Dee, hard by *Bangor*, and defended the Saxons the passage, till *Caduan* king of Northwales, *Meredyth* king of Southwales, and *Bledrus* or *Bletius* Prince of Cornewall, came to succour him, and gaue the Saxons a fore battell, and slew of them the number of a 1066. and put the rest

See after in
the hist. pa. 6.

See in the
hist. pag. 22.

The description of Wales.

rest to flight. After the which battell, *Caduan* was chosen king of Brytaine, & was cheefe ruler within the Ile; after whom his son *Cadwalbon*, who was father to *Cadwalader*, the last of the Brytish blood, that bare the name of king of Brytaine, was king.

See the historie following, pag. 24.

The third time that Northwales came to a woman, was to *Esfylbt* the daughter of *Conan Tindaythwy*, the sonne of *Edwal Ywrch*, the sonne of *Cadwalader*. She was wife to *Meruyn Prych*, and mother to *Roderike* the great, as shalbe hereafter declared. By this you may vnderstand, that Northwales hath beene a great while the cheefest seate of the last kings of Brytaine, because it was and is the strongest countrie within this Ile, full of high mountaines, craggie rocks, great woods, and deepe valleys, strait and dangerous places, deepe and swift riuers, as *Dyui* which springeth in the hils of *Merionyth*, and runneth Northwest through *Mowthwy*, and by *Machynlaeth*, and so the sea at *Aberdyui*, diuiding North and Southwales a sunder. Dee called in Welsh *Dourdwy*, springing also in the other side of the same hils, runneth East through *Penlbyn* and the lake *Tegyde*, downe to *Corwen* and *Lhangolhen*, betweene Chirkeland and Bromefield, where it boweth Northward toward Bangor, to the Holt, and to Chester, and thence Northwest to Flynt castell, and so to the sea.

There is also Conwey, rising likewise in Merionyth shire, and diuiding Caernaruon from Denbigh shire, runneth vnder Snowdon Northeast, by the towne of Aberconwey to the sea.

Also Clwyd, which rising in Denbigh land, runneth downe to Ruthyn, and plaine North, not farre from Denbigh to Saint Asaph, and so by Ruthlan and to the sea. There be manie other faire riuers, of which some runne to the sea, as *Maŵr* at *Traethmaŵr*, and *Auon y Saint* at Caernaruon, and other that runne to Seauerne, as *Murnwy* in *Powys*, and to *Murnwy Tanat*; some other to Dee, as *Ceiric* betwixt the lordships of Chirke and Whittington: *Alyn* through *Yal* and *Moldes dale*, and *Hope dale*, and so to Dee, a little aboue Chester. And this shall suffice for the perfect description of that which in old time was called

The description of Wales.

17

called *Gwyneth* and *Powys*, and at these daies the fixe shires of Northwales.

Now remaineth the last kingdome of Wales, called *Dineuor*,^{*Dineuor.*} which although it was the greatest, yet was it not the best, as *Giraldus* witnesseth, chiefly because it was much molested with Flemings and Normans, and also that in diuers parts thereof, the lords would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent* and in *Morganwg*, which was their owne confusion, as shall hereafter appeare. This was diuided into fixe parts, of the which *Caredigion*,^{*Caredigion.*} was the first, and contained foure Cantreds, and ten comots, as Cantref *Penwedic* had in it these comots, *Geneurglyn*, *Perueth* and *Treuthyn*.

Cantref *Canawl* had these, *Meuenyth*, *Anhunoc*, and *Pennarth*.

Cantref *Castel* had these comots, *Mabwynion* and *Caerwedros*.

Cantref *Syrwen* had these, *Gwenionyth* and *Iscoed*: and this part is at this daie called in English Caerdiganshire, and in Welsh *Swydd Aberteini*. This is a champaign cuntry without much wood, and hath bene diuers times overcome with Flemings and Normans, which builded manie castels in it, and at the last were beaten out of them all. It hath on the East Northwales, with the riuer *Dyui* and part of *Powys*, vpon the South Caermardhynshire, vpon the West Penbroke shire, with the riuer *Teini*, and vpon the North the Irish sea. In this part is the towne of Caerdigan vpon *Teini*, not farre from the sea. The towne of *Aberystwyth* vpon the riuer *Ystwyth*, by the sea, and *Lhanbadarn Fawr*, which was a great sanctuarie, and a place of religious and learned men in times past. And in this shire were a great number of castels, as the castell of *Stratmeyric*, of *Walter*, of *Lhanrysted*, of *Dynerth*, of the sons of *Wyneaon*, of *Aber Reidol*, and a great number more, with the townes of *Tregaron*, *Lhandhe Wibreui*, as you shall vnderstand in the historie following.

The second part was called *Dyuet*, and at this daie Penbroke shire,^{*Dyuet.*} and had in it eight Cantreds, and 23. comots, which were these. Cantref *Emlyn* that had these comots, *Vwch kuch*, *Iskuch* and *Leuethyr*.

B.j.

Cantref

The description of Wales.

Cantref *Arberth* had these, *Pembryn ar Elays*, *Esterolef*, and *Talacharn*.

Cantref *Daugledheu* had these, *Amgoed*, *Pennant*, and *Euelfre*.

Cantref *Y Coed* hath these, *Lhanhayaden*, and *Castel Gwys*.

Cantref *Penvro* hath these, *Coed yr Haf*, *Maenor byrr*, and *Penvro*.

Cantref *Ros* hath these, *Hulfforth*, *castel Gwalchmai* and *Y garn*.

Cantref *Pubidioc* hath these, *Mynyw*, *Pencaer*, and *Pebidioc*.

Cantref *Cemais* hath these, *Vwchneuer*, *Isnetter*, and *Trefdraeth*.

In this part are diuers townes and hauens at this daie, as *Penbrooke Tenbie*, in Welsh *Dynbegh y pyscot*, *Herefordwest*, in Welsh *Hulfforth*, with the faire hauen of *Mylford*, called in Welsh *Aberdaugledheu*. *Saint Davids* or *Menevia*, called in Welsh *Mynyw*, the cheefest see in all Wales. Then *Fiscard* called *Abergwayn*, and *Newport* named *Trefdraeth*: these be alongst the sea coast, or not verie faire off. Besides these there be diuers castels, as *Cilgerran*, *Arberth*, *Gwys*, *Lhanhayaden*, *Walwyn*, and diuers other. This part was wonne first by *Mountgomerys* Earles of *Sherewsburie*, and after giuen *Marshalls*, and so to *Valence*, and from thence were the *Princes of Wales* most troubled with the *Normans* and *Flemings*, who doo remaine and inhabit about *Tenbie*, *Penbrooke*, and in *Ros* to this daie, which can neither Welsh nor good English as yet. *Dynet* (for so will I call it hereafter) hath on the West and North the *Irish sea*, vpon the South the *Spanish sea*, and vpon the East *Caermardhynshire*, & on the Northeast *Caerdigan* *shire*. The third part was *Caermardhynshire*, hauing foure Cantreds, and 15, comots, as Cantref *Finioc* with the comots of *Harsfryn*, *Deruedh*, and *Isgeneny*.

Caermardhyn

Cantref *Eginoc* with these, *Gwyr*, now in *Glamorganshire*, *Cydwell*, and *Carnwilheon*.

Cantref *Bachan* with these, *Malhaen*, *Caco*, and *Maenor Deilo*.

Cantref *Maŵr* with these, *Cethineoc* comot mab *Elvyw*, comot mab *Vchdryd* and *Wydigada*. In this shire are the townes and castels of *Caermardhyn*, *Dynetowr*, which was the *Princes* seat of the countrie, *Newtowne*, *Ihandeilo*, *Ihanymdhyfry*, *Emlyn*, *Swansey*, now in *Glamorganshire*, called in Welsh *Abertawy* vpon

The description of Wales.

19

vpon the sea, the castell of the sonnes of *Vchtryd*, of *Lhanstephan*, and others. It hath vpon the West, *Dyuet* or *Penbrooke* shire, on the North *Caerdiganshire*, vpon the Southweast the sea, and vpon the Southeast *Glamorgan*, and vpon the East *Brecknockshire*. This is counted the strongest part of all Southwales, as that which is full of high mountaines, great woods, and faire riuers, speciallie *Tywy*. In this, and in the other two parts of Southwales, were the notablest acts that this historie intreateth of, atchiued and doone.

The fourth called *Morganwc*, now *Glamorganshire*, containing foure Cantreds, with 15. comots. As Cantref *Croneth*, with these comots *Rwngneth ac Avan*, *Tir yr Hwadrwd*, and *Maenor Glynogwr*.

Cantref *Pennythen* with these, *Meyskyn*, *Glynrhodny*, *Maenor Tallasan*, and *Maenor Ruthyn*.

Cantref *Brenhinol*, with these, *Cibowr*, *Senghennyth*, *Vchcaeth*, and *Iscaeth*.

Cantref *Gwentlhwg*, which is now in *Monmouthshire*, with these comots, *Yrhardh Ganol*, and *Eithaf dylgion*. In this part are these townes and castels, *Lhandaf* the Bishops sea, *Caerdyffe* called *Caerdhydh*, *Cowbridge* called in Welsh *Y bent vaen*, which is as much to saie, as *Stonebridge*, *Lantwyd*, *Caerffyli*, and others, and hath diuers riuers which runne to the south sea, as *Lay*, *Taf*, *Tawy*, *Neth*, *Avan*, *Ogwr*, and *Lhychwr*: it hath on the south the sea of *Seauerne*, which diuideth it from *Deuonshire* and *Cornewall*; vpon the Weast & Northweast, *Caermardhynshire*; vpon the Northeast *Brecknockshire*, and vpon the East *Monmouthshire*. Of this you shall read verie little, for one *Iestyn* being cheefe of the countrie, and hauing warre with his neighbours, called one *Robert Fitzhamon*, with a great number of straungers to his succoures, which after they had atchiued, the enterprise liked so well the countrie, that they found occasion to fall out with *Iestyn*, and inhabited the countrie themselves and their heires to this daie.

The fift part was called *Gwent*, and now in *Monmouthshire*, which had three Cantreds, and ten comots, as Cantref *Gwent*,
B.ij. which

Morganwc.

See the historie following,
pag. 119.

The description of Wales.

which had these comots, *Y mynyth*, *I scoed Lhefnudh*, and *Tref y grug*.

Cantref *I scoed* these, *Brynbuga*, *Vwchcoed*, *Y Teirtref*, and *Erging ac ewyas*, now in Herefordshire.

Cantref *Coch* was the seauenth Cantred of *Morganwg*, which is now in Gloucestershire, and is called the Forrest of Deane.

In this part is the ancient citie of *Caerlhone* vpon *Vik*, where was the Archbishops see of Wales: here are also diuers townes and castels, as *Chepstowe*, *Glyn Strigul*, *Ros*, *Tyntern* vpon the riuer *Wy*: there is also *Newport*, called *Y castel Newudh*, *Vysc* called *Brynbuga*, *Grosmont*, *Raglan*, *White castell*, *Abergeuenny*, and manie other. This is a faire and a fertile countrie, of which likewise the Gentlemen were neuer obedient to their Prince, which was the cause of their owne destruction. It hath on the West *Glamorgan* and *Brechnockshires*, vpon the North *Herefordshire*, vpon the East *Gloucestershire*, with the riuer *Wy*, and vpon the South and Southeast *Seauerne*.

Brecheinoc.

Last of all commeth *Brecheinoc*, now *Brechnockeshire*, which hath three Cantreds, and eight comots. As Cantref *selef* which hath these comots, *selef* and *Trabayern*.

Cantref *Canol* these, *Talgarth Ystradyw* and *Brwynlhys* or *Eglwys yail*.

Cantref *Mawr* these, *Tir Raulff*, *Lhywel* and *Cerrig Howel*. In this part is the towne of *Brechnock* vpon the meeting of *Vsck* and *Hodni*, and is called *Aberhodni*, and Hay called *Y Gelby*, with *Talgarth*, *Buelht*, *Lhangors*: it hath West *Caermardhynshire*, with the riuer *Tawy*, vpon the North *Radnorshire* with *Wy*, vpon the East *Herefordshire* and *Monmouth*, vpon the South *Glamorgan*. This for the most part is full of mountaines, woods and riuers, especiallie *Buelht*. And the lords of this countrie called *Bruses* with the *Mortimers*, most of all others lords Marchers, sometimes by might, but oftener by treason, haue molested and greeued the Princes of Wales, as you shall vnderstand by the historie folowing. This land came after the *Bruses* to the *Bobunes* Earles of *Hereford*, and so to the *Staffords* dukes

The description of Wales.

21

dukes of Buckingham.

These six shires being subiect to the territorie of Dynevowr with Radnorshire, which was belonging to Mathraual, are now commonlie called Southwales, which cuntrye is both great and large, with manie faire plaines and vallies for corne, high mountaines and rocks full of pasture for cattell; great and thicke woods, with forrests and parks for red deere and fallow; cleare and deepe riuers full of fish, of which Seauerne is the cheefest, which with Wy & Reidol spring out of a high mountaine called *Rymthymon*, in the edge of Caerdiganshire, and are called commonlie the three sisters. Seauerne runneth full East through *Cyde wen* by the poole and vnder the castell of Shraden to Shrewesburie, from whence it turneth Southward and runneth to Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Glocester, and so to the sea by Bristowe. The second sister is *Gwy* in English Wy, which tooke hir iourney Southeast by Rayader *Gwy* to *Buelht*, where *Irwon* meeteth hir, thence to Glasburie and so to Hereford and Monmouth, & to the sea of Seauerne at Chepstow: for so they call *Môr Hafren* the sea which seuereth Wales from Somersetshire, Deuonshire, and Cornwale. The third sister named *Reidol*, ranne Northward to the sea being not farre off, at Aberystwyth. There be other faire riuers as *Vik*, which rising in a high mountaine called *Y Mynydd duy* in the Southwest part of Brechnockshire runneth to Brechnocke, and so through Monmouthshire to the towne of *Vik*, Caerlhêon and Newport, and so to the said South sea. Tywy also rising not farre from Wy runneth South to *Lhanymdhyfri*, and thence Southwest by *Lhandeilo* and Dinevowr to Abergwily and Caermardhyn, and so by *Lhanstephan* to the sea.

Teiui likewise which riseth in the edge of Caermardhynshire, & runneth Northwest by Emlyn Cilgerran, Caerdigan, and so to the North sea. In Teiui about all the riuers in Wales, were in *Giraldus* time a great number of *Castors*, which may be englished Beuers, and are called in Welsh *Auanc*, which name onelie remaineth in Wales at this daie, but what it is very few can tell. It is a beast not much vnlike an Otter, but that it is bigger,

Kάστωρ,
Greeke.
Fiber, Lat.
Beauer, En.
Auanc, Bryt.
Giraldus in
Itiner.

The description of Wales.

bigger, all hearie sauing the taile which is like a fish taile, as broad as a mans head. This beast vseth as well the water as the land, and hath verie sharpe teeth, and biteth cruellie, till he perceiue the bones cracke, his stones be of great efficacie in physicke. He that will learne what strong nests they make, which *Giraldus* calleth castels, which they build vpon the face of the water with great bowes, which they cut with their teeth and how some lie vpon their backs holding the wood with the forefeet, which the other draweth with a crosse sticke, the which he holdeth in his mouth to the water side, and other particularities of their natures, let him read *Giraldus* in his Topographie of Wales. There be besides these a great number of riuers, of which some run to the South, and some to the West and Northsea, as Tywy in Glamorganshire, Taf also in Caermardhynshire which runneth to Cledheu, two riuers either called Cledheu which doo giue Mylford the name of *Aberdauledheu* in Penbrookshire, Arth, Aeron, and Ystwyth in Caerdigan. There be also diuers lordships which be added to other shires, and were taken heretofore for parts of Wales, and in most part of them at this daie the Welsh language is spoken, as Oswestre, Knocking, Whittington, Elsmere, Masbrocke, Chirburie, Caurs, Clynn, which are now in Shropshire, Ewyas Lacy, Ewyas Haroald, Clifford, Winsorton, Yardley, Huntingdon, Whytney, Loghardneys in Herefordshire. Also this countrie of Southwales as all the rest of Brytaine, was first inhabited by the Brytains, which remaine there to this daie, sauing that in diuers places, speciallie alongst the sea shore, they haue beene mingled with Saxons, Normans (which the Welsh historie calleth Frenchmen) and Flemings: so that the Princes of Wales, sith the conquest of the Normans, could neuer keepe quiet possession thereof, but what for strangers and what for disloyaltie of their owne people, vexation and war, were for the most part compelled to keepe themselues in Caermardhynshire.

This shall suffice for the description of the countrie,
and therefore let vs now proceed to the
Brytish copie.

Gwynedd.

In Môn were

Comots.

Thion
Malktraeth

Talebolion
Twr Celyn

Tindaethwy
Maenai

In Arvon

Yr thechwedhochaf
Yr thechwedhisaf
Ranconwy

Ynch Gyrrvai
Isgyrrvai

Arduwry
Erionyth

Cymyt mayn
Tinthayn
Cano logion

In Merioneth

Talybont
Pennal
Ystumanner

Cantrefs

Arustly

Pentlyn

In y Bervedhwlad

Ryronioe

Ystrat

Ros

Dyffryn Cwyd

Tegengl

Powys.

Powys Kadoc

y Barwn

Comots

Vweched
Isced
Gwarthrenion

Vwechmeloch
Ismeloch
Micnaint

Vwechalet
Isalet

Hiraethoc
Cynmeirch

Vwehdulas
Isdulas
Creathyn

Coleigion
Lhanmerch
Dogveilyn

Countyght
Prestayn
Ruthlan

Dynmael

Edeyrneon

y Cyn dardwy

Cantref

Comots

y Rhin — { Gal —
 Stratalyn
 Hop

Vwehnant — { Merfforth
 Maclor Gynraeg
 Maclor Taisneg.

Trefred — { Croesvain
 Tref y wayn
 Croes Swallt

Rayder — { Mochnant Graider
 Cynhaeth
 Hanhendwy

In powys Wennwynnyn

y Vyrnwy — { Mochnant uch
 Rayder
 Mechain Iscoed
 Thannerch hudol

Gstlyc — { Deuthwr
 Gorthwr Isaf
 Strat Marchelth

Lhyswynaf — { Caereoneon
 Mechain Vnichoed

Cydwen — { Conan
 Havren

Conan — { Cyveilioc
 Mouthwy

In y 3^d part of Mathraual

Melienyth — { Ceri
 Swyth y gre
 Pinalalht
 Glyn Geithon

Cantref

Comots

Elvel — { Vwehmynydh
 Ismynydh
 Lechdhyfnaf

Gclawdh — { Dyffryn Teveyd
 Twydhrogen
 Pennwelht

Buelht — { Twydhqvain
 Drenlys
 Gyrnon.

Dinevowr

In Caerdigion

Penwedie — { Genurglyn
 Derweth
 Creuthyn

Canawl — { Mevenyth
 Anhunoc
 Pennarth

Castelth — { Mabwynion
 Caerwedros

Syrwen — { Gwenionyth
 Iscoed

In Dyuet

Emlyn — { Wwehkach
 Wkach
 Levethyr

Arberth — { Penrhyn ar 8
 Esterolaf
 Talacharn

Daugleden — { Amgoed
 Pennnant
 Eoelfre

<u>Tref</u>	<u>Comets</u>
Coed	{ Llan hayaden Castell Gwys
Penvro	{ Coed yr haf Maenor byrr Penvro
Ros	{ Hulfforth Castell Gwalchmai Ygarn
Pelidioc	{ Mynyw Pencader Pelidioc
Cemais	{ Wchnever Isnever Trefdraeth
<u>In Caermardhyn</u>	
Finioe	{ Harfryn Dervedh Isgeeny
Eginoc	{ Gwyr Cydweli Carnwilheon
Bachan	{ Malhaen Laeo Maenor deilo
Mawr	{ Cethineoc Eloyn Uchdryd Widigada

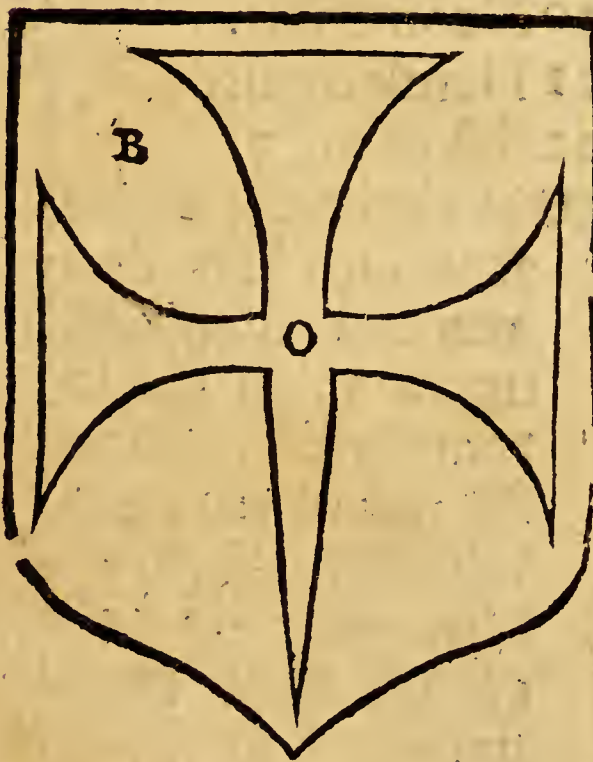
<u>Cantref</u>	<u>Comot</u>
<u>In Morgannwg</u>	
Croneth	{ Rhongneth ac Aran Tir yr Hwddrwd Maenor Glynogwr Meyskyn
Pennythen	{ Glynrhodny Maenor Talavan Maenor Ruthyn
Breenhindol	{ Cibowr Senghennyth Wchcaeth Iscaeth
Gwentllwyg	{ Yrhardh Canol Eithafdy Cygion
<u>In Gwent</u>	
Gwent	{ Gynyth Iscoed Lhefnydh Tref y grug
Iscoed	{ Brynbuga Wchcodd G Teir tref Erving ac Emyas
Coch -	
<u>In Brecheinoe</u>	
Selef	{ Selef Trahayern
Canol	{ Talgarth ystradyw Brynlythys
Mawr	{ Tir Raulff Lhywel Cerrig Howel



Cadwalader.



The beginning of the Principality and government of V Vales.



ADWALADER 680

the last King of the Brytaines, descending from the

Galfr. Mon.

noble race of the Troianes, by extreame plagues of death and famine, was driven to forsake this his Realme and native Countrie, and to sojourne with a greate number of his nobles and subiects with

his cousen Alan, King of little Brytaine, which is called in the Wytish toong Lhydaw.

C.f.

* Little

Cadwalader.

Little Bry-
taine, or
Brytaine
Armorike.

Galfr. Mon.

1. Cast.

Mash West.

Fabian.

Caxton.

R. Cen. lib. 2.

Per. 2.

The names
of the kings
of little
Brytaine.

* Little Brytaine is a countrie in France, called in Casars time, Armorica, and after inhabited by Brytaines, who about the yeare of Christ 384. vnder the conduct of Conan Lord of Meriadoc, now Denbighland, went out of this Ile with Maximus the tyrant, to his aid against the Emperour Gratianus, and winning the said countrie of Armorica, (which Maximus gave Conan & his people) slue and drave out all the old inhabitants thereof, planting themselves in the same, where they to this date speake the Brytish tong, being the third remnant of the ancient Brytaines.

1 Conan. Meriadoc.

2 Gradlonus.

3 Salomon. 1.

4 Auldranus.

5 Budicus. 1.

6 Howelus Magnus.

This Howel was with King Arthure in his warres.

7 Howelus. 2.

8 Alanus. 1.

9 Howelus. 3.

10 Gilquellus.

11 Salomon. 2.

12 Alanus. 2.

Of whome, mention is made in this place, who descended of a daughter of Rune, the sonne of Mailgon Gwyneth, king of great Brytaine, which was married to the forenamed Howel

the second, King of lit-
tle Brytaine.

13 Conobertus.

14 Budicus. 2.

15 Theodoricus.

16 Rualhonus.

17 Daniel Dremrost,
id est, Rubicunda facie.

18 Aregstanus.

19 Maconus.

20 Neomenius.

21 Haruspogius.

22 Salomon. 3.

Who was slaine by his stone men, and then was that Kingdome turned to an Earledom, wherof Alan was the first Earle, who balliantlie resisted the Normans, and banquished them oftentimes.

Cadwalader being in Brytaine, was certified that a great number of strangers, as Saxons, Angles,
and

and Iuthes, had arrived in Brytaine, and finding it desolate, and without inhabitants (saving a few Saxons which had called them in, & certaine poore Brytaines that lived by rootes in rocks and woods) had ouerrunne a great part thereof, and diuiding it into diuers territories and kingdomes, inhabited that part which was then, and now at this daie is called Lhoyger in the Brytish or Welch tong, and in English England, with all the cities, towne, castels, and villages, which the Brytaines had builded, ruled, and inhabited by the space of 1827. yeares, vnder diuers Kings and Princes of great renoume: whereupon he purposed to returne, and by strength of Brytish knights to recouer his owne land againe.

*Galfride.
I. Casfor.*

After he had prepared and made readie his nauie for the transporting of his owne men, with such succours as he had found at Alans hand, an Angell appeared vnto him in a vision, and declared that it was the will of God that he should not take his voyage towards Brytaine, but to Rome to Pope Sergius, where he should make an end of his life, and be afterwards numbred among the blessed: for God had appointed that the Brytaines should haue no more the rule and gouernance of the whole Ile, vntill the prophesie of Merlin Ambrose should be fulfilled.

*A fable
confirmed
with blind
prophesies.*

Which vision, after that Cadwalader had declared to his friend Alan, he sent for all his booke of prophesies, as the works of both Merdhines, or Merlines, to wit, Ambrose, and Syluester, surnamed Merdhin Wylht: and the words which the Eagle spake at the building of Caer Septon, now called Shaftsburie; and after long studie, found the time

C. ij.

to be

to be now come whereof they had prophesied.

✱ Of this admonition giuen to Cadwalader there be diuers opinions. Some hold that this was signified to him in a dreame: of the which mind is Polydore Virgil, and diuers other.

Some other doe thinke, that (if anie such vision were) it was some illusion of a wicked spirit, or a phantasticall conceite of Cadwalader himselfe, being a man of a milde and quiet nature, and wearied with troubles and miseries. Other reiect it altogether as a fable, not worthe to be recorded in booke: but howsoeuer it was, certeine it is, that after his going ouer to Alan, he neuer returned againe to Brytaine. Of these two Merlines thus writeth Girald. Camb. in suo Itinerario.

Hel. pa. 183.

Erant Merlini duo, vnus qui & Ambrosius dictus est, quia binomius fuerat, & sub rege Vortigerno prophetauit, ab incubo genitus, & in vrbe ab ipso denominata Caeruyrdhin. i. vrbs Merlini, inuentus. Alter de Albania oriundus, qui Calidonijs dictus est, à Calidonia sylua, in qua prophetauit: & Syluester, quia cum inter acies bellicas constitutus, horribile monstrum nimis in aera suspicendo prospiceret, dementire capit: & ad syluam transfugiendo, syluestrem vsq; ad obitum vitam perduxit. Hic autem Merlinus tempore Arthuri fuit, & longè plenius & apertius quàm alter propheta esse perhibetur. Hac Cambrensis.

In English thus.

There were two Merlines, the one named also Ambrose (for he had two names) begotten of a spirit, and found in the towne of Caermarthen, which took the name of him, and is therefore so called, who prophesied vnder King Vortigerne. The other borne in Albaine or Scotland, surnamed Calidonijs of the Forrest Calidon, wherein he prophesied, and was called also Syluestris, or of the wood, for that he beholding

holding some monstrous shape in the aire being in the battell fell mad, and flieing to the wood, liued there the rest of his life. This Merline was in the time of king Arthure, and prophesied fuller and plainer than the other.

Concerning the words of the Eagle at the building of Caer *Galf ride*
 Septon in Mount Paladour in the time of Rudhudibras, in *Cast.*
 the yeare after the creation of the world, 3048. some thinke that an Eagle did then speake & prophesie. Other are of opinion, that it was a Brytaine named Aquila that prophesied of these things, & of the recoverie of the whole Ile againe by the Brytaines, bringing with them the bones of Cadwalader from Rome, as in the said prophesies is to be scene.

By these toies and fables, men may learne what follie and vanitie the wit of man, being not staied and directed by the word of God, is prone and subiect vnto. And certaine it is, that the simple and ignozant haue bin in all ages deluded and brought to great errors and blindnes by the practise of sathan, with these fained reuelations, false prophesies, and superstitious dreames of hypocrites and lewd persons: whereof (as it is manifest in histories) much bloodshed & mischief hath ensued, and manie relieng vpon the same, haue bene vnterlie ouerthrowne and perished. Wise men therefore will neuer regard or esteeme such things.

Alan therefore counselled Cadwalader to fulfill the will of God, who did so, and taking his iourne to Rome, liued there eight yeares in the seruice of God, and died in the yeare of Christ, 688. So that the Brytaines ruled this Ile, with the out Isles of Wight: Môn, in English called Anglesey: Manaw, in English Man: Orkney, and Ewyft, 1137. yeares before Christ, vntill the yeare of his incarnation, 688. And thus ended the rule of the Brytaines over the whole Ile.

* The Brytaines being soze troubled with the Scots and Picts, and denied of aid at the hands of the Romanes, sent for the
 C. iij. Saxons

450

Saxons to come to defend them against their enemies: who coming at the first as friends to the Brytaines, liked the countrie so well, that they became their mortall enemies, and drove them out of the same.

*Galfrid.
East.*

About the yeare of Christ, 590. Gurmundus an archpirate and capteine of the Norwegians, after that he had conquered Ireland, being called by the Saxons to their aid against Careticus King of the Brytaines, overcame the same Careticus in battell, and compelled him and his Brytaines to flie beyond the rivers of Seauerne and Dee to Cambria, now called Wales, and to Cornewale, and some to Brytaine Armorike, where they remains to this daie, and gaue Lhoegria, now England, to the Saxons. And albeit that Caduan, Cadwalhon, & Cadwalader were sithence intituled Kings of all Brytaine, yet they could neuer recover againe the quiet possession of the whole Island afterwards. After the departure of Cadwalader out of the land, the Brytaines were governed within the countrie of Wales or Cambria by those men, whereof this historie following doth intreate, which were commonlie called Kings of such provinces and countries as they possessed, untill the time of Owen Gwyneth, who being in the daies of King Stephen, and Henrie the second, was the first that named himselfe Prince of Wales, and so the rest after him kept that title and stile: and yet neuertheles, they are sometimes called Princes befoze him, and Kings after him, as I haue obserued by diuers charters and old records which I haue scene in the Tower of London, and else-where.

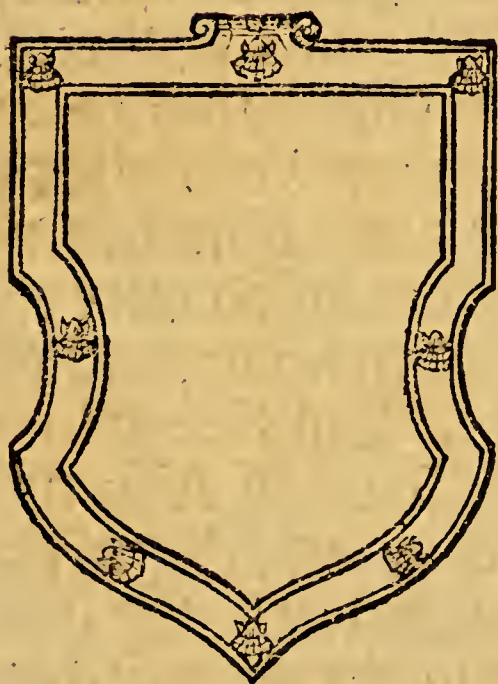
H. Lloyd.

Howbeit, this authoz calleth the chiefest of them Kings, till the time of the said Owen, and sithence, Princes.

IVOR.



I V O R , the sonne of
Alan .



After that Cadwalader had taken his iourneie towards Rome , as before is declared , leauing his sonne named Edwal Ywrch , that is to saie , Edwal the Roo , & his people , with his cousen Alan , which Alan taking courage to him , and not despairing of the con-

6 8 8

*Galfrid.
Io. Cast.*

quest of Brytaine , manned his ships as well with a great number of his owne people , as with those which Cadwalader had brought with him , and appointed Iuor his sonne , and Ynyr his nephew to be the leaders and chiefetaines of the same , who sailing ouer the narrowe seas , landed in the west parts of Brytaine , of whose arriual , when

C. iij.

the

the Saxons were certified, they gathered a great armie, and gaue Iuor battell, where they were put to flight, and lost a great number of their people: and Iuor wan the countries of Cornewall, Deuonshire, and Somersetshire, and inhabited them with Brytaines.

Wherebpon, Kentwinus King of Westsex gathered a great number of Saxons and Angles together, and came against the Brytaines, which were readie to abide the battell: and as the armies were both in sight, they were not verie desirous to fight, but fell to a composition and agreement, that Iuor should take Ethelburga to wife, which was cousen to Kentwyn, and quietlie enioie all that he had, during the reigne of Iuor.

H. lbyd.

This Iuor is he whom the English Chronicles do call Iue or Iew King of West Saxons, that reigned after Cedwall, and they saie that he was a Saxon, for Kentwyn reigned but five yeares after Iuors comming to England, and after him, his nephew Cedwall, who after he had reigned ouer the West Saxons two yeares, went to Rome, and left his kingdome to Iue his cousen. This Iue or Iuor, (whome the Brytaines call the sonne of Alan, and the Saxons the sonne of Kenred) being King of the Saxons and Brytaines which inhabited the west partes of England, after manie victories atchieued against the Kings of Kent, Southsex, and Mercia, left his kingdome to Adelred, or as some call him Adclerdus his cousen, and tooke his iournie to Rome, where he made a godly end, about the yeare of our Lord, 720.

* Of Cadwalader, Cedwall, and Iuor, there be diuers opinions. Some hold, that Cadwalader and Cedwall are the selfes.

selfesame man; and that the Saxon writers call him Cedwall whom the Brytaines do name Cadwalader: who (as the Brytish Chronicles do affirme) after his foresaid vision, did resigne all his right, title, and interest in great Brytaine, to the said Alan king of Brytaine Armorike, and so despairing that either he or his should euer haue anie thing to do there, leauing his sonne Edwal Ywrch and his people to the ordering of his cousen Alan, went to Rome. But this opinion seemeth to varie from the assertion of Bernardus Guidonius. But certaiuelie in mine opinion it is moze probable that this Cedwall was Edwal the sonne of Cadwalader, for the name Edoal, which in the ancient Brytish copie is written Etoal, may well agree with that which Guidonius writeth: and an easie matter it were especiallie in proper names for the C. capitall to creepe in, which is almost all one with that character which the Lawyers do call a paraph, and is vsed commonlie in all old text hands at the beginning of periods or sections. Of this matter, thus writeth Guidonius, *In suo pontificali Catalogo, sub Sergio primo.*

Per idem tempus Ethoal rex Brytonum, cum per decem annos multis regulis obuisset, & plura mala illis irrogasset, tandem ipsis in pacem deuenientibus, super occidentales Saxones regnavit annis duobus. Videns autem Brytanniam multis miseris contritam, regnum spreuit terrenum propter eternum, & Romam veniens, paucis diebus transactis migravit ad Christum. Et paulo post. Hic ex toto illud regnum antiquissimum Brytonum corruit, quod omnibus ferè regnis diuturnius fuit. A tempore Heli Sacerdotis usque ad hoc tempus, per annos 1825. Rob. Canalis lib. 2. per. 2.

That is.

At the same time Ethoal King of the Brytaines, when he had by the space of ten yeares warred with diuers Kings, and often put them to the worse, at length growing to an agreement

C. v.

grément.

grément with them, he reigned ouer the West Saxons two yeares, and then perceiuing Brytaine to be ouerwoꝛne with miseries, preferring the heauenlie kingdome before the earthlie, came to Rome, and within few daies died: and in him ended wholie that ancient kingdome of the Brytaines, which continued in a maner longer than anie other, from Helie the priest to this time, by the space of 1825. yeares.

Further, it is not like that Iuor comming to the aid of Edwal his cousen, would ever seeke the kingdome to himselfe and defeate the right heire: but verie well it may be (if this Iuor be that man whome the Saxon wꝛiters call Inas oꝛ Iue) after these Brytaines had arriued in the south part of this realme, and fought diuers times with the Saxon kings, and continued in Cornewall, Deuonshire, and Somersetshire by the space of two yeares, that they should afterwards meet Centwyn in the field, and so fall to an agreement, that Iuor taking Ethelburga the cousen of Centwyn to wife, should enioie the kingdome of the West Saxons after Centwyn, and that thereupon Edwal resigning his title and interest to Iuor, departed to Rome, and so died: as Guidonius saith.

Beda.

H. Hunt.

Cast.

W. Lamb.

All this notwithstanding, it seemeth by the report of other wꝛiters of verie good account, that Inas oꝛ Iue king of the West Saxons (whose lawes are extant in print, set out by maister William Lamberd Esquier, a woꝛthie searcher and preseruer of the antiquities of this land) was not a Brytaine, but a Saxon, who had warre against the Brytaines diuers times, and vanquished them.

Matth. West. reporteth that Inas oꝛ Iue fought with Gerent King of the Brytaines.

I haue an ancient booke wꝛitten (as Iohn Leland thinketh) by Iohn Castoreus oꝛ Beuer, sometimes Monke of Westminster, who liued in the time of Edward the third, which reporteth the historie of Inas in this sort.

About the yeare of grace 689. Iuor and Henryr sonnes of the
daughter

daughter of Cadwalader sometime King of Brytaine, *I. Cast.* came ouer from Ireland, and taking to their aid the two Kings of Wales, destroyed the prouince of Chester, and sent messengers to the Saxon Kings, commanding them to restore againe to the Brytaines the countrie of Lhoyger, out of the which they had wrongfullie expelled their parents and ancessers: adding, that if they would not so doo within fiftene daies, they should not entoe it anie longer. The which message, Inas the noble King of Westsex, signified vnto all the other Saxon Kings, who some met together in Mount Campeden, to whom Sibertus King of Essex spake thus:

The request of the Brytaines.

Deare friends and companions, let vs wey and consider not onlie what we are our selues, but also what our enimies are which come against vs: they are the verie Brytaines, whose fathers and ancessers, our fathers haue bereft of their inheritance, and expelled out of their owne land: and now they iustlie come against vs, to claime that which our ancessers by violence haue taken from theirs. Let vs therefore like other nations, chouse vnto vs a head, to leade, direct, and gouerne vs, whome, as chiefe lord in time of peace and warre, we as members may obeie and sticke to, sith without a head, there is no victorie to be looked for. Haue not the Brytaines after two yeares of their dispersion set vpon the ancient Saxons (a moze valiant people than we are) fiftene times within seauen yeares? Did they not spoile their kingdomes, killed their people, and left such as remained alie soze wounded and maimed at their departure?

The oration of Sibertus to the other Saxon Kings.

The rest of the Saxon kings agreed vnto his mind, and with one assent chose that worthe knight Inas King of Westsex to be their souereigne, who hauing taken their homage, advanced his standard, and marched forward against Iuor and Henyr, and set vpon them, so that they were faine to forsake their tents and flie into Wales.

Thus Inas hauing obtained the victorie, with the other Saxon Kings

Kings (sauing Sibertus, who by reason of his age and impotencie had departed home before) returned to South hampton, where his cousen Adelard informed him that Iuor and Henry had gathered and leaued a puissant armie afresh to set vpon the Saxons: wherevpon, Inas foreslowed not the matter, but went against them, and laid seige to the Castell of Snowdon, compelling the Brytaines to flie to their ships; and while he was at Bangor with the other Saxon Kings, and the nobles of Wales, he kept the feast of S. Dauid, and then dismissed the other Kings home to their countrie, butill they should be called for againe: and departed himselfe with Adelard his cousen, to Quene Ethelburga being then at Manchester, and continued there almost threë moneths.

In the meane while, Adelard minding to trauell about all Wales, met threë spies, of whome (being by him taken and examined) he learned that Iuor and Henry were returning againe with a huge armie, of such strength and force, as all the Saxon Kings were not able to resist. Then went he and shewed Inas what he had heard: wherefore Inas forthwith certified the other Saxon Kings of the same, commanding them without delaie to be readie at Chester with horse and armour to go against their enimies, and to defend their countrie from violence. Who accordingly met at Chester, and following the Kings standard, gaue the Brytaines battell, and put them to flight. Howbeit, the Brytaines effsones inuaded England, and made seauen roades in two yeares, destroieng townes and villages wheresoeuer they came, and neuer returning without great and rich booties. Inas after this victorie returned home, and reigned ouer the West Saxons 36. yeares, and then bequeathed his kingdome to his cousen Adelard. Thus much out of Castoreus.

This Iuor made the fratricie of Glastenburie, called in the Brytish tong Ynys Aualon.

* Ioseph of Aremathia being sent by Philip the Apostle, as Gildas

Gildas reporteth, came into this Iland in the daies of Ar- *Gildas.*
 uiragus King of Brytaine, about the yeare of Christ 53. and *Polydore.*
 instructed the Brytaines in the doctrine of saluation, in the
 Ile of Aualon, where he builded a Church for the Christi-
 ans: which Church, this Iuor (if it be he that gouerned the
 West Saxons) conuerted to an Abbey, and endowed the
 same with large possessions, which was the moze famous, *Bales.*
 because the bodies of the said Ioseph of Aremathia and king
 Arthur were there buried.

He gaue also great lands to the Church of Win-
 chester. In the second yeare of Iuors reigne, Brythe
 a subiect to Egfride King of Northumberland, did
 ouerrun and destroie a great part of the countrie
 of Ireland. In the fourth yeare of his reigne there
 was a great earthquake in the Ile of Man: and
 the yeare following, it reigned bloud in Brytaine
 and in Ireland. The milke likewise and the butter
 turned to the colour of bloud. The second yeare *Math. West.*
 after that the Whone appeared all bloudie.

After the departure of Iuor to Rome, Adelard
 or Adelred tooke the rule of the Saxons. And

Rodericus, or Roderi Molwynoc the
 sonne of Edwal Ywrch, did take
 the rule of the Brytaines
 in the west part of
 England.



Roderic

Roderike Molwynoc.



Roderike or Rodri, the sonne
of Edwal Twrch.

720



This battel
is called
Gwaeth
Heilyn.

Ethelbald
King of
Mertia.

Roderike, ouer
the Brytains began
his reigne an. 720.
against whom, A-
delred King of Westsex rais-
ed a great armie, and de-
stroieng the countrie of De-
uonshire, entred Cornewall,
where Roderike with the
Brytaines gaue him battell,
in the which, the Brytaines
had the victorie. The yeare after, the Brytaines
obtained two other victories against the Saxons:
one in Northwales, at a place called Garth Mae-
lawc: and another in Southwales at Pencoet. At
this time Belin the sonne of Elphin, a noble man
amongst the Brytaines died. The yeare following,
died Celredus King of Mertia, and Ethelbaldus was
made King after him, who being desirous to an-
nex

next the fertile soile of the countrie lieng betwæne Scuerne and Wye, to his Kingdome of Mertia, gathered an armie, and entred into Wales, and destroying all before him, he came to the mountaine Carno, not farre from Abergeuenny, where a soze battell was fought betwæne him and the Brytaines in the yeare 728.

The yeare 733. died Beda priest, brought bp in the Abbey of Wymetham, a great clearke that wrote manie works, among which, there is one intituled, The Ecclesiasticall historie of the English nation, dedicated vnto Cleolwolfe King of Northumberland. This yeare, Adelard King of Westsex, and Ethelbald King of Mertia, ioined their powers against the Brytaines, and gaue them battell, and after a long fight and great slaughter vpon either part, obtained a bloudie victorie. The

733

Or Iarewe.

yeare 735. Adelard King of Westsex died, and Cudred reigned in his place. And the yeare following died Edwyn King of the Pictes. And in the yeare 746. there was a great battell fought at Hereford betwixt Cudred and Ethelbaldus, where after a long fight, Cudred had the victorie. Also the next yeare ensuing he gaue the Brytaines an ouerthrow and died shortly after.

735

Hel.pa.193.

* The Brytaines seeing they could little preuaile against the Saxons, ioined in league with Cuthred King of the West Saxons, who then was out with Ethelbald King of Mertia, whereupon, the said Ethelbald entred into Wales with a strong armie, and the Brytaines met him, and were there discomfited. After that, Cuthred and Ethelbald met in the field, where Ethelbald was put to flight: but anon after they two were made friends, and ioined together their powers against the Brytaines and overcame them.

H. Hist.

Hol.pag.189.

et 193.

After

Math. West.

749

Sigebert
King of
Westsex.
Kenulph.

750

After Cuthred, in the yeare 749. was Sigebert created King, who for his euill behauiour, was expelled by his nobles out of his Kingdome, and was miserablie slaine by a swineheard, after whome, Kenulph was made King of West Saxons, the yeare 750. About the same time died Theodor the sonne of Belin, a man of great estimation among the Brytaines. Not long after, there was a great battell fought betwixt the Brytaines and the Pictes at a place called Magedawc, where Dalargan King of the Pictes was slaine. Within a little after, Roderi or Roderike Molwynoc was driuen by the Saxons to forsake the west countrie, & to come to seeke his own inheritance in Northwales, where ruled at that time the children of Bletius or Bledericus prince of Cornewal & Deuonshire (who was one of them that gaue Adelred and Ethelbert the ouerthrow at Bangor vpon the riuer Dee) who enioied the gouernance of Northwales, euer sithence Caduan was chosen King of Brytaine, vntill this time.

* By this histoꝛie it should seme that the Brytaines continued their gouernement in the west part of Lhoegria vntill this time. But surely, the consent (in a maner) of all writers is, that the Brytish kingdome ended in Cadwalader, after whom, the Brytaines had nothing to do beyond Seuerne, being constrained to keepe themselues within the countries of Cambria and Cornubia. It is also written by diuers, that Iuor and Ynyr at their first arriuing in Brytaine, were repelled by the Saxons, and driuen to Wales, where Iuor ruled as Prince manie yeares, whome this Roderi or Roderike the sonne of Edwal the sonne of Cadwalader succeeded.

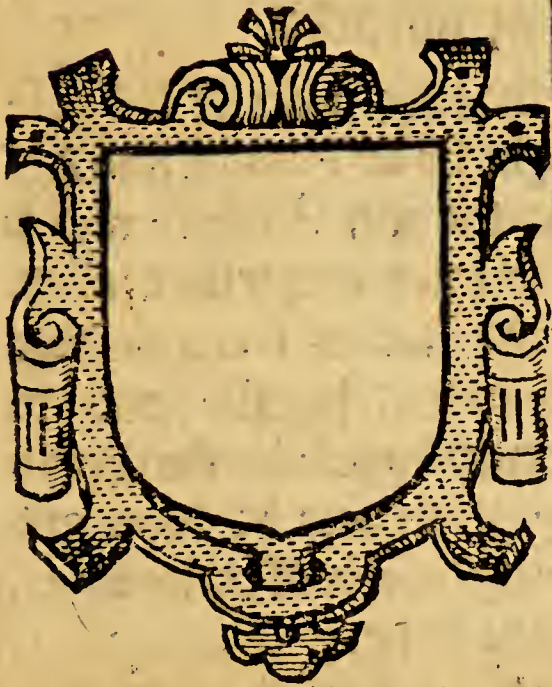
When Roderike king of the Brytains had reigned about 30. yeares, he died, the yeare 750. leauing two sons after him, Conan Tindaythwy, & Howel.

Conan

Conan Tindaethwy.



Conan Tindaethwy the sonne
of Roderike.



Conan Tindaethwy did beginne his
reigne ouer the
Brytaines the yere
of our Lord 755. About two
yeares after, there was a
great battell fought at He-
reford betwixt the Brytaines
and the Saxons, where Dy-
fnwal the sonne of Theodor
was slaine. And this yere

755

died Athelbert King of Northumberland, and Of-
wold reigned in his stead. About this time, there
was an order taken for the right keeping of the
feast of Easter in Wales, by Elbodius a man both
godlie and learned: for the Brytaines ever before
that time varied from the church of Rome, in ce-
lebrating the feast of Easter, and the variance
was

*I. Bale, Cen. I.
pag. 67.*

D. i. was

Conan Tindaethwy.

was this. The church of Rome by order of a general Councell holden at Nice, had appointed, that euer the next sundaie after the 14. daie of the moone should be Easter daie, so that Easter should be euer either the 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. or 21. daie of the moone, and neuer the 14. daie it selfe, nor neuer passe the 21. And the Brytaines did vse to keepe their Easter vpon the 14. daie, and so to the 20. as it fell, so that sometimes when it was Easter daie with the Brytaines, it was but Palmesunday with the Saxons: of which diuersitie grew a great contention betwixt Colman and Hylda vpon the one part, defending the rites of the Brytaines; and Gilbert and Wilfride vpon the other part, about the yeare 660. wherein they seeme scant to call the Brytaines and Scots christians, because they keepe not Easter within the daies appointed.

Leland.
I. Bale, Cen. I.
pag. 81.

* I reade that this Hylda (which was the neece of Edwine King of Northumberland, brought vp by Pauline and Acdan) in a publike synode did withstand Wilfride and other superstitious monks in these toies and trifles, alledging for hir out of Polycrates the fact of Irenæus, who withstood Victor Bishop of Rome in that behalfe, and the custome of the church of Asia obserued by S. Iohn the Euangelist, Philip the Apostle, Polycarpus and Melito, and taught in this Island of Brytaine by Ioseph of Arimathea, who first preached the Gospell in the same.

763

In the yeare 763. was Offa made King of Mercia, and Brichtich King of West Saxons. In the which yeare died Fermael the sonne of Edwal: and the yeare following, Cemoyd the King of the Pictes. The yeare 776. the men of Southwales destroyed a great part of Mercia with fire and sword. And the summer following, all the Welshmen gathered

thered themselves together, and entred the Kingdome of Mercia, and did much hurt there.

* The Saxons, which bordered vpon the countrie of Cambria *Io. Cast.*
or Wales, did daillie incroch so vpon the lands of the Welshmen beyond Seauerne, that they had gotten much of the same into their hands, especiallie toward the south part of the countrie. Wherefore the VVelshmen put themselves in armour, and set vpon the Saxons, and chased them ouer Seauerne againe, and then returned home with a great prey, and thus they did oftentimes, killing and destroyeng all befoze them, and alwaies bringing home with them much cattell, which thing caused Offa to conclude a peace with the other Saxon Kings, and to bend his whole force against the Welshmen.

Wherebpon Offa King of Mercia caused a great *Io. Castor;*
ditch to be made, large and deepe from sea to sea, *Matth. West.*
betwixt his kingdome and Wales, whereby hee might the better defend his countrie from the incursions of the Welshmen. And this ditch is to be seene in manie places as yet, and is called Clawdh *Clawdh Offa.*
Offa, which is, Offas ditch at this daie.

* King Offa, calling to his aid the other Saxon Kings, gathered a huge armie, and came ouer Seauerne into Wales: vpon whose comming, the VVelshmen (being not able to encounter with such a multitude of armed souldiers) left the plaine and euen countrie by Seauerne side, and the land betwæene it and the riuer VVye, and withdrew themselves to the mountaines and rockes, where they might be most in safetie, vntill the enimies were auoided out of the countrie; yet neuerthelesse, continuallie they made diuers inuasions by stealth into the land of Mercia, & alwaies returned with aduantage, so that the Saxons by keeping themselves encamped could do no good, for they durst not pursue the VVelshmen to the mountaines and woods, for feare of intrapping, by such as kept the streights and passages.

D.ij.

When

Conan Tindaethwy.

When Offa perceiued that by open warre he could do no good, he expelled all the Welshmen out of the plaine and euen countrie betwene Seauerne and Wye, and planted Saxons in the same: and annexing it to his owne kingdome of Mercia, caused this great & famous ditch (whereof mention is in this place) to be made, to saue his people from the inuasions of the Welshmen. Whereupon the seate of the Kings of Powys was translated from Pengwern, now called Salop, to Mathrual, where it continued long after.

795
Matt. West.
 pag. 289.

In the yeare 795. the Danes came first into England, and sixe yeares after they came againe, & destroyed a great part of Lindsey and Northumberland, and ouerran the most part of Ireland, and destroyed Rechreyn.

Also about the same time there was a battell fought at Ruthlan, betwene the Saxons and the Welshmen, where Caradoc King of Northwales was slaine. This Caradoc was the son of Gwyn, the sonne of Colhoyn, the sonne of Ednowen, the sonne of Blethyn, the sonne of Blecius or Bledricus prince of Cornewall and Deuonshire. Also this yeare died Offa King of Mercia, and Egfert his sonne reigned in his stead.

In the yeare of our Lord 800. Egbertus was made King of Westsex: and Kenulphus the yeare following created King of Mercia. Arthen also the sonne of Sitsylht, the sonne of Clydawc King of Caerdigan, died the same yeare. Likewise Run King of Dyuet, and Cadelh King of Powys died in the yeare 808.

808

* This was a troublesome time, and as yet no staied gouernement established in Wales, and therefore such as were chæfe lords in anie countrie, are heere called kings.

10. Bale.

The next yeare after died Elbodius Archbishop
 of

Conan Tindaethwy.

21

810

of Northwales, befoze whose death, the sunne was soze eclipsed. In the yeare 810, was the moone eclipsed vpon Christmas daie. The same yeare, S. Davids was burnt by the West Saxons. There was also a generall mozreine and death of cattell throughout all Wales. The next yeare insuing, Owen the sonne of Meredyth, the sonne of Terudos died: and the Castell of Degaunwy was destroyed with thunder. Conan prince of Wales, and his brother Howel could not agree, insomuch that they tried the matter by battell, wherein Howel had the victorie.

* This Howel the brother of Conan, King or Prince of Northwales, did claime the Ile of Môn or Anglesey for part of his fathers inheritance, which Conan refused to giue him, and therevpon they fell at variance, and consequentlie to make warre the one against the other, which is vnnaturall amongst brethren.

Here I thinke it fit to saie somewhat of the custome and tenure of Wales, whereof this mischiefe grew, that is, the diuision of the fathers inheritance amongst all the sonnes, commonlie called Gavel kinde. Gavel is a Wytische tearme, signifieng a hold, because euerie one of the sonnes did hold some portion of his fathers lands, as his lawfull sonne and successour. This was the cause not onlie of the ouerthrow of all the ancient nobilitie of Wales (for by that meanes, the inheritance being continuallie diuided and subdivided amongst the children, and the childrens children, &c. was at length brought to nothing) but also of much bloudshead and vnaturall strife and contention amongst brethren, as we haue here an example, and manie other in this historie. This kind of partition is verie good to plant and settle anie nation in a large countrie not inhabited, but in a populous countrie already furnished with inhabitants, it is the verie decaie of great families, and (as I said befoze) the cause of strife and debate.

D. iij.

And

Conan Tindaethwy.

And the next yeare there was much hurt done by thunder, and in diuers places manie houses burnt to the earth. The same yeare died Gruffyth the sonne of Run, and Griffri the sonne of Kyngen was slaine by the treason of Elice his brother.

Howel gaue his brother Conan another battell, and slew a great number of his people, whereupon, Conan leauied an armie, in the yeare 817. & chased his brother Howel out of the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, compelling him to flie into Man. And a little after died Conan, chiefe King of the Brytaines or Welshmen, leauing behind him a daughter called Efylht, which was married to a noble man, called Mervyn Vrych, the sonne of Gwyriad, or Vriet, the son of Elidur, & so forth in the right line to Belinus the brother of Brennus King of the Brytaines, and his mother was Nest, the daughter of Cadelh King of Powys, the sonne of Brochwel Yscithroc, (that fought with the Saxons at Bangor,) who was prince of Powys.

Galfride.
I. Cast.
Math. West.

* This Brochwel is called of the Latine writers Breciuallus and Brochmaelus, of whom I find thus written in *Historia diua Monacella*.

Fuit olim in Powysia quidam princeps illustrissimus nomine Brochwel Yscithroc, Consul Legecestræ, qui in vrbe tunc temporis, Pengwern Powys, nunc verò Salopia dicta est, habitabat: cuius domicilium seu habitaculum ibi steterat, ubi collegiū diui Cedde nunc situm est.

That is.

There was sometimes in Powys a noble Prince, named Brochwel Yscithroc, Consul or Earle of Chester, who dwelt in a towne then called Pengwerne Powys, and now Salope, whose dwelling house was in the verie same place
where

Conan Tindaethwy.

23

where the College of Saint Chad now standeth. This man with Caduan king of Brytaine, Morgan king of Demetia, and Bledericus king of Cornewal, gaue an overthrow to Ethelfred king of Northumberland, vpon the riuer of Dee, *Anno gratiæ 617.* of whome, the ancestors of diuers in Vales living at this daie, are knowne (by ancient bookes and records) to haue descended.

*Galfrid.
Cast.*



D. iiii.

Mervyn

Mervyn Vrych, and Esylht.



Mervyn Vrych, & Esylht the
daughter of Conan.

*Math West.
Sim. Durel.
H. Hum.*



THE first yeare of the reigne of Mervyn Vrych, and Esylht his wife, Egbert King of Westsex entred into Wales with a great armie, and destroyed the whole countrie vnto Snowden hilles, and seised to his hands the countrie of Rhyvonioc in Denbighland. About this time, there was a soze battell fought

fought in Anglesey, called the battell of Lhanuaes.

In the yeare of Christ 819. Kenulph King of

819

Mertia destroyed West Wales, and the summer following, he ouerranne Powys land, and did much hurt, and soone after died, and Kenelme reigned in his place. About the same time also Howel King of Man died. The yeare 825. Ceolwulph was made King of Mertia, and reigned two yeares. After whome, Bernulph was created king, who was ouerthrowne at Elledowne by Egbert king of the West Saxons, who also brought to his subiection the countries of Kent and West Angles. Not long after, about the yeare 828, Bernulph was slaine by

828

the East Angles. After that, there was a great battell fought at a place called Gauelford, betwixt the Brytaines, and the West Saxons of Deuonshire, and manie thousands cruellie slaine vpon either side, and the victorie vncertaine. The yeare 829.

829

Egbert ouerthrew Wyhtlase King of Mertia, and made him subiect to his kingdome. He also passed Humber, and wan the land, and so was the first Monarch of the Saxons, and brought the seauen kingdomes into one, and changed the name of Brytaine into England, and called the people Englishmen, and the language English: for the people that came into this Ile from Germanie, were Saxons, Angles, and Iuthes. And of the Saxons came the people of Eastsex, Southsex, Middlesex, and West Saxons. Of the Angles came the East Angles, middle Angles or Mertians, and all on the North side of Humber. And of the Iuthes came the inhabitants of Kent, and the Ile of Wight. And the seauen kingdomes were these:

The Kingdome of England began.

D. b.

I. The

The seauen
Saxon
kingdomes.

- 1 The first Kent.
- 2 The second Southsex, containing Suffex and Southerie.
- 3 The third East Angles, containing Northfolke, Southfolke, and Cambridgeshire.
- 4 The fourth Westsex, containing Barkeshire, Deuonshire, Somersetsshire, and Cornewall.
- 5 The fift Mertia, containing Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Chesshire, Warwikeshire, Leycestershire, Darbishire, Notinghamshire, Lincolneshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and halfe Hertfordshire.
- 6 The sixt was East Saxon, containing Essex, Middlesex, and the other halfe of Hertfordshire.
- 7 The seauenth Kingdome was all the lands vpon the North side of Humber, which was also diuided into two kingdomes, Deyra and Bernicia. Deyra was the land betwixt Humber and Tine, Bernicia from Tine, to the Scottish sea.

All these were brought vnder subiection by Egbert king of West Saxons, and this realme called England the yeare after the comming of Brutus to this Ile 1968. after the comming of Hengist 383. and after the departure of Cadwalader 149. yeares. Which name, although it hath continued to this daie for the space of 755. yeares, yet was it not verie luckie or fortunate to the Saxons inhabitours of this realme. For euen vpon this change of their name, and vnition of the kingdome, followed the terrible and cruell inuasion of the Danes: and after that, the conquest of the Normanes, of whome, the Kings of this time haue descended. But to returne to my matter againe.

Egbert. Mervyn, and Efylyht.

27

gaine. The yeare 833. the Danes in great compa-
nies landed in diuers places of this realme, and
fought diuers battels with Egbert, wherin some-
times they, and sometimes he had the victorie. Af-
terward in the yeare 836. they landed in West
Wales, and so passed through Wales to England
with manie of the Brytaines, which ioined with
them against Egbert, but they were all ouer-
throwne by Egbert at Hengestdowne, who died the
yeare following.

833

✠ This Egbert king of England wan the citie of Caer l'hèon,
ar Dhowrdwy, or Chester (which was the chiefe citie of Ve-
nedotia,) out of the hands of the Brytaines, in whose possessi-
on it remained vntill that time. He caused also (as some
writers doe affirme) the brasen image of Cadwalhon king
of Brytaine, to be throwne downe & defaced, commanding
that no man vpon paine of death, should set vp anie such a-
gaine, forbidding this land to be called Brytain anie more,
but England, and the people Englishmen. He also made
proclamation (by the setting on of Redburga his wife,
who bearing malice towards the Brytaines could not a-
bide any of that nation) that no Brytaine should remaine
within the confines of England, commanding that al & sin-
gular which were of the Brytish bloud, should within sixe
moneths auoide with their wiues and childzen out of his
kingdome, vpon paine of losing their heads.

*Raunph.
Cest.*

*Math. West.
Chron. Wig.*

Io. Castor.

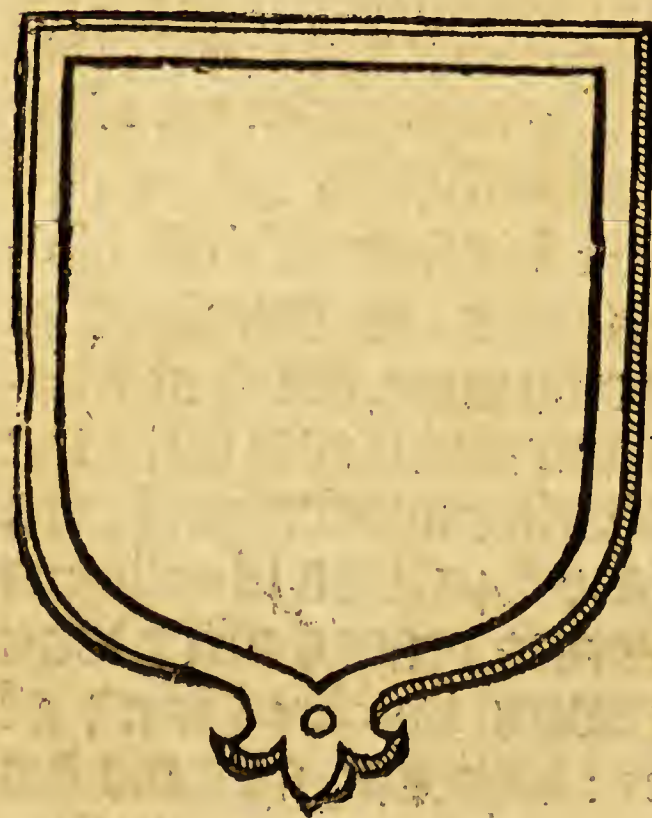
After the death of Egbert, his sonne Ethelwulph
reigned in his place, who gaue his daughter in
marriage to Berthred his tributarie, king of Mer-
tia. He had great warres and much adu with the
Danes, which destroyed with fire and sword the sea
coast of England. The yeare 841. died Idwalhon a
noble man of Wales. And two yeares after was
the battell of Kertell betwixt Burchred king of
Mertia, and the Brytaines: wherein, as some doe
write,

841

Roderike the Great.

poite, Mervyn Vrych king of the Brytaines was
slaine, leauing behind him a sonne called Ro-
dri Mawr, that is to saie, Roderike
the Great.

Roderike the Great.

Roderike the Great, sonne to Mer-
vyn and Esylht.

Roderike the
Great began
his reigne o-
uer Wales, the
yeare after Christ his
incarnation 843. This
prince diuided all Wales
to the thre territories,
of Aberffraw, Dineuowr,
and Mathraual. He had
great warre with Bur-
chred King of Mertia,
which

Roderike the Great.

29

which by the aide of Ethelwulph, entered North-wales with a great power, and destroyed Anglesey, and fought with the Welshmen diuers times, and slue Meyric a great prince among them.

The yeare 846, the Danes did ouerrunne a great part of England, and fought with Athelstan king of Kent, brother to Ethelwulph, and remained that winter, and wintered in England. This yeare also was Ithel king of Gwent or Wentland slaine in fight by the men of Brechnock. This yeare 854. Kongen king of Powys died at Rome, being slaine or choaked (as some saie) by his owne men. And two yeares after died Cemoyth king of the Picts, & Ionathan Lord of Abergeley. About the yeare 856. Ethelwulph tooke his iourneie to Rome, and made his kingdome tributarie to the Pope, and paid the Peter pence to the church of Rome.

The old Saxons doe bring the geneologie of this Ethelwulph to Adam, after this maner. Ethelwulph the sonne of Egbert, the sonne of Alcmund, the sonne of Eassa, the sonne of Eoppa, the sonne of Ingils, the brother of Inas, the sonne of Kenred, the sonne of Coelwalde, the sonne of Cudwine, the sonne of Ceawlin, the sonne of Kenrick, the sonne of Cerdicke, which was the first king of the West Saxons, the sonne of Esly, the sonne of Gewise, of whom the people were called Gwysses, the daughter of Gewyn, the sonne of Wingy, the sonne of Freawyn, the sonne of Fridagare, the sonne of Brendy, the sonne of Beldegy, the sonne of VVoden, of whose issue came the kings of manie nations, the sonne of Frethewold, the sonne of Freolaffe, the sonne of Frethewolfe, the sonne of Finny, the sonne of Godulph, the sonne of *Geta, the sonne of Teathwy,

846

Mart. West.
I. Castor.

854

856

Mart. West.

* De quo Sædulus in
Pâschali
carmine

wy, the sonne of Beane, the sonne of Sceldy, the sonne of Seafe, which reigned in a countrie called Anglia, lieng betwixt the Gothes and the Saxons, from whence the Angles came first to Brytaine, he was the sonne of Heremod, the sonne of Itermod, the sonne of Hadey, the sonne of VVale, the sonne of Bedwy, the sonne of Sem, the sonne of Noe, and so forth to Adam.

Matth. West.
pag. 275.

I. Castor.

Matth. Paris.
pag. 126.

Beardh.

✱ There is another petigrée laid downe by the same authoz, of Offa king of Mercia, ascending euen to Adam, not in all points agræing with this; so that the authoz writing the latter, seemeth oftentimes to forget what he had written in the former. The like also I find in Iohn Castoreus, at the end of the histozie of Edward the confessoz. And an other in Matth. Paris, in the histozie of King Henry. 2. Anno. 1155. And these foure genealogies seeme to ascend by the same men, although the names do sometimes varie.

This genealogie haue I set here, that the reader may vnderstand thereby, that not onelie the Brytaines, or VVelshmen, but all other nations haue bene euer desirous to set forth their antiquitie and progenie, which was not verie hard to such nations as were not mingled with other, and that had euer among them such as did onlie from time to time professe that art, and customablie did write the progenie, wiues, and children, of all such as were of any estimation in the countrie. In the which two things, VVales had euer passed all other countries, as they which haue not mingled with anie other nations, bntill of late years with Englishmen, and also haue euer had such as did professe the art of genealogie, who although they haue sometimes erred, or rather haue willinglie flattered in learuig false genealogies, yet surelie
are

are able by their booke to bring anie Gentle-
mans geneologie of that countrie, to such as haue
liued nine hundred yeares passed, and but few fur-
ther, except such as descended of the kings of Bry-
taine.

The Italians, before they mingled with the Van-
dales, Gothes and Lumbards, brought their geneolo-
gies to Aeneas. The Spaniards to Hesperus, before
the Gothes and Mores ouerranne the land. The
Saxons to VVoden, before they mingled with the
Danes and Normans. Yea the Frenchmen & Turkes
reioise at this daie, to bring themselues to the
Thracians; and the Germanes to the children of
Gwyfion: and it is possible they may so doo, because
they haue not mingled with anie other, and haue
not bene ouerrun with anie other nation. Ther- *H. Lloyd.*
fore let such disdainfull heads, as scant knowe
their owne Grandfathers, leaue their scoffing
and taunting of VVelshmen, for that thing that
all other nations in the world doo glozie in; and let
them read the ancient writer Berofus, to whome
the wise Græcians, for the knowledg they learned
at his hands, made an image of copper, and set it
vp in Athens in memorie of him, and there they
shall find the beginning of the most part of all the
nations in the world; and if they belæue him, let
them not denie ours; and if they credit him not, let
them belæue no more but what they see with
their eies, or that pleaseth their fond fantasies.
But to the matter.

This yeare the Danes chased Burchred out of *Io. Jaffor.*
his kingdome, who also went to Rome, and there
died. The yeare 857. died Ethelwulph, and 857
left behind him his sonnes, Athelbald King of
Westsex,

Westsex, and Athelbright king of Kent, and of the East Saxons.

John. Cast.
Sim. Dunel.
Matt. Park.
A Kings
sonne and
heire Bi-
shop.
Io. Cast.

✱ Of this Ethelwulph it is wozitten, that he was so well lear-
ned and so deuout, that the clarkes of the church of Win-
chester did choise him in his youth, to be their Bishop, which
function he toke vpon him, & was Bishop of Winchester,
foz seauen yeares before he was king. It is reported also
that he conquered the kingdom of Demetia or Southwales,
and gaue the same with the kingdome of Southsex, to Al-
fred his sonne; and that the said Alfred should bring a thou-
sand soldiers out of Wales, to the aid of his brother Ethel-
bert to Winchester, and there put the Danes to flight, and
destroie a great number of them. Athelbald the sonne of
Ethelwulph, after the death of his father, kept his mother
in lawe foz his concubine, and afterward married hir in
the citie of Chester.

Fabian.

865

H. Hunt.

867

H. Hunt.

Fabian.

Ran. Gest.

After Athelbald had reigned eight yeares, he di-
ed, and Athelbright his brother toke the rule of
his kingdome. And that yeare the Danes spoiled
Winchester, and after a great fight were driuen
out of the land: but returning to Tenet, they re-
mained there foz that winter, and spoiled by in-
cursions all the sea shoze. This yeare also was the
battell of Gweythen, betwixt the Brytaines and the
Englishmen, and a great number slaine on either
side. The yeare 865. died Conan Nant Niuer, a wor-
thy captaine, and a noble warrioz. And the yeare
following, came Hungare and Hubba, with a great
armie of Danes into England. In the yeare 867.
died Athelbright, and Ethelred his brother reigned
in his stead. The Danes the next yeare insuing,
spoiled Yorke, and slew the two kings of Nor-
thumberland, Osbright and Elba, and afterward
they ouerran all the countrie vnto Nottingham,
spoiling

spoiling and destroieng all befoze them, and then returned to Yorke, and from thence to East Angle, where they slue Edmund the King. The sixt yeare of Ethelred came another host of Danes through Westsex, and to Reding, with Basrecke and Alding, and fought five battels with Ethelred and Alfred his brother, in two of the which the Danes were ouercome at Henglefeld & Estondowne, and in the thre other the Englishmen were ouerthrowne at Reding, Basing, & Mereton. The yeare 871. King Ethelred died, & Alfred his brother reigned in his stead.

871

* Alfred as soon as he had taken the kingdome vpon him, considering with himselfe, what a heauie burthen he did sustaine, inquired after the wisest and the best learned men that he could heare of, that he might be directed by them, whome he worthilie intertained, vsing their aduise as well in the publike gouernment of the common welth, as in his priuate studies and conference of learning. He sent for two famous learned men out of Wales; the one named Iohn De Erigena surnamed also Scotus, bozne at Meneuia or S. Davids, brought vp in that colledge, who hauing for learning sake tranelled to Athens, and bestowed there manie yeeres in the studie of the Greeke, Hebzeue, and Chaldie tonges, and the secret mysteries of Philosophie, came from thence to France, where he was well accepted with Carolus Calnus and Ludouicus Balbus, and there translated the works of Dionysius Areopagita, *De caelesti hierarchia*, out of the Greeke into the Latine tong; and at the last being returned home to Wales, was sent for by this King Alfred, who then founded and erected the vniuersitie of Oxfozd, & was the first that professed learning, and read publikelie in the said Vniuersitie. The other was Asserius or Asser, of whom I shall haue occasion to speake hereafter. He would not suffer anie to beare office in his court, but such as were

*Bale. Cent. 2.**Cap. 24.**I. Castor.**Polydor, lib. 6.**Hol. pa. 218.*

E. j.

learned,

learned, exhorting all men generallie to embrace and honour learning and learned men.

Alfred in the first yeare of his reigne, fought two battels with the Danes upon the south side of Thames, and slue of them one King, and nine Earles. About this yeare, died Gwgan King of Caerdigan.

* This was that noble Gwgan ap Mevric ap Dunwal ap Arthen ap Sitsylht, King or prince of Caerdigan, who, as some Bytish booke haue, was at this time drowned by misfortune.

At this time the Danes destroyed the towne of Alclyde, and wan London and Reding, and all the inland and kingdome of Mercia. And one King or leader of them tooke the countrie of Northumberland, and he and his people did much trouble the Pictes. Likewise the yeare following, three Kings of the Danes went from Cambridge to VVarham in Dorsetshire, and Alfred would haue giuen them battell, but the Danes desired peace, and foreswore England, which they neuer did before, and the same night their horsemen tooke their iournie toward Excester, and their footemen which went to the sea were all drowned at Sandwitch. When the Danes had thus abiured England, they bent their force against VVales, and entred the Isle of Mon with a great armie, in the yeare of Christ 873. where Roderike gaue them two battels, one at a place called Bangole, and another at a place called Menegid in Anglesey.

873
Mat. West.

Si. Dunelm.
Mat. West.

* I find also that about this time Halden and Hungare, two Captaines of the Danes, arriued in Southwales, and overran the whole countrie, destroying all before them with fire and sword, neither sparing churches nor religious houses, but within a while after, they receiued their deserved reward.

ward at the hands of the West Saxons, who making with them on the coast of Deuonshire, slew both Halden and Hungare, with 1200. of their people.

At this time, Eneon Bishop of Meneuia or S. Davids died, and Hubert was installed in his place. And within two yeares after, Dungarth king of Cornewall was drowned by a mischance. In the yeare 876, the Englishmen entred into Anglesey, and fought with the VVelshmen a sore battell, who, in the yeare following, slue Roderike king or prince of VVales, and Gwyriad his brother, or as some saie, his son. This Roderike had by his wife Enghârad the daughter of Meyric the son of Dyfnwal or Dunwal the son of Arthen ap Sitsylht, diuers sonnes, as Anarawd his eldest sonne, to whome he gaue Aberfraw with Northwales; Cadelh the second son, who had Dinevwr with Southwales, and also tooke Mathraual and Powys land by force from his brethren, after the death of Mervyn the third sonne, to whome his father had giuen the same.

876

* Roderike the Great is counted of all writers to be the undoubted owner and possessor of all Wales. Venedotia or Northwales descended vnto him from his mother Esylht, the daughter and sole heire of Conan Tindaethwy, as is euident by this historie. Demetia or Southwales (as some doo affirme) came to him by his wife, the daughter & heire of Meyric ap Dyfnwal ap Arthen ap Sitsylht king of Caerdigan: hir brethren (who are thought to be illegitimate) holding of hir husband. Powys he had by Nest, the sister and heire of Congen ap Cadelh King of Powys, which was his fathers mother. These three dominions he appointed vnder their meares and bounds, with a princelie house in euerie of them, which he named Y tair Talaeth, and left the same vnto three of his sonnes, Anarawd, Cadelh, and Mervyn, which were called Y tri twyfoc Talaethioc, that is, The

E. y.

three

three crowned princes, because euerie of them did weare vpon his bonet or helmet a cozenet of gold, being a broade lace or headband indented vppward, set and wrought with pretious stones, which in the Brytish or Welsh speach is called Talaeth: and so to this daie nurses do name that broade headband, wherewith a childes head is bound vppermost vpon some other linen cloathes, Talaeth. Aberffraw was the chiefe house of the prince of Gwyneth, whose dominion was therfore called Talaeth Aberffraw: Dinevowr the princelie house of Dchevbarth, whereof that part is named Talaeth Dinevowr: and in like maner Talaeth Matheraval is so called, of the princelie seate of Powys, called Matheraval.

Girald. Camb.

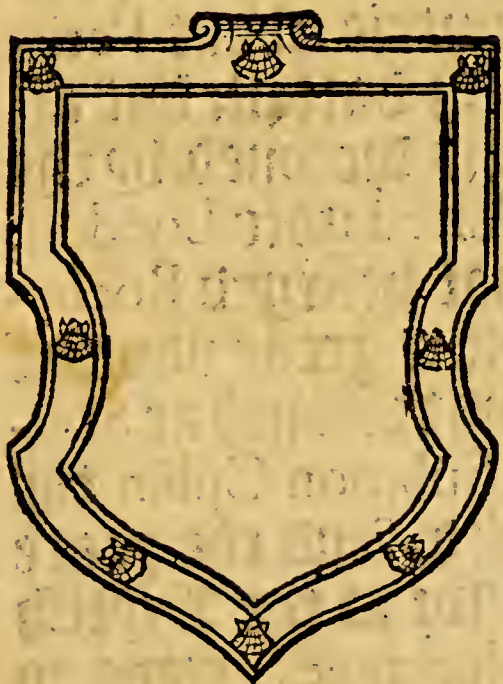
Giraldus Cambrensis in his booke intituled *Descriptio Cambriae*, is of opinion, that Meryyn was the eldest sonne of Roderike, to whome Venedotia was giuen, and was the father of Anandhrec, which was the father of Meyric, which was the father of Edwal, which was the father of Iago, &c: and that Anarawd had Powys, and died without issue. But the common opinion of all other writers is to the contrarie, agreeable to that which this Authoꝝ affirmeth.

Roderike had also Roderike, Meyric, Edwal or Tudwal, Gwyriad and Gathelic, of whome you shall heare in the historie following.

Anarawd



Anarawd the sonne of
Roderike.



ANarawd the son
of Roderike beganne
his regiment ouer
VVales the yeare of
Christ 877. In whose time,
Rollo with his Normans came
to France, and wan the coun-
trie of Neustria, which of the
Normans is called to this daie
Normandie. At that time the
Danes which had fled to Exce-

877

Matt. West.

ster, hauing broken the truce wherunto they were
sworne, were so pursued by Alfred, that they were
glad to giue him pledges for performance of the
articles agreed vpon betwene him and them; but
the yeare following, they wan all the land vpon
the Northside of Thames, and held it themselues,
and after they passed the riuer to Chipenham in
E. iij. VVestsex,

Math West.
Io. Cast.
Polychroni.
Wil. Malm.

878

Dial Rodri.

882

Si. Dunelm.
H. Hunt.
Math West.

889

Westsex, and the Englishmen fled before them, yet Alfred fought with a number of them, and slew their prince, and won their standard, which they called Rauen. After that, he ouerthrew them at E-dendowne, where, after they had giuen him pledges, their Captaine Godrun, *alias* Gurmond receiued the christian faith, and then reigned in East Angle. The yeare 878. died Aedan the sonne of Melht, a noble man of Wales: and the second yeare following, there was a great battell fought by the Danes, and the Englishmen of Mercia, against the Welshmen vpon the riuer Conwy, where the Welshmen had the victorie, and this was called the reuenge of the death of Roderike. After that, about the yeare 882. the Danes that laie at Fulenham by London passed the sea to France by the riuer Seyn, and spoiled the countrie about Paris, and ouerthrew the Frenchmen in battell, but afterward they were all slaine and drowned by the Brytaines of Armorica. Then Alfred gote London, and chased awaie the Danes that besieged Rochester, but at the same time he lost a great nauie of Ships, which the Danes toke, and drowned at Stur-mutham. In the yeare 889. Submon Cubin the greatest clearke in Scotland died. And the yeare following the blacke nation (for so the Brytish booke calleth the Danes and Normanes) came to Northwales, and did much hurt. Here I thinke it necessarie to let the reader vnderstand, from whence such a wonderfull number of Danes and Normanes came. The kingdome of Denmarke had vnder it not onelie Denmarke, which is a small countrie separated with the sea into Isles and halfe Isles, as that which ioineth to Saxonie and Holesake,

Holesake, and runneth like an arme of the sea called Cherfonesus Cymbrica, and the Ile of Sealand and Finnen, with a preece of the maine land ioining to Swethland; but also Norway, and the great countrie of Suetia or Swethenland, which reacheth to Moscouia, and welnigh to the North pole. This countrie being scant knowne to the world at that time, powred out of it selfe (as the Troian horse) diuers people, that at diuers times ouerran and spoiled all Europe, with a great part of Africa, like a sudden tempest or hideous storme, filling euerie countrie wherebnto they came. From thence came the Goths, which ouerran Germanie, France, Spaine, Afrike, and Italie. From thence came the Vandals of no lesse worthines. From thence came the Lombards, the Alans, the Switzers, the Burgundians, the Danes, and the Normans, which came of Norway and the seashore of Eastland by Prussia, from whence the Vandales came. He that is desirous to vnderstand the maruellous historie of Swethinland, let him reade the works of Olaus Gothus, and Ioannes Magnus. And from these countries (as I declared before) came the people which were called the Danes, and not onlie from Denmarke. The yeare 890. there came from these countries 250. sailes, and landed at Lymene in Kent, hard by the great wood called Andreslege, and builded a Castell at Auldre or Apledor, as some booke haue. The same time also came Hasting with 80. sailes to Thames mouth, and builded a Castell at Mydltou, and made an oth to Alfred, that he neuer would annoie him nor his subiects: but shortly after he builded a Castell at Beamfleete, and inuaded the countrie about him. Therefore

C. iiii. Alfred

10. Cast.

890

Math. West.
li. i. pa. 345.

Alfred ouerthrow his Castell, and tooke his wife and two sonnes, which he christened, and sent to their father againe.

Matth West.
li. 1. pa. 342.

✱ Other kingdomes and countries of Europe were disquieted with this persecution of the Danes as well as England. For of this Hastings it is written, that laienng seige to the citie of Limogis in France, and despairing of the speedie winning of the same, he deuised this traine to get it. He fained himselfe to be dangerously sicke, and sent to the Bishop, and the Consul of the same citie, desiring them most instantlie, that he might be admitted to the christian faith, and be baptised befoze his departure out of this world. The Bishop and the Consul (suspecting no guile) were verie glad, not onlie to be deliuered from the present trouble, but also to winne such a worthe man to the congregation of Christ. Whereupon, firme peace being made betwene both nations, Hastings is baptised, the Bishop and the Consul being his Godfathers, which thing being done, he was caried by the souldiours to his ships in verie weake case, as he outwardlie pretended. About midnight he caused himselfe being armed in his complet harness, to be laid vpon a beere, commanding his souldiours to be armed, and to carie their weapons with them vnder their vpper garments, and so to be readie when he should giue them a signe. The daie following, all things being in a readines, he was brought solemnelie by his people with great clamor and counterfet mourning to be interred in the chiefe church of the citie, where the Bishop and the Consul accompanied with all the worship of the same citie came to honor the buriall: but as soone as the Bishop had made himselfe readie to burie the corpe (most of all the towne men being in the church) Hastings stepped vp all armed with his sword drawne, and first killed the Bishop and the Consul, and then fell with his armed souldiours vpon the naked people, and destroyed them in a maner euerie one, putting all to the sword, neither sparing age, sexe, or infirmitie,

mitie. And when he had sacked the towne, he sent messengers to Charles the French King for peace, which he obtained, and withall, the citie of Charters towards his charges to be quiet.

About this time Evneth the sonne of Bledryd a Baron of Wales died. And the yeare 893. Anarawd King or prince of Northwales, came with a great number of Englishmen, and made war against his brother Cadelh, and spoiled the countries of Caerdigan and Ystradgwy. In those daies the Danes beseged Excester, against whome, when Alfred went, they which were at Auldre passed ouer to Essex, and builded a Castell at Scobrith, and from thence toke their iournie to Budington vpon Seauerne. And when Alfred came to Excester, the Danes fled to the sea, and spoiled the seacoasts of Wales. And they which were in Budington, hearing of the kings comming, fled backe to their Castell in Essex. Another companie of them came to Leycester, where Alfred did beseege them, till they were driuen to eate their owne horses. Afterwards the yeare 895. the Danes that were in Leycester, with all the rest of them which were in Northumberland, passed by the North seas to Merefige an Ile in Essex, and the yeare following, they entred the riuer Lyne with the Thames, and there builded a Castell twentie miles from London: and as they came to spoile the countrie, they were ouerthrown, and lost foure of their princes, and fled to the Castell. Then Alfred diuided the riuer into thre parts, so that the water was so diminished, that their ships could not returne to the sea, which thing when the Danes saw, they left their wiues and children in Essex, and passed spoiling the

893

Math. West.

895

H. Hunt.

Math. West.

E. b.

the

the land to Quadbryge upon Seauerne, and so passed the riuer, and spoiled the countries of Brecknocke, Gwentland, & Gwentlhwg. Also this yeare went a great number of them to France by the riuer Seyn, and another companie of them spoiled the coastes of Deuonshire, where they lost sixe ships after a long conflict. The summer following, the countrie of Ireland was destroyed with strange woormes hauing twoo teeth, which consumed all that was greene in the land. These seeme to be Locusts, a rare plague in these countries, but often sene in Afrike, Italie, and other hot regions.

900

About the yeare 900, Igmond with a great number of souldiours came to Anglesey, and the Welshmen gaue him battell at Molerain.

* There be some Brytish copies of this historie, which affirme, that this battell betweene Igmond captaine of the blacke nations and the Brytaines, wherein Mervyn was slaine, was fought at a place called Meilon, of the which it was called Maes Rhos Meilon.

The same yeare died Alfred, which some call Alured, making (v) a bowell, which should be a consonant. This prince translated the ancient lawes of Dyfnwal Moelmut king of Brytaine, and the lawes of Marfia Queene of Brytaine, and wife to Cyhelin, out of Brytish into English, and called it Marfian law, which law was afterward called Westsaxon lex, and kept in a part of Mercia, and in all the countries on the south of Thames, for the other part of the land had another law called Dane lex, and these remained till Edward the Confessors time, who of these two lawes made one. Also this Alfred did diuide the daie in thre parts by a taper which burnt continuallie in his chappell, and endured

dured iust 24. houres. The first part of that time he bestowed at his booke and in praier: the second in the affaires of the common wealth: and the thirde part to take his rest and refresh himselfe: after whose death, a certaine cleaerke made his Epitaph, as here followeth.

*Affer Mene-
ven.*

*Nobilitas innata tibi prohibetis honorem
Armipotens Alfrede dedit, prohibetis que laborem,
Perpetuumque labor nomen, cui mixta dolori
Gaudia semper erant, spes semper mixta timori.
Si modo victor eras, ad crastina bella pauebas,
Si modo victus eras, & crastina bella parabas,
Cui vestes sudore iugi, cui sic a cruore
Tincta iugi, quantum sit onus regnare probarunt.
Non fuit immensi quisquam per climata mundi,
Cui tot in aduersis vel respirare liceret:
Nec tamen aut ferro contritus ponere ferrum,
Aut gladiopotuit vitæ finire labores.
Iam post transactos regni vitæque labores,
Christus ei sit vera quies, sceptrumque perenne.*

After Alfred reigned Edward his sonne, against whome, Adelwulph his brother made cruell war, who fleeing to Northumberland, stirred the Danes against him. He was chosen King as well of the Danes as of the Angles, which at that time had growne to be one people: and after he subdued the East Saxons, and with a great armie spoiled Mercia, and passing ouer Thames at Crickland, destroyed Brythend, and returned home with great spoile. At this time, Eyneth was slaine in Arwyftli. King Edward also pursued his brother, and ouerran all the land betwixt Ouse, and the dike of S. Edmund, and returned backe with all his armie, sauing the Kentishmen.

H. Hunt.

Matt. West.
10. Cast.

Kentishmen which taried to spoile, against whom the Danes came and fought a sore battell, and slue a great number of them, and put the rest to flight.

905

The Danes about the yeare 905. entred into Ireland, and fought with the Irishmen, and slue Carmot King and Bishop of all Ireland, and the sonne of Cukeman, a man both godlie and religious, and Kyrnalt sonne of Murgan King of Lagines. About a yeare after died Asser Archbishop of Wales.

Bale, Cent. 2.
pag. 125.
Giral. Camb.

* There were two of this name at the same time both countriemen and kinsmen; the one being the vncler, was Archbishop of S. Davids, of whome mention is made in this place. The other Asser the nephew was a man of excellent learning and wisdom, and for that cause being Chancellor to his vncler, was sent for by King Alfred to teach his children, who wrote the actes of the same Alfred, and was afterward Bishop of Shireburne, of whom mention is made in the English Chronicles.

Matt. West.
pag. 354.

About this time, Edward sent a great armie to Northumberland, which spoiled the countrie, and then returned home: neuertheless, the Danes followed them, and destroyed a great part of Mercia. But within a while after, Edward gathered an armie, and giuing them battell, ouerthrew them, and slue their kings Alden and Edelwulph, and a great number of their nobles. This yeare, died Edelred Duke of Mercia, which had long been sicke, after whome, Elfleda his wife enioied the countrie of Mercia, sauing the cities of London and Oxford, which King Edward seised into his owne hands.

907

The yeare 907. died Cadell King or Prince of Southwales, second sonne of Roderike the great, leauing behind him thre sonnes, Howel Dha (that is to saie, Howel the good) who succeeded his father in

in the kingdome of Southwales, Meyric and Clydawc. About two yeares after, King Edward did build the Castell of Hartford betwixt the rivers Benefic, Minier, and Lige; and also the borough of Wytham in Essex, and laie at Wealdyne, where he subdued those countries. The yeare following, the Danes of Leycester and Hampton slew a great number of Englishmen at Hochnorton, and in their returne homeward, spoiled all Oxfordshire. The next yeare after that, there came a great nauie from Tydwike, with Vther and Rahald, and past by the westerne sea to Wales, and destroyed S. Davids, and there fought the battel of Dinerth, where Mayloc (the sonne of Peredur Gam) was slaine. And afterward they entred Herefordshire, where they were fought withall, and Rahald slaine, and the rest compelled to forswear the Kings land. Then the King caused the southside of Seauerne to be kept with a great armie; yet did the Danes twise enter his land, once by the East at Verd, and another time at Portogan, but they were at either time ouerthrowne by the Englishmen. And from thence they departed to the Ile of Stepen, fro whence they were driuen by hunger to Southwales, where they were beaten, and constrained to depart into Ireland. The yeare insuing, there was a great battell fought betwixt the Kentishmen and the Danes at Holme, but who had the victorie, is not certaine lie reported. In the yeare 913, Anarawd chiefe King of Wales died, and left behind him two sonnes, Edwal Voel, which reigned after him, and Elise.

Marth. West.

913

Edwal

Edwal Voel.



Edwal Voel sonne of
Anarawd.



After that Edwal Voel beganne his dominion ouer Northwales, Howel Dha being king or prince of Southwales and Powys land, a terrible comet appeared in the firmament. At which time, or the yeare following, Leycester was new built.

* I thinke that the name of Leycester is here mistaken for Legecestria, that is, Chester, called of the Romanes *Legionum Cestria*, which being destroyed by the Danes, was about this time by the procurement of Adelred Duke of Mercia, and Elfede his wife, repaired and reedified, as *Matth. Westm.* writeth, and as the ancient records of the citie of Chester doe testifie. Besides that, I find no mention of the reedifieng of Leycester at this

Matth. West.
pag. 354.

this time, neither in the *Bytish Chronicle*, nor yet in anie ancient English writer.

The next summer after, the men of Deuelyne did destroie the Isle of Môn or Anglesey. And the yeare 917. Clydawc the sonne of Cadelh was slaine by the hands of his brother Meyric, and about the same time, the Englishmen did overthrowe the Danes after a great fight at Tottenhale.

917

Io. Castor.

The yeare 919. Edelsted or Edelfled.

Elfled Duches of Mercia, the wife of Edelred Duke of Mercia, and sister to King Edward, died, who builded the boroughes of Strengat and Bruge, by the forrest of Morph: Anno Domini. 913.

Matth. West. pag. 357.

The next yeare after the building of that, she builded Tamworth and Stafford; and

the yeare after that, Edelburgh; and the winter following, Cherenburgh and Wadeburgh; then the next summer Runcofe or Rimcorne, as some thinke. After that, she sent hir whole armie to Wales, and fought with the Welshmen, and wan Brecknocke, and toke the Quene and 33. men. This was it which is called in *Welsh* Gweyth y Dinas Newydh, that is to say, The battell of the new citie. Also she wan the towne of Derby, with all that countrie, from the Danes: neuerthelesse, she lost there foure of hir chiefeft captaines.

*Ran. Cest. Matth. West. Hol. pa. 222.**Gweyth y Dinas Newydh.*

✱ *Io. Castoreus* reporteth this storie in this maner. Huganus Lord of Westwales, perceiuing King Edward to be occupied in the Danish warre, farre enough from him, gathered an armie of Brytaines, and entered the Kings land.

Io. Cast.

Where

Whereupon Elfled, Ladie of Mercia, the sister of King Edward, came to Wales with a strong armie, and fought with the Welshmen at Brechnocke, and putting Huganus to flight, toke his wife and 34. men captiues, and lead them with hir to Mercia. Huganus thus discomfited, fled to Derby, & there being peaceablie receiued of the countreymen with fiftene men of war, and two hundred souldiours well appointed, ioined himselfe with the Kings aduersaries the Danes, of which thing when Elfled was certified by the men of Derby, shee folowed him with a great armie, and entred the gates of that towne, where Huganus resisted hir, and slue foure of hir chiefe officers. But Gwyane Lord of the Ile of Elie hir Steward, set the gates on fire, and furiously running vpon the Brytaines, entred the towne. Then Huganus being ouermatched, and choosing rather to die by the sword, than to yeeld himselfe vnto a woman, was there slaine. Thus out of Castoreus.

The yeare insuing, Elfled wan Leycester, and subdued to hir all the Danes that laie there. The Yorkeshiremen also did hir homage and seruice: she died at Tamworth, after that she had worthilie ruled Mercia eight yeares, and lieth buried at Gloucester by S. Peters porch, vpon whose toombe, this Epitaph was written.

El. Hunt.

*O Elfleda potens, o terror virgo virorum,
 O Elfleda potens, nomine digna viri.
 Te quoque splendidior fecit natura puellam,
 Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
 Te mutare decet sed solum nomina sexus,
 Tu regina potens rexque trophea parans.
 Iam nec Casareos tantum mirere triumphos,
 Casare splendidior virgo, virago vale.*

El. West.

After the death of Elfled, Edward disinherited hir daughter,

daughter Alfwyen, and seized the land of Mercia to his owne hands.

* The cause why Edward disinherited this yong Ladie his neece, whose mother Elfled, being his owne sister, had done so much for him, was (as Castoreus writeth) for that Alfwyen not making the king hir vnkle (whome hir mother had appointed gardian and ouerseer of hir) priuie to hir doings, had promised and contracted mariage with Raynald king of the Danes: whereupon, king Edward, to preuent his enemie, entred the land of Mercia, and seized the same to his owne hands, and caried also the said Ladie with him into Westsex. The same Authoz also reporteth, that about this time, Leofred a Dane, and Gruffyth ap Madoc, brother in law to the pzince of Westwales, came from Ireland with a great armie to Snowdon, and minding to bring all Wales and the marches thereof to their subiectiō, ouerran and subdued all the countrie to Chester, befoze King Edward was certified of their arriual. Whereat he was verie soze offended, and being loath to trouble his subiects in that behalfe, made a bolwe that he and his sonnes, with their owne people, would be reuenged vpon Leofred and Gruffyth, and thereupon came to Chester, and wan the citie from them. Then he diuided his armie into two batels, whereof he and his sonue Athelstan lead the first, and Edmund and Edred the second, and so solowed them with as much celeritie as he could, and ouertooke them at the foze of Walewode, now Sherwode, where Leofred and Gruffyth set vpon him fierse lie, so that the king in the beginning was in some distresse, vntill Athelstane stepped in betweene his father and Leofred, and wounded the Dane in the arme, in such sort, that he being not able to hold his speare, was sone taken, and committed to the custodie of Athelstane. In the meane time, Edmund and Edred incountring with Gruffyth, slew him, and brought his head to their father. Then Athelstane caused Leofred to be headed, and so both their heads were set vp together on the top

Io. Cast.

of the tolyre of Chester, and Edward and his sonnes returned home with great triumph.

9 2 4

Io. Castor.

Then Edward, after he had builded Glademutham, died at Ferandyne, whose sonne named Alfred died also the same time at Oxford, and were buried both at Winchester, Anno 924. After whose death, Adelstane his base son reigned King of England, which was the worthiest prince of Saxon bloud that euer reigned. He did overcome Cudfryd the father of Reynald King of the Danes, at Yorke. He gathered also the second yeare of his reigne, a great armie against Hawlaf King of Ireland, who came with the whole power of the Scots and Danes against him, and gaue him battell at Brimestburie, where Adelstan gate the victorie, and slue the said king Hawlaf and the king of Scots, and five kings of the Danes and Normanes, and twelue Earles, so that he brought all the land of England and Scotland in subiection to him, which none of his predecessors had euer attempted. The yeare

9 3 3

*Wil. Malms.
Hol. pa. 225.
Io. Cast.*

*Math. West.
Ran cest.*

d

933. Owen the sonne of Gruffyth was slaine by the men of Caerdigan. Then Adelstan did enter Wales with a great armie, and brought the kings of the countrie to subiection, and receiued yearelie of tribute 20. pound in gold, and 300. pound in siluer, and 200. head of cattell: yet the lawes of Howel Dha appointed to the king of Aberfraw to paie yearelie to the king of London no more but 66. pound for a tribute: and that the prince of Dinevwe and the prince of Powys should paie a like summe 66. pound yearelie to the king of Aberfraw. To this Adelstan, the kings of Norwaie and

9 3 6

France did send great and rich gifts to winne his friendship and good will. In the yeare 936. died Evneth.

Edmund.

Edwal Voel.

51

Evneith the sonne of Clydawc, and Meyric the sonne of Cadelh. At this time also Adelstan did remove the Brytaines that dwelt in Excester and thereabouts to Cornewale, and appointed the river Cambia to be the better mere towards England, as he had before appointed the river Wy to be the mere of England and Wales. In the yeare of Christ 939. the noble prince Adelstan died, and was buried at Malmesburie, and his brother Edmund borne in wedlocke reigned in his place, who in the first yeare of his reigne, wan five cities from the Danes, Leycester, Darby, Stafford, Lincolne, and Nottingham. Then Aulafe King of the Danes sent to Edmund to desire peace and baptisme, which Edmund granted unto him, and so the Danes, which then were called Normanes, toke first the christian faith, Edmund being their godfather, who making peace with them, returned to Westsex with much honor. This yeare died Abloic chiefe King of Ireland. The yeare following, Cadelh the sonne of Arthvael a noble Brytaine was imprisoned, and Edwal Voel the sonne of Anarawd and Elise his brother were slaine in a battell, which they fought against the Danes and Englishmen. This Edwal had sixe sonnes, Meyric, Ieuf or Ieuan, Iago which is James, Conan, Edwal Vachan, and Roderike. After whose death, Howel Dha his cosen germane ruled all Wales for his life time. Elise also had issue, Conan, and a daughter named Trawst, which was mother to Conan ap Sitsylht, Gruffyth ap Sitsylht, and Blethyn ap Convyn, which two last were after ward princes of Wales.

*Matt. West.
Hol. pag. 226.*

939

Io. Castor.

J. ij.

Howel

*leg. Tembra .i. Tamar dividing
Devonshire & Cornewall. held. in D. 122.*

Howel Dha.



Howel Dha, cousen germane
to Edwal Voel.



HIS Howel dha
king or Prince of
Southwales and of
Powys long be-
fore this time, after the
death of Edwal Voel his cou-
sen, took upon him the rule
and gouernement of all
Wales, about the yeare of

940

Christ 940. who (notwithstanding the sonnes of
Edwal did somewhat murmur against him) was
for his godlie behauour, discret and iust rule be-
loued of men. This Howel constituted and made
lawes to be kept through his dominions, which
were vsed in Wales, till such time as the inhabi-
tants receiued the lawes of England, in the time
of Edward the first, and in some places thereof long
after.

*Caradoc ap Iwan
1137. long
before Ed. I*

after. These lawes are to be scene at this daie both in Latine and in Welch.

✱ Howel Dha king or prince of all Wales, perceiuing the lawes and customes of his countrie to haue growne vnto great abuse, sent for the Archbishop of Meneuia, and all the other Bishops and chiefe of the cleargie, to the number of 140. prelates, and all the Barons and nobles of Wales, and caused sixe men of the wisest and best esteemed in euerie Comote to be call'd befoze him, whome he commanded to meeete all together at his house called Y Tuy gwyn ar Taf, that is, The white house vpon the riuer Taf. Thither he came himselfe, and there remained with those his nobles, prelates, and subiects all the Lent, in praier and fasting, crauing the assistance and direction of Gods holy spirit, that he might refozme the lawes and customes of the countrie of Wales, to the honoz of God, and the quiet gouernement of the people. About the end of Lent he chose out of that companie twelue men of the wisest, grauest, and of the greatest experience: to whome he added one clearke or doctoꝝ of the lawes, named Blegored, a singular learned and perfect wise man. These had in charge to examine the old lawes and customes of Wales, and to gather out of those such as were meeete for the gouernement of the countrie: which they did, reteining those that were wholesome and profitable, expounding those that were doubtfull and ambiguous, and abrogating those that were superfluous and hurtfull, and so ordeined threē sorts of lawes. The first, of the ordering of the kings or princes houlhold, and his court. The second, of the affaires of the countrie and common wealth. The third, of the speciall customes belonging to particular places and persons. Of all the which, being read, allowed, and proclaimed, he caused threē seuerall bookes to be wꝛitten, one for his dailie vse to follow his court, another to lie in his palace at Aberffraw, and the third at Dinevowr, that all the threē prouinces of Wales might haue the vse of the same when neede required. And

for the better obseruation of these lawes, he caused the Archbishop of S. Davids to denounce sentence of excommunication against all such of his subiects, as refused to obeie the same. Within a while after, Howel (because he would omit nothing that could procure countenance and authoritie to his said lawes) went to Rome, taking with him the Archbishop of S. Davids, the Bishops of Bangor and S. Asaph, and thirteene other of the learnedst and wisest men in Wales, where the said lawes being recited before the Pope, were by his authoritie confirmed: then having finished his deuout pilgrimage, and emptied his purse, he returned home againe with his companie.

1 By these lawes they might not morgage their lands but to one of the same familie or kindred, which were *De eadem parentela*.

2 Euerie tenant holding of anie other than of the prince or lord of the fee, paid a fine *Pro defensione regia*, which was called *Arian ardhel*, in Latine *Advocary*.

3 No legacie of goods by will was good, otherwise than those which were giuen to the church, to the lord of the fee, or for paiment of debts.

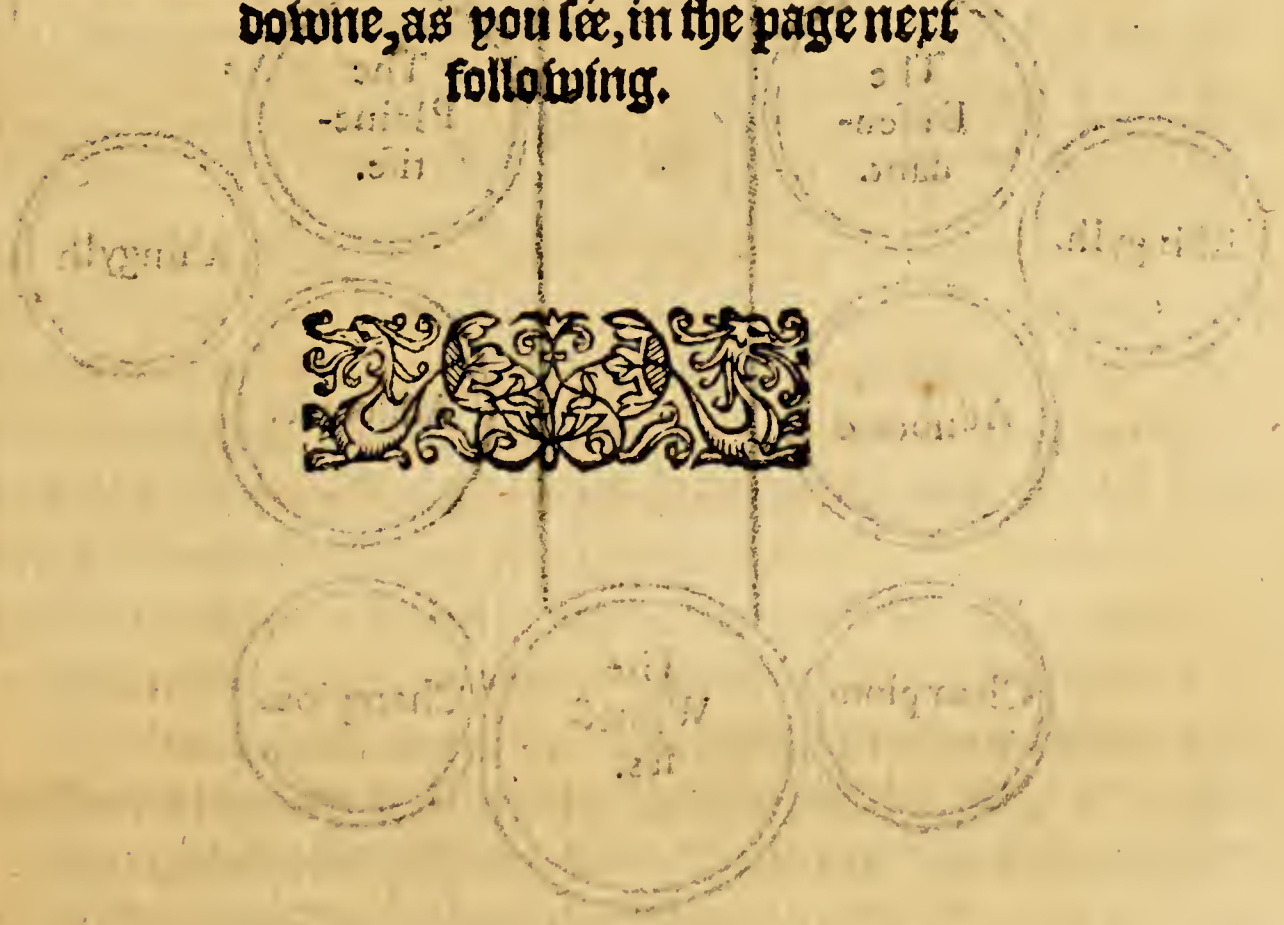
4 Euerie man might distraine as well for debts, as for rent of lands, anie goods, or cattell, sauing horses, which were counted to serue for a mans necessarie defense, and were not distrainable without the prince his licence.

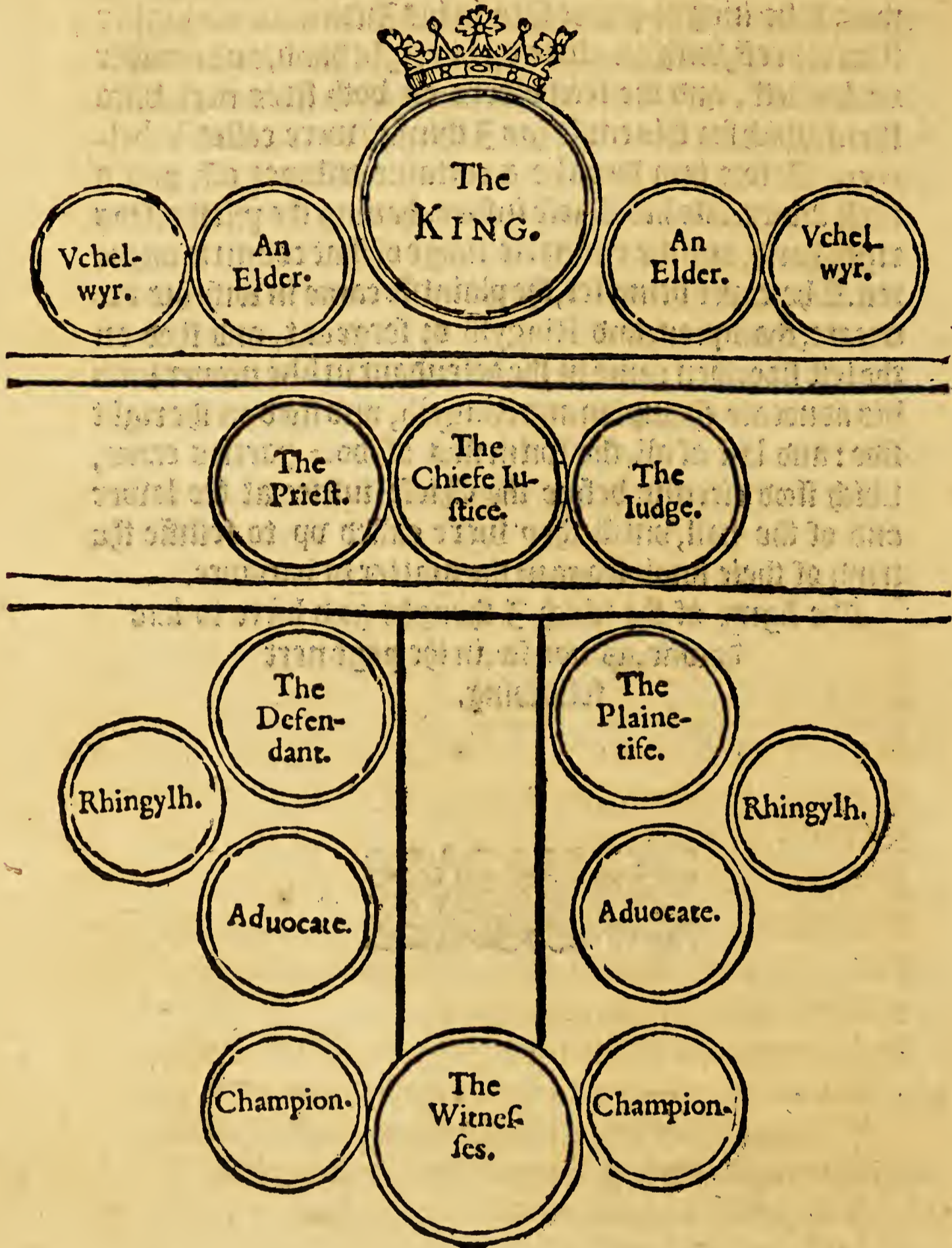
5 Causes of inheritance were not heard or determined but from the ninth of Nouember, till the ninth of Februarie; or from the ninth of Maie, vntill the ninth of August. The rest of the yeare was counted a time of vacation, for sowing in the spring, and reaping in the haruest.

6 This also is to be obserued, that all matters of inheritance of land were determined and adiudged by the King or Prince in person, or his speciall deputie (if he were sicke or impotent) and that vpon view of the same land, calling vnto him the freeholders of that place, two elders of his counsell, the Chiefe iustice attending alwaies in the court, the ordinarie iudge of the countrie where the land laie,

laie, and the priest. The maner of their proceeding was thus. The king or prince sate in his Judiciall seate higher than the rest, with an elder on his right hand, and another on his left, and the freeholders on both sides next unto them, which for this cause (as I thinke) were called Vchelwyr. Besoze him directlie a certaine distance off, and a little lower, sate his Chiefe iustice, hauing the priest on his right hand, and the ordinarie iudge of that countrie on the left. The court being set, the plaintife came in with his aduocate, champion, and Ringylh or sergeant, and stood on the left side: then came in the defendant in like maner with his aduocate, champion and Ringylh, and stood on the right side: and last of all, the witnesses of both parties came, which stood directlie besoze the Chiefe iustice at the lower end of the hall, untill they were called vp to testifie the truth of their knowledge in the matter in variance.

The figure of the which I thought good here to laie downe, as you see, in the page next following.





After

After the hearing of the books read, the depositions of the witnesses, and full pleading of the cause in open court, upon warning given by the Rhinghyll, the Chiefe Justice, the priest, and the ordinarie iudge, withdrew themselves for a while to consult of the matter, and then *Secundum allegata & probata*, brought their verdict, the court sitting. Whereupon the king or prince after consultation had with the elders or seniors which sate by him, gave definitive sentence; except the matter was so obscure and intricate, that right and truth appeared not: in the which case it was tried by the two champions, and so the cause ended. This shall be sufficient for this time. Now therefore let us go forward in the historie.

At this time the foresaid kings Aulafe and Regnald entered the land of Edmund, who gathering his strength together, followed them into Northumberland, and overcame them in plaine battell, and chased them out of the land, and so remained a whole yeare in those parts, setting things in order, and quieting of that countrie. And because he could not by anie meanes bring the inhabitants of Cumberland to live in anie honest order, he spoiled that countrie, and committed it to the rule of Malcolme king of Scotland, upon condition, that he should send him succours in all his warres both by sea and land.

* Some other write, that king Edmund being accompanied with Lhewelyn ap Sitlylht, which was after prince of Wales, entered Cumberland, and taking the two sonnes of Dummaile king of that prouince, put out their eies, and then gave that countrie to Malcolme to be holden of him, with condition to keepe the north part of the realme from incursion of enemies, the which condition was afterward but slenderly performed. This Malcolme was the sonne of Donald King of Scotland, and was the next king after Constantine the third, being in number the 76.

This was not the Aulaf, or Aulaf, who was baptiz'd but another of the same Name. vid. Chron. Sax. ad A. 844

Matt. West. Hol. pag. 228.

Buchan. li. 6. fol. 53.

F. b.

In

at this word not well be...
 this battle in Cumberland...
 therefore we suppose...
 accession 83 & then we would not probably have found...
 in challenging the usurper... to single combat 5 years afterwards

9 4 2

In the yeare 9 4 2. died Hubert Bishop of S. Davids: the yeare also following, Marclois Bishop of Bangor, and Vffa the sonne of Lhavyr died. The yeare 9 4 4. the Englishmen did enter Wales with a strong armie, and spoiled Strad Clwyd, and returned home. At which time, Conan the sonne of

*Mat. West.**Hol. pag. 222.**Mat. West.*

Elise was put in danger of death by poison, and E-verus Bishop of S. Davids died. The yeare after, Edmund King of England was slaine by treason, as some wryters saie, vpon S. Augustines daie, as he was at dinner. Other saie, that he espied an outlawe sitting in the hall, and as he drew him from the table, the outlawe slew the King with a knife.

Jo. Caff.

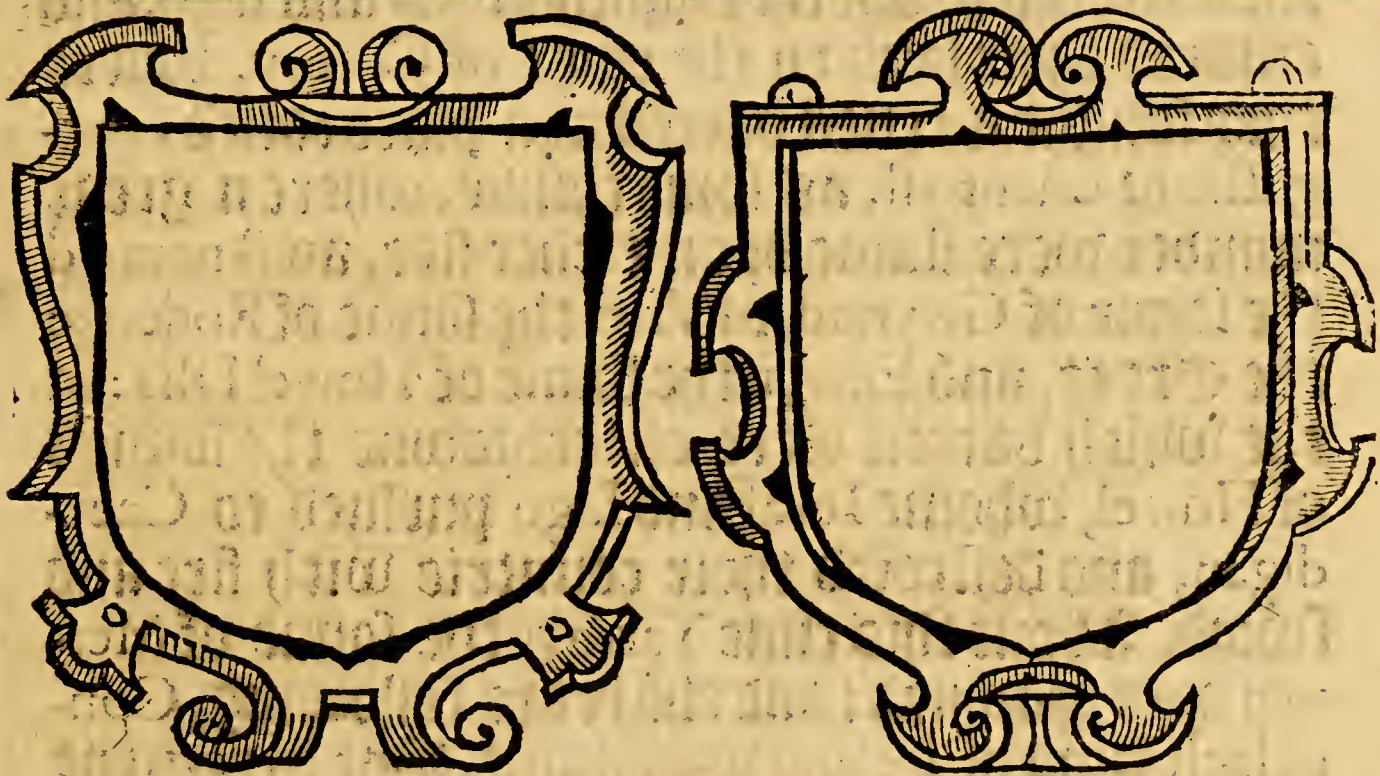
* And some be of opinion, that as the King would haue rescued a man of his from an officer who had arrested him, the same officer slue him, not knowing that he was the King; he lieth buried at Glastenburie.

9 4 8

After whose death, Edred or Edfred his brother was crowned in his place, who made an expedition to Scotland and Northumberland, and subdued them both, and receiued fealtie and homage of the Northumbers and Scots by oth, which was not long kept. In the yeare 9 4 8. died Howel Dha the noble and worthie King or Prince of Wales, whose death was sore bewailed of all men, for he was a prince that loued peace and good order, & that feared God. He left behind him foure sonnes, Owen, Run, Roderike, and Edwyn, betwixt whom, and the sonnes of Edwal, there was great warres, for the chiefe rule of Wales, as shall appeare in the historie following.

Ievaf

Ievaf and Iago.



Ievaf and Iago the sonnes of
Edwal Voel.

After the death of Howel Dha, his
sonnes did diuide Southwales and Powys
betwixt them : and Ievaf and Iago the se-
cond and third sonnes of Edwal Voel ru-
led Northwales, (bicause their elder brother Mey-
ric was not a man worthie to rule) who comming
of

of the elder house, would haue had the chiefe rule of all Wales, which the sonnes of Howel Dha denied them. And therebpon Iago or Iames and Ievaf entred Southwales with a great power, against whome came Owen the sonne of Howel and his brethren, and fought together at the hills of Carno, where Iago and Ievaf had the victorie: and the yeare folowing, the same brethren did twice enter into Southwales, and spoiled Dyuet, and slue Downwallon the Lord thereof. And within a while after, died Roderike one of the sonnes of Howel Dha.

952

In the yeare 952. the sonnes of Howel gathered their strength together against Ievaf and Iago, and entered their land to the riuer of Conwy, where they fought a cruell battell at a place called Gwrgustu, or Lhanrwst, as some thinke, where a great number were slaine vpon either side, as Anarawd the sonne of Gwyriad, or Vriet the sonne of Roderike the Great, and Edwyn the sonne of Howel Dha: in the which battell were ouerthrowne the sonnes of Howel, whome Ievaf and Iago pursued to Caerdigan, and destroyed their countrie with fire and sword. About this time Yarthyr the sonne of Mervyn was drowned: and the yeare following, Congelach King of Ireland was slaine. But to returne to Edred King of England. As soone as he was returned to his owne land, Aulaf with a great armie landed in Northumberland, and was receiued of the people with much gladnes; but anon after, like fickle and vnconstant men, they banished him the land againe, and tooke to their king one Hircius the sonne of Haroald, whome likewise after thre yeares they expelled, and willingly submitted themselves to Edred, who after he had ruled the
the

the whole land eight yeares, died, and was buried at Winchester. After him reigned Edwyn sonne of Edmund, in whose time chanced nothing worthe to be put in writing, but that he married another mans wife, his husband being alive. This man, after he had governed the realme foure yeares, died, leauing his kingdome to his brother Edgar, who was crowned king of England in his stead. In the yeare 958. was a wonderfull hot summer, when Gwgan the sonne of Gwyriad the sonne of Roderike died. After the which heate, there followed a great plague in March following. In those daies Iago and Ievaf by force and strength ruled all Wales as they thought good: and yet for all their power, Abloic king of Ireland landed in Môn, and hauing burnt Holyhed, spoiled the countrie of Lhyyn. In the yeare 961. the sonnes of Edwyn the son of Colhoyn were slaine, after they had destroyed all the countrie to Towyn. About this time, Meyric the sonne of Cadvan, Rhytherch Bishop of S. Davids, and Cadwallhon ap Owen departed out of this transitorie world. Not long after, the countrie of Northwales was sore spoiled by the armie of Edgar king of England.

* The cause of this warre was the non paiment of the tri- *Io. Cast.*

bute that the King of Aberffraw, by the lawes of Howel Dha was to paie to the king of London. In the end, there *Hol. pag. 237.*

was a peace concluded: for king Edgar vnderstanding that hurt the countries of England and Wales receiued dailie, by reason of the great multitude of Wolves that then abounded (especiallie in Wales) which destroyed much sheepe and otherwise did great harme, released the tribute in monie appointed by the said lawes of Howel Dha, and bound the prince of Northwales to paie him yearelie certaine Wolves for his tribute, and so to be released of that other

958

961

Wolues
deftroid by
the prince
of Wales.

9 6 6

other tribute in monie, which the said prince performed, but till he had left neuer a Wolfe in Wales or England.

In the yeare 966, Roderike the sonne of Edwal Voel was slaine by the Irishmen, by whome Aberfraw was destroyed. The next yeare, there fell a great debate betwixt the two sonnes of Edwal, Iago, and Ievaf, which had ruled iointlie together from the death of Howel Dha, to that time: and shortly after Iago, hauing taken his brother Ievaf by force, verie cruellie kept him in prison a long time: about the which time, Eneon the sonne of Owen prince of Southwales wan and seized to himselfe the land of Gwyr. And in the yeare 969,

9 6 9

Mactus the sonne of Haroald with an armie of Danes did enter the Ile of Anglesey, and spoiled Penmon. These Danes were suffered by Edgar to inhabite quietlie through all England, till they were as strong as the Englishmen, and then they fell to such riotousnes and drinking, that much mischief ensued thereof: whereupon Edgar made a law, that euerie man should drinke by measure, and caused a certaine marke to be set in euerie pot how deepe they should drinke, and so by these meanes he somewhat staid that immoderate ingurgitation. Not long after that, Godfryd the sonne of Haroald did subdue to himselfe the whole Ile of Anglesey, which he inioied not long. King

A law a-
gainst im-
moderate
drinking.

9 7 2

Ran. Cest.
Fabian.

Edgar likewise in the yeare 972, did send a great nauie to Caerlleon vpon Vsc, which shortly turned backe, without doing anie notable act. The next yeare following, Howel the sonne of Ievaf raised a great power against his vnkle Iago, for the deliuerance of his father out of prison, and ouercame his vnkle in fight, whome he chased out of

Edgar.

Ievaf and Iago.

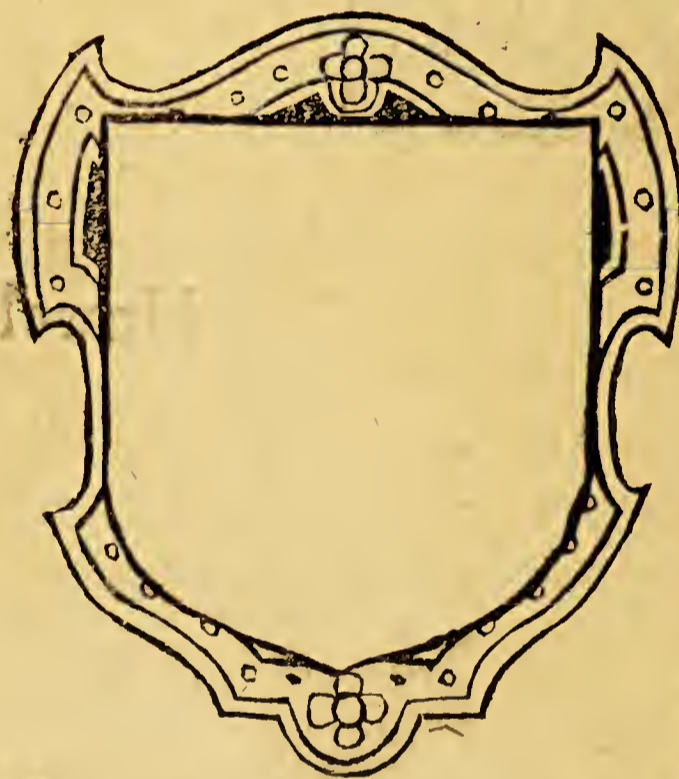
63

of the land, and tooke his eldest vnkle Meyric the sonne of Edwal, and put out both his eyes, and kept him in prison, where he died shortly after, leauing behind him two sonnes, Edwal and Iona- val, of the which Edwal came afterward the most woorthie princes of Wales. Howel notwithstanding he had set his father at libertie, yet tooke vpon himselfe the whole rule of the land for his life time. He had thre brethren, all men of great estimation, Meyric, Ievaf, and Cadwallhon, whose liues shall insue hereafter.



Howel

Howel ap Ievaf.

Howel the sonne of
Ievaf.

After that Howel the sonne of Ievaf had expelled his vnkle from the land, he took the rule of it himselfe. And at that time Dwnwalhon prince of Stradclwyd took his iourne to Rome. Then died Edwalhon the sonne of Owen. Likewise Edgar king of England passed out of this transitorie world, after that he had builded manie monasteries. After him, Edward his sonne was king, who when he had reigned foure yeares, was traiterouslie slaine through the malice of his stepmother, that hir sonne Edred or Edeled might enioie the kingdome; who after his brothers

brothers death, was crowned king of the land. The yeare 976. Eneon the sonne of Owen king of Southwales destroyed the land of Gwyr the second time. The yeare insuing, Howel the sonne of Ievaf with a great armie both of Welshmen and Englishmen, made war against such as succoured and defended his vncler Iago, and spoiled the countries of Lhyyn and Kelynnoc Vawr, whereby shortly after Iago was taken by Howels men, who enioied his part of the land peaceable. About the yeare 979. Edwal Vachan the sonne of Edwal Voel was slaine by his nephew Howel. At this time, Custenyn Dhu, that is, Constantine the blacke, sonne to Iago (which then was prisoner) hired Godfryd the son of Haroald with his Danes, against his couzen, & they both together destroyed Anglesey & Lhyyn: whereupon, Howel gathered his armie together, & setting vpon them at a place called Gwayth Hirbarth, ouerthrew them, where Constantine was slaine. About this time, the Danes landed with vij. ships at Southhampton, and spoiled the towne.

976979

* They ouerranne also and spoiled the whole countrie of Deuon and Cornewale, burned the towne of Bodman, and the cathedrall church of S. Petrokes, with the Bishops house. Whereupon the Bishops see was removed from thence to S. Germans, where the same continued, vntill the removing and uniting thereof vnto Crediton.

*Sim. Dunel.
Hol. pa. 238.
Io. Vowel in
Catal. epist.
Exon.*

About this time died S. Dunstane, who prophesied of much mischief and great destruction of the land by the Danes. The yeare 981. Godfryd the sonne of Haroald did gather a great armie, and landed in Westwales, where spoiling all the land of Dyuet, with the church of S. Davids, he fought the battell of Lhanwanoc. Likewise in the yeare

981

G. j.

next

next ensuing, Duke Alfred with a great power of Englishmen spoiled and destroyed Brechnock, and a great part of the lands of Owen prince of Southwales, against whome, Eneon the sonne of the said Owen, and Howel king of Northwales did raise all their power, and ouerthrew them in battell, where the greatest part of Alfreds armie was slaine, and the rest put to flight. The yeare following, the Gentlemen of Gwentsland rebelled against their prince, and cruellie slue Eneon the son of Owen, which came thither to appease them. This Eneon was a worthie and noble Gentleman, who did manie notable actes in his fathers time, and left behind him two sonnes, Edwyn and Theodor or Tewdor Mawr, of whome came afterward the kings or princes of Southwales. In the yeare 984. Howel the sonne of Ievaf king of Wales entred England with an armie, where he was fought withall, and slaine valiantlie fighting. This Howel had no sonne, but his brethren reigned in his place.

984

*Conan is the son
of Howel. p. 74.*

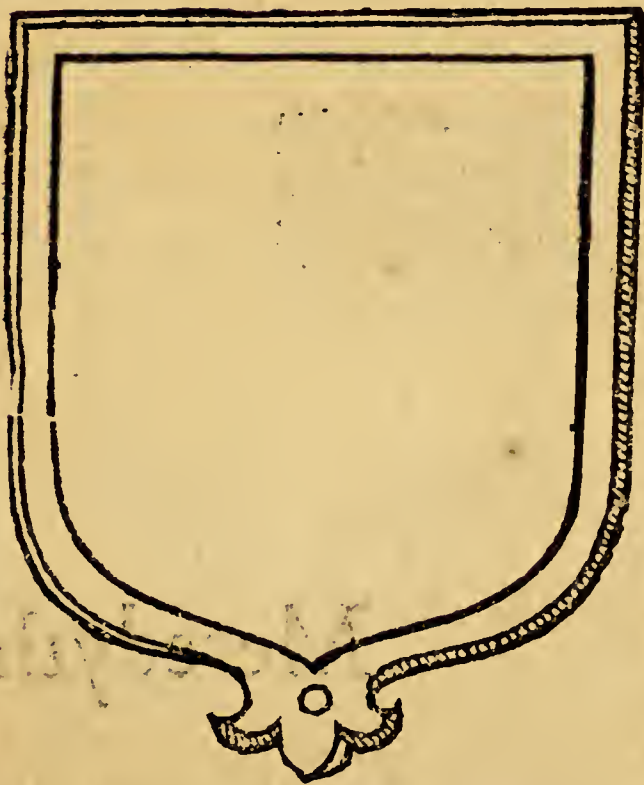


Cadwalhon

Cadwalhon ap Ievaf.



Cadwalhon the sonne of
Ievaf.



AFTER
the death of
Howel , his
brother Cad-

walhon, the second sonne
of Ievaf toke in hand the
gouernance of North-
wales , and first made
war with Ionaval his
cousen the sonne of Mey-
ric , and right heire to
the land, and slue him,

but Edwal the yongest brother escaped awaie pri-
uillie. The yeare following, Meredyth the sonne of
Owen king or prince of Southwales, with all his po-
wer entred into Northwales, and in fight slue Cad-
walhon the sonne of Ievaf, and Meyric his brother,
G. ii. and

and conquered the land to himselfe. Wherein a man may see how God punished the wrong, which Iago and Ievaf the sonnes of Edwal Voel did to their eldest brother Meyric, who was first disinherited, and afterward his eyes put out, and one of his sonnes slaine. For first Ievaf was imprisoned by Iago, then Iago with his sonne Constantine, by Howel the sonne of Ievaf: and afterward the said Howel, with his bretherne Cadwallon and Meyric, were slaine and spoiled of all their lands.



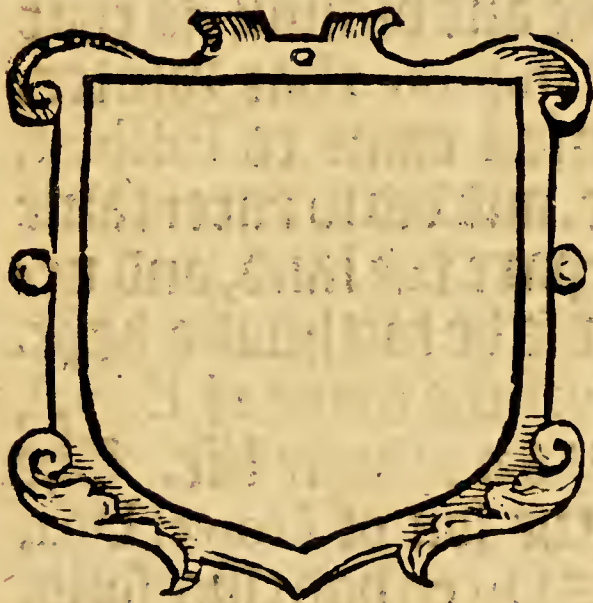
Meredyth

Meredyth ap Owen.

69



Meredyth the sonne of
Owen ap Howel Dha.



This Meredyth
ap Owen, hauing
slain Cadwalhon,
obtained the rule
and gouernment of North-
wales. In the yeare 986.
Godfryd the sonne of Ha-
roald, the third time ente-
red the Ile of Anglesey,

986

where hauing taken Lhywarch the sonne of Owen,
with 2000. prisoners besides, he cruellie put out
his eies. Wherebpon Meredyth the prince, with
the rest scaped and fled to Caerdigan. And the same
yeare there was a great mozen of cattell through
all Wales. Then the Danes againe entered Eng-
land with diuerse armies, and at Wespport and Wi-
rest ouerthrew the Lords of England, Godan and
Britchwould: so that the king was compelled to

G.iiij.

hirs

Dane gelt.
Hol. pag. 239

H. Hist.

9 8 7

hire the Danes with the paiment of 10000. pound to liue quietlie in the land: and yet within a while after, the king himself brake the peace, and prepared a great nauie to meeete the Danes by sea, where he was ouercome, & lost all the ships, which were taken with Alfricke Earle of Mercia the captaine of the same. After this the Danes spoiled Yorke, with Lyndsey, & went to Northumberland, where they were put to flight by Godwyn & Fridgilt. About the same time Aulaffe & Swayn, sailing by the Thames, with 94. sailes, beseged London, which was valiantlie defended. Wherefore the Danes left their ships, and entered the land, and cruellie with fire and sword destroyed all Kent, Sussex, Surreie, and Hampshire. Whereupon king Edelred sent to them for peace, which he obtained with great summes of monie and victuall; so that they laie peaceable at Hampton that winter. Then Aulaffe upon composition came to Edelred, who receiued him worthilie, and did so entertaine him, that he promised to depart the land, and neuer to returne, which promise he faithfullie kept.

The yeare 987. died Ieuaſ the sonne of Edwal, which had liued manie yeares a priuate life. The same yeare also died Owen the son of Howel Dha, Prince of Southwales. This Owen had thre sons, Eneon which died in his fathers time, Lhywarch which lost both his eies, and Meredyth which (as before is declared) had wonne Northwales, and after his fathers death toke also to his possession all Southwales, hauing no respect to his brother Eneon his sonnes Edwyn and Theodor or Tewdor. About the same time the Danes sailed from Hampton alongſt the coast, spoiling Deuonshire & Cornewale, and so at the last landed in Southwales, and destroyed

destroied S. Dauids, Lhanbadarn, Lhanrystydy, and Lhandydoch, (which were all places of religion) and did so much hurt in the countrie besides, that to be rid of them, Meredyth was faine to agree with them, & to giue them a penie for euerie man within his land, which was called The tribute of the blacke armie.

At this time Elwmaen the son of Abloic king of Ireland was slain, & a great number of people died for hunger. The yeare 989. Owen the son of Dyfnwal was slaine. Within a yeare after Meredyth king of Wales destroied the towne of Radnor, at what time his nephew Edwyn the sonne of Eneon, hauing to his aid duke Adelf, and a great armie of Englishmen and Danes, spoiled all the land of Meredyth in Southwales, as Caerdigan, Dyuet, Gwyr, Kydweli, and S. Dauids: where Edwyn toke pledges of the chiefe men of those countries. In the meane time, this Meredyth with his people did spoile Glamorgan, so that no place was free from sword and fire: but at the last Meredyth and Edwyn fell at an agreement, & were made friends. Soone after Cadwallhon the onelie sonne of Meredyth died. Meredyth being thus occupied, had so much to do in Southwales, that Northwales laie open for the enemie: which thing when the Danes perceiued, they arriued in Anglesey, and destroied the whole Ile. Whereupon the inhabitants of that countrie receiued Edwal the sonne of Meyric the right heire of Northwales, for their prince, in the yeare 992. After these great troubles, there followed within a yeare after such famine & scarcitie in Southwales, that manie perished for want of food.

989

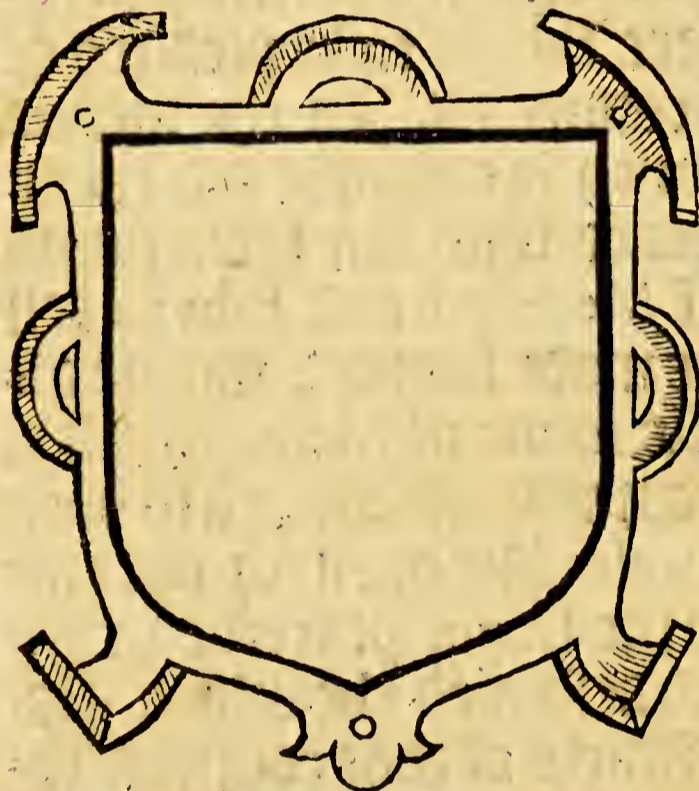
Math. Weste
pag. 383.
Io. Caster.

992

Edwal ap Meyric



Edwal ap Meyric the sonne
of *Meredyth.*



This Edwal
being in pos-
session of the
principalitie

of Northwales, studied
to keepe and defend
his people from iniu-
ries and wrongs. But
Meredyth gathered to-
gether all his power,
intending to recouer
againe Northwales,

with whome Edwal met at Lhangwm, and o-
uerthrew him in plaine battell, where Theodor or
Tewdor Mawr, Meredyth his nephew was slaine,
who left behind him two sonnes Rees & Rytherch,
& a daughter called Elen. A litle after this Swayn
the sonne of Haroald destroyed the Ile of Man: and
entring

March 11. 937.

Edelred.

Edwal ap Meyric.

73

entring to Northwales slew Edwal the prince ther-
of, who left behind him a sonne called Iago.

In the yeare of Christ 998. the Danes came a-
gaine to S. Davids, destroieng all befoze them, and
there they slew Morgency oz rather Vrgency Bi-
shop of that sea. The same yeare also died Mere-
dyth the sonne of Owen king oz prince of Wales,
leauing behind him one onlie daughter called An-
gharad, which was married to Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht,
and after his death to Conuyn Hirdref, oz as
other do thinke, to Conuyn ap Gwerystan,
who had children by either of them,
which was the cause of much
warre & mischief in Wales,
as shall appeare
hereafter.

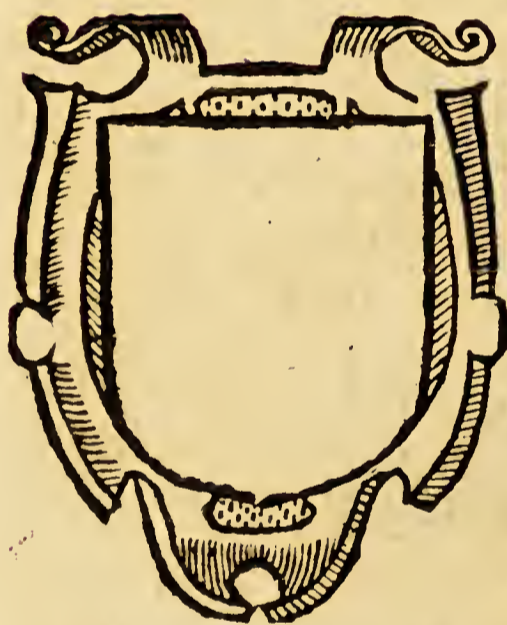
998



G. h.

Aedan

Aedan ap Blegored.

Aedan the sonne of
Blegored.

The death of both these princes (for so much as Meredyth had no issue male, & Edwal left behind him a child within yeares, not able to take the charge of a commonwealth) did cause much trouble to ensue: for in Northwales diuerse did aspire to the go-

uernment, and sought the rule of the land, as Conan the sonne of Howel, and Aedan the sonne of Blegored, who tried the matter in open field, where

1003 Conan was slaine, the yeare 1003.

* I do not know, neither could I euer find, what colour or pretense of title, this Aedan ap Blegored had to the principallitie of Northwales, nor yet of whom he descended, or who came of him: whereas all the other princes are notori-

ouslie

ouslie knowen, of what families they descended, and who came of them. Neither yet do I read of anie Blegored, whose sonne he might be, except it be that doctor of Law, of whom mention is made in the lawes of Howel Dha, whose estate was too meane to challenge the principallitie. He is reported to haue gouerned about xij. yeares. Of his acts by him atchieued, there is verie litle wrytten, sauing of those two battels, the one wherin he ouercame Conan ap Howel, and the other wherin he was ouercome himselfe, and slaine with his foure sonnes, by Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht.

In the yeare 1004. Gulfath and Vbiad Irish Lords, were taken by the Scots, and their eyes put out, which Scots did also destroie the countrie and towne of Deuelyn. Likewise the Danes, which had destroyed againe Westwales, went to England, and there spoiled and burned the land all befoze them, especially Somerseshire, Dorsetshire, and so through Hampshire and Suffex, they came towards the riuer of Thames, without anie let or staie, and so sailed alongst the riuer, to the place where the riuer Mydwey entreth to the Thames, alongst which water, they came to Rochester, where they ouerthrew the Kentishmen that bade them battell. Edelred king of England was at this time in Cumberland the chiefe denne of the Danes, which land he brought to his subiectiō: but in the meane while, another armie of Danes fought againe with the men of Somerseshire, and got the victorie, and ruled the countrie at their pleasure. Then Edelred hearing of the great worthines of Richard Duke of Normandie, sent to him for his daughter Emma in mariage, thinking thereby to haue succour: but God intending to punish the great sinnes and enormities of the Saxons, did moue the king thereto, that like as they being instruments

1004

Matt. West.

The Danes
murdered.
Mat. West.
pag. 391.

Mat. West.
pag. 393.
H. Hunt.
Sim. Dunel.

To. Cast.
Si. Dunelm.
Hol. pag. 243.
To. Vowel.

struments of Gods wrath, vnder the colour of friends and hired soldiours, had traiterouslie and cruellie slaine the Brytaines, and driuen them out of their land, so should the Normanes by colour of this affinitie, first enter the land as friends, and bring succour against the Danes, and afterward come as foes, and be the vtter destruction of the Saxons and Angles: which was then foresene and told the king by an Anachoret, who inspired with the spirit of God, sawe the plagues which he had certanelie appointed to fall vpon the Saxons. But the king puffed vp with pride, and hope of his affinitie, did priuilie write to all the english rulers throught the realme, to kill the Danes in one night, which then liued peaceablie, which murther was cruellie executed vpon S. Brices daie at night. But yet the Danes would not giue ouer so with losse. Therefore the yeare following, there came an armie of them to Deuonshire, and ouerran the land with fire and sword, sparing nothing that had life, that they might reuenge the murther of their consens. They rased the citie of Excester, and slue Hugh the Normane, whome the Quene had appointed gouernour there. Then Almarus Earle of Deuon gathered a great armie of Hampshire, Wilshire, and all the countrie about, and met the Danes: but he and his were put to flight, and the Danes pursued them to Wilton and destroyed it and Salisburie, and returned to their ships with rich spoiles and great triumphes.

* Some are of another opinion, which affirme, that the said Hugh the Norman entised and procured the Danes to come and beseege the citie of Excester, which they did burne, and vsed the people with great crueltie, vntill in the end the
said

said Almarus Earle of Deuon, and the Gentlemen of the countrie submitted themselues, and so obtained peace.

And the yeare folowing, being 1004. Swayne a mightie prince of Denmarke, to whom God predestinated the crowne of England, came with a great number of sailes, and laid siege to Norwich, and spoiled it, with whom Wolfkettel duke of the land made peace: yet the Danes, after they had rested a while, went to Thetford, which they also spoiled, and returned to their ships with their praie, and ouerthrewe duke Wolfkettel (who had gathered and prepared an armie to fight with them) and so sailed to their countrie, and two yeares after returned againe with their companions, fire, sword and spoile, and landed at Sandwich and burned it, and made England quake as a reed in the wind, and thence sailed to Wight, where they wintered till Christmas, and then entred Hampshire, and passed in diuerse bands alongst the land to Reding, Wallingford and Colsey, deuouring such vittuales as they found in the houses, paieng therefore with sword and fire at their departing. And at their returne they met nere Essington, the armie of the Westsaxons, which did nothing but trouble them with killing, & laded them with spoile, and so passed the gates of Winchester, with much triumph to Wight; and all this while was king Edelred at his manour in Shropshire full of cares and troubles. And then the nobilitie of England bought peace of the Danes for 30000. pound. In the which time of peace Edelred toke an order, that of euerie 300. hides of land through the realme, there should be a ship made and furnished, and of euerie 8. hides, a corselet and a helmet. An hide containeth as much

1004

Hol. pag. 243.

Hol. pag. 244.

Io. Cast.

H. Hams.

*Io. Cast.
Matt. West.*

1008

much ground as a plough maie eare by the yeare. Besides these the king had a nauie from Normandie, which being all together at Sandwich, was one of the greatest that euer was seene in Brytaine. But it hapned so, that where the king had banished one Wilnot a noble man of Suffex, he fell a roving vpon the sea, and troubled all passages and victualers. Then Brightrych brother to the traitor Edric Erle of Mercia, promised the king to bring before him Wilnot either aliue or dead, but it hapned otherwise: for there fell such a tempest, that he was driuen of force to the shore, where manie of his ships were lost, and the reast Wilnot and his companie did set on fire, and burned them. Then Brightrych, being abashed of this infortunate beginning, returned againe alongst the Thames to London.

Io. Castor.

Shortlie after there landed a nauie of Danes at Sandwich, and so passed by the land to Canturburie, minding to destroie the citie: but the citizens bought peace for 30000 pound. And the Danes passed first through Kent, Suffex, Hampshire, and Barkshire, where king Edelred with all the power of England met them: notwithstanding being perswaded by the traitor Edric, he would not fight with them, so that they returning backe by London, (which citie defended it selfe manfullie) went to their ships. But in the yeare folowing they landed againe at Ipswich vpon the Ascension daie, & there ouercame and put to flight Duke Wolfketel who fought with them. Then passing from thence to Cambridge, they met the kings sisters sonne with his armie, whom they slew, and with him Duke Oswyn, with Edwyn & Wolfrike Carles, and

Edelred.

Aedanap Blegored.

79

and after tooke their waie by Essex towards
Thames, leauing no part of crueltie vnpractised
by the waie. And alongst the riuer-side they went
to Oxford, which they had burned the yere before,
and so to the thre castels vpon Ouze, Buckingham,
Bedford and Huntingdon, and destroyed Godman-
chester, which was then a faire towne, and burned
Northampton, and at Christmas returned to their
ships. The next yere folowing, when they had
spoiled all the land from Trent southward, they
laid siege to the citie of Canterburie, and wan it by
treason of one Almarike (whom Alfege the Archbi-
shop had deliuered from death) and left nothing
behind them, but bloud and ashes, carieng the
Archbishop with other to their ships, whom they
cruellie slew afterward. Within a while after,
Swayne king of Denmarke came alongst Humber to
Gainesbourgh: to whom Vitred Duke of Northum-
berland with all his people and all Lynsey with the
countries North of Watlingstreete became sub-
iects, and gaue him hostages. Wherevpon Swayne
finding his enterprises fortunate and luckie, com-
mitted his nauie to Cnute his sonne, and went him-
selfe to Oxford and Winchester, which cities with
all the countries about acknowledged him for
their king. Then he came to London, where king
Edelred was, but the citizens defended the citie
so manfullie and valiantlie, that Swayne returned
to Walingford, and so to Bath, and receiued homage
of all Westfaxon, and afterward comming to Lon-
don, receiued the citie to mercie, and was called
king throughout the land. Then Edelred percei-
uing all things to fall against him, fled to Norman-
die, to his wife and his two sonnes, Edward and Al-
fred,

1010

Hol. pag. 245.
Io. Cast.

1011

Io. Cast.
Hol. pag. 245.

Matt. Park
page. 68.

Hol. pag. 249.
Io. Castor.

*Sim. Dunel.**Hol. pag. 248.*1013*To. Cast.*

fred, whom he had sent thither before. And Swayne, as soone as he had brought the whole land to his obeisance, died suddenlie, after whose death, the Danes chose Cnute his sonne for their king; but the Englishmen sent for Edelred home againe, who coming with a great armie, destroyed Lynsey, because that prouince was become subiect to Cnute. Which thing when Cnute vnderstood being at Ipswich, he cut off the hands and noses of all the pledges that he had, and returned to Denmarke. About this time, Brian king of Ireland, and Murcath his sonne, and other kings of that land to him subiect, did gather a great power against Surtic the sonne of Abloic king of Dyuelyn, and Mailmorda king of Lagenes, which Surtic hired a number of strangers, all armed men, and rouers upon the seas, to his succour, and gaue Brian battell, where the said Brian and his sonne were slaine, and on the other side Mailmorda and Broderike captaine of the strangers. In the yeare 1013, Cnute came againe from Denmarke, and landed in Westsex, and spoiled all the countrie. Then Edric with Edmund king Edelreds bastard sonne, gathered an armie, but yet they durst not giue him battell. Then went Edmund to Vitred duke of Northumberland, & together they spoiled Staffordshire, Leycestershire, and Shropshire. Cnute likewise, upon the other side, came downe through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and so by Stafford passed toward Yorke, to whome Vitred came and yelded himselfe, yet he lost his life, whose possessions Cnute gaue to one Egricke, and made him duke in his stead, whereupon Edmund went to his father which laie sicke at London. Then Cnute returned

turned to his ships, and sailed to Thames mouth, and by the river towards London: but before he came thither, Edelred was departed, after he had reigned with much trouble & miserie 37. yeares. After whose death, the Englishmen chose his base sonne Edmund, surnamed Ironside for strength and tolerance in war, to be their king. This Edmund went to Westsex, and brought all that countrie to his subiection. Then the Danes laid siege to London, & made a great trench about it, that no man could escape out, and gaue Edmund battell (who came to raise the siege) at Proman by Gillingham, where Edmund had the vpper hand. The second battell they fought at Caerstone, in the which E-dric, Almar and Algar vsed themselves traitorously against Edmund, where after long fight, the night departed both the armies. The third battell was at London, where Edmund pursued the Danes to their ships, and entered the citie triumphantlie: & two daies after they fought the fourth battell at Brenford, from whence Edmund bare the honoz a- waie, and went to gather a new armie, whiles Cnute did besiege London by water and land, but it was manfullie defended. Then Edmund with his armie passed the Thames at Brenford, and en- tred into Kent, and fought the fift battell, where the Danes fled as sheepe before him, but he staid the pursute by the wicked read of the traitor E- dric, whome he had receiued to mercie and made steward of the land, the which battell was fought at Essedowne in Essex with all the whole power of the Danes and Englishmen, where Edmund shewed his prowes, and forsaking his place, which was betwixt the Dragon & the Standard, he entred

1

2

*Io. Casior.
Math. West.
pag. 498.*

3

4

5

*Math. West.
pag. 399.*

H. j.

the

*Hol. pag. 255.
Math. West.
page. 399.*

*Hol. pag. 256.
Math. West.
page. 400.
Io. Castor.*

*Sim. Dunel.
Fabian.
Math. West.
pag. 401.*

*Math. West.
page. 402.*

the armie of his enimies, and brake the thickest rankes of them, and compelled the proudest of them to turne their backes. Which when Edric saw, fearing the ouerthrow of the Danes, cried aloud Fledd Engle, Fledd Engle, Dead is Edmund: & thereupon fled with his people, whome all the armie folowed to the great murther of Englishmen, and there were slaine Edmund, Alfric, Godwyn, and Vlkettel, all Dukes, & all the cheualrie of England. After which victorie, Cnute entred London, & was crowned king of the land. And Edmund gathered his armie together, and they met in Glocestershire, but either armie fearing other, were loth to fight, but moued the kings to make an end of this cruell bloudshed by combat, whereunto either prince agreed, and the place being appointed, fought together manfullie, and either of them were found so baliant and worthie men, as few the like. But Cnute fearing the incomparable strength of Edmund moued him to accord, whereunto he agreed. Thereupon peace was concluded with much ioie, that Edmund should reigne in Westsex, and Cnute in Mercia: and so they departed, Cnute to London, and Edmund to Oxford, where he was traitorously murthered by a sonne of Edric with a sharp knife, as he was at the priuie. Edric being quicklie certified of the deed, came to Cnute (with much ioie) and greeted him as onelie king of England, declaring how Edmund was slaine at Oxford. To whom Cnute replied, that for his good seruice he would reward him as his deserts required, and set him aboue all the nobles of England. Thereupon forthwith he caused his head to be cut off, and to be set vpon a pole, on the highest towre in London,

Cnute.

Aedan ap Blegored.

83

don, and then he caused execution to be done vpon
all the other, that were consenting to the mur=
ther. In the yeare 1015. Lhewelyn the son of Sit=
fylht did raise a great power against Aedan, who
by force had taken vpon him the rule of North=
wales, and slue him with his foure sonnes in bat=
tell, and (hauing no respect to Iago or James the
sonne of Edwal the right heire) tooke vpon him the
name and authozitie of king of Wales. This
Lhewelyn was descended from the kings of Wales
by his mother side, whose name was Trawst,
daughter to Elise second sonne to Anarawd, which
was the eldest sonne of Roderike the great: who
also had to wife Angharat, the onlie daugh=
ter of Meredyth prince of Southwales,
and so by these meanes he claimed
and enioied the right of either
countrie, as hereafter
shalbe declared.

1015



H. ij.

Lhewelyn

Lhewelyn ap Sitsfylht.



Lhewelyn the sonne of Sitsfylht: and
Angharad the daughter of
 Meredyth.



AFTER that

Lhewelyn son of Sitsfylht had taken into his hands the gouernance of Wales, all things did prosper in the land: for the earth brought forth double to the time before passed, the people prospered in all their affaires, and multiplied wonderfullie, the cattell increased in great number, so that there was neither begger nor poore man from the South to the North sea, but euerie man had plentie, euerie house a dweller, and euerie towne inhabitants. Now in this time Cnute married Emme sometimes wife to Edelred, and mother to Alfred and Edward, and sent Edmund and Edward the sonnes of Edmund Ironside to Hunga-

Hungarie to be slaine, howbeit, the king of Hunga-
 rie cherished them as his owne children. King Ran. Cest.
lib.6. cap.18.
 Cnute also seized vpon the land a great subsidie of
 72 000. pounds, besides 11000. li. which the ci-
 zens of London paid. In the yeare 1019, Meyric
 the sonne of Arthpoel did raise a great armie a-
 gainst Lhewelyn king or prince of Wales, which
 met with him in the field, and manfullie slue him,
 and discomfited his people. Also this yeare Cnute
 with a great nauie sailed to Denmarke, and made
 war against the Vandales, which had a great ar-
 mie in the field, whome Cnute ouerthrew by the
 prowes of Earle Godwyn, and the Englishmen,
 wherefore he loued them the better euer after. Ran. Cest. ibi.

1019

In the yeare 1020. a certaine Scot of lowe
 birth came to Southwales, and named himselfe Run
 the sonne of Meredyth their late king, whome the
 nobilitie, which loued not Lhewelyn, exalted to the
 regall throne, and tooke him for their king, which
 thing when Lhewelyn heard, he gathered his po-
 wer in Northwales, and came towards Run, who
 had gotten all the strength of Southwales toge-
 ther at Abergwili, where with great pride he a-
 bode the comming of Lhewelyn. But when both
 armies were readie to ioine, Run full of brags and
 crakes encouraged his people to fight, promising
 them the victorie: yet he himselfe (following the
 prouerbe, which biddeth a man to set on his dog,
 and not to run after him) set on his people to fight
 it to the vttermost, and withdrew himselfe priuie
 out of the waie: whereas vpon the contrarie part
 Lhewelyn, like a bold and couragious prince, came
 before his people, calling for the vile Scot Run, that
 durst so belie a princes bloud, and so both the ar-
 mies

1020

mies ioined together with much malice and hatred, for the one partie were not so couragious to defend the quarell of so woorthie a prince of their owne bloud, as the other were obstinate in the cause of a stranger: in the end, after great slaughter vpon either part, the Northwales men remembryng their old victories, and encouraged by the prowes of their prince, put their enemies to flight, and pursued Run so narrowlie, that all his Scottish shifts could not saue his life, and so returned home with great spoile and prey. Then Lhewelyn ruled all the land quietlie, but the yeare following he was slaine by Howel and Meredyth the sonnes of Edwyn, leauing behind him a sonne named Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.



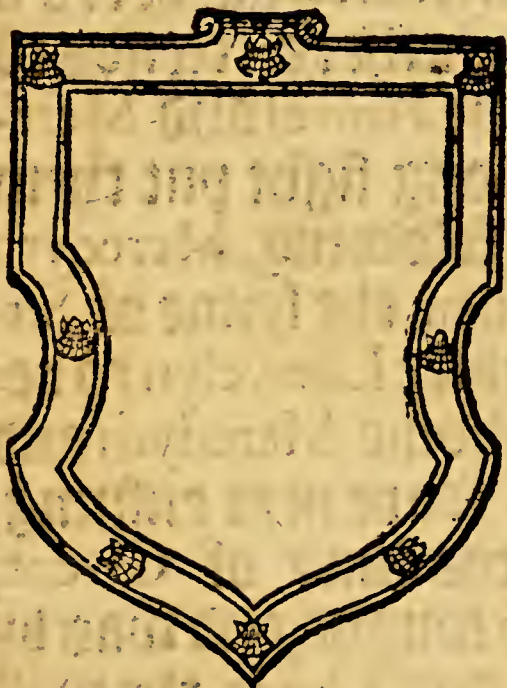
Iago

Iago ap Edwal.

87



Iago the sonne of Edwal ap
Meyric ap Edmal Voel.



After the death
of Lhewelyn, Iago or
James the sonne of
Edwal tooke vppon
him the rule of Northwales as
right heire thereof. And Ry-
therch the sonne of Iestyn, go-
uerned Southwales by strong
hand. Cnute king of England
about this time made a viage
to Denmarke and Swethen, a-

*Ran. Cest.
lib. 6.*

gainst Vlf and Alaf, who had stirred the Findlanders
against him, with whom he had a cruell fight, and
lost a great number of his armie, aswell English-
men as Danes, and after his returne to England,
he made his iournie to Rome with much pompe
and gloxie, not because he thought by that iournie
to be censed from his sinnes, but that his ambi-

Io. Cas.

H. iij.

tious

tious mind might haue the praise and fame of the world, for his rich gifts and princely behauioz, and what holines he learned there, it appeared at his returne. For forthwith he entred Scotland with a great armie, against Malcolme the prince thereof, who desired peace, and became his subiect, with two other kings of the Orkneys, & Ewist, Molbeath and Iermare.

1031

About the yeare 1031, the Irish-scots entred Southwales, by the meanes of Howel and Meredyth, the sonnes of Edwyn ap Eneon ap Owen ap Howel Dha, who hired them against Rytherch ap Iestyn, whom they discomfited and slew, & by that means attained vnto the gouernement of Southwales, which they two ruled jointly, but yet with small quietnesse, for the sonnes of Rytherch gathered a number of such as were their fathers friends to reuenge his death, with whom Howel and Meredyth met at Hyarthwy, & after long fight put them to flight. But in the yeare folowing, Meredyth was slaine by the sons of Conan the sonne of Sitsylht, brother to the worthie prince Lhewelyn to reuenge their fathers death, whome Meredyth and his brother had slaine. The yeare next ensuing, certaine Englishmen entred the land of Gwent, with whom, Rytherch ap Iestyn fought, and was by them slaine. Not long after died Cnute the most famous and mightiest prince in the West parts of the world, as he that had vnder his dominion the great countrie of Swethen, from Germanie to the Northpole, with Norway and Denmarke, and all the noble Ile of Brytaine. After whom Haroald Harfote his son begotten vpon Alwyn the daughter of Duke Alfelyn, was created king. For Hardie
Cnute

H. Hunt.
Io. Castor.
Math. West.
Ran. Cest. li. 6
Alb. Crantz.

Haroald.

Iago ap Edwal.

89

Cnute his other sonne by Emma was then in Denmarke. This Haroald in the first yeare of his reigne banished Emma his stepmother out of the realme.

In the yeare 1037. Gruffyth the son of Lhewelyn ap Sitfylth sometimes king of Wales, raised a great number of people against Iago then enioieng the principallitie or kingdome of Northwales, tohome Iago likewise provided for, as well as he could: but the more part and the better souldiours were of Gruffyths side, for the loue they bare to his father, which afterward well appeared: for after the armies once met, Iago was soone ouerthrowne

1037

and slaine. This Iago left behind him a

sonne called Conan, by his wife

Auandred daughter to Gweir

the sonne of Pylh.



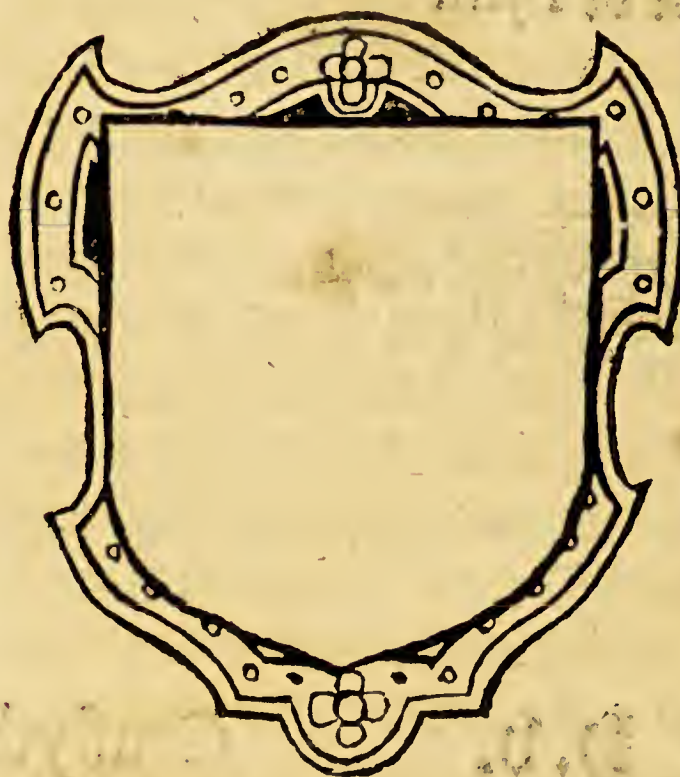
H. V.

Gruffyth

Gruffyth ap Llewelyn.



Gruffyth the sonne of Llewelyn ap
Sithylt and Angharat.



GRuffyth ap Llewelyn, after hee had slaine Iago, governed Northwales worthily in all things, following his fathers steps, who ouercame both the Danes and the Englishmen diuerse times, & defended his countrie and people

manfullie all his reigne. In the first yeare of his gouernment he fought with the Englishmen and Danes at Crosford byon Seauerne, and put them to flight, and from thence he lead his armie to Lhanpadarn vawr in Caerdiganshire, and destroyed it vtterlie, & from thence passed all Southwales through out,

out, and receiued the people to his subiection. For Howel ap Edwyn their king fled befoze his face, and forsooke the land.

* This Howel procured Edwyn the brother of Leofrike Earle of Chester or Mercia, to come with an armie of Englishmen and Danes to his aide against prince Gruffyth, who met his enemies in the field, and ouercame them, and slue the said Edwyn, but Howel escaped by flight. After the which victorie, Gruffyth made sundrie inuasions vpon the marches towards Hereford, and alwaies returned with great spoiles.

Hol. pag. 272.

Matt. West.

When Gruffyth had brought all Wales vnder his dominion, he returned to Northwales againe. The yeare insuing, 1038. Hernun Archbishop of Meneuia or S. Dauids died, a man both learned and godlie. The yeare next following, Howel king of Southwales gathered a great power of his friends and strangers, and entred the land, intending to recouer it againe. Wherefoze Gruffyth like a worthe prince came with all speed to succour his people, and meeting with Howel at Pencadair, after he had encouraged his souldiours, gaue him battell, and ouerthrew him, and pursued him so narrowly, that hee tooke Howels wife, whome hee had brought to the field to see the ouerthrow of Gruffyth (which chanced otherwise) whome Gruffyth liked so well, that he kept hir for his concubine.

1038

About this time, Haroald king of England died, and his brother Hardycnute reigned in his stead, a noble and a liberall prince, who (as it is reported) caused his tables to be couered and furnished four times euerie daie, for strangers and all commers, and after he had reigned two yeares, he died at Lambeth in the floure of his age. After whose death,

H. Hunt.

Matt. West.
Sim. Dunel.

death, the Englishmen sent for Alfred the eldest son of Edelred from Normandy, but that message pleased not Earle Godwyn, which was the mightiest man in the land, because he knew the young prince to be couragious and stout, and therefore one that would not suffer him to rule the land as he intended to do. Therefore he persuaded the people that Alfred, who had come well accompanied with Normanes, had promised them the whole rule of the land, and thereupon they tooke all the Normanes, and bound them, and afterward tithed them, putting euerie tenth man to death. And yet they thought there were too manie, wherefore they tithed them the second time: and lead Alfred from Gilford (where this crueltie was committed) to Gillingham, and there put out his eies, and removed him thence to Ely, where he was pitifullie murthered. Afterward they sent for Edward the yonger sonne, whome they receiued as king the yeare folowing, after that he had married Godwynes daughter, who in the first yere of his reigne banished Earle Swayne, sonne to the said Earle Godwyn, who was receiued of the Earle of Flanders. In the yeare 1041. Howel came againe to Southwales, and remained there awhile: and shortly after a number of strangers landed in Westwales & spoiled the countrie, against whom Howel gathered a number of people, and fought with them, and drove them to their ships with much losse.

1041

At this time Conan the sonne of Iago (who had fled to Ireland to saue his life) with the power of Alfred king of Deuelyn, whose daughter Ranulph he had married, entred Northwales, and by treason had
taken

taken Gruffyth the king, and caried him towards the ships: but when it was knowen, the countrie vpon the sudden folowed the Irishmen, and ouertaking them rescued their prince, requiting their foes with much slaughter to their ships, who returned streight with Conan to Ireland. The yeare folowing, Howel the sonne of Owen Lord of Glamorgan died, being a man full of yeares. Then Howel ap Edwyn called to his succour Danes and Englishmen, with all the power he could make in Southwales. Whereof Gruffyth being certified, gathered his power together in Northwales, & came couragiously to meete his enemies, (whom he had twice before discomfited) and ouercame them, and chased them, as farre as the spring of the riuer Towy, where after a long and dangerous battell Howel was slaine, and his armie discomfited, and so narrowly pursued that few escaped aliue. After whose death Rytherch and Rees the sonnes of Rytherch ap Iestyn aspiring againe to the rule and gouernment of Southwales, which their father had once obtained, gathered a great armie, aswell of strangers as out of Gwentland, and Glamorgan, and met with Gruffyth king of Wales, who after his accustomed maner detracting no time, but couragiously animating his men with the remembrance of their former fortune and diuerse victories vnder his standard, ioined battell with his enemies, whom he found disposed to abide, & to win againe the honoz which before they had lost: wherefore when they met, the fight was cruell & bloudie, & continued till night, which easilie departed both armies being werie with fighting, and either fearing other, returned to their countries, to gather
more

*Hol. pag. 270.
Matt. West.*

more strength. This yeare Ioseph bishop of Teilo or Landaf died at Rome. The land being thus quieted, Gruffyth ruled al Wales without any trouble: till about two yeares after, the Gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did by treason kill 140. of the Prince his best soldiors, to reuenge whose death the king Gruffyth destroied all Dyuet and Ystrad Towy. Here is also to be noted, that such snow fell this yeare, that it laie vpon the earth from the kalends of Januarie, to the 14. of March. About this time, Lothen and Hyrling landed at Sandwich with a great number of Danes, and after they had spoiled the towne, they returned to their ships, and sailed to Flanders, and sold their booties, and so sailed to their countrie. At this time also Earle Swayne returned to England, and came to his fathers house at Pevenese, and humblie besought his father, and his brethren Haroald & Tostie, to procure him the kings fauour. So Earle Beorned promised to intreate the king for him, and went with Swayne to his ships, where he was traitorouslie murthered, and his bodie left vpon the shore, vntill his friends, being certified of the same, fetched him awaie, and buried him at Winchester, where his vnkle king Cnute had bene buried befoze. Swayne hauing committed this wicked fact, sailed againe to Flanders, and continued there, till his father made peace with the king, and brought him in fauour againe about a yeare after.

1050

In the yeare 1050. Conan the sonne of Iago did gather an armie of his friends in Ireland, minding to recouer his inheritance againe, and as he sailed towards Wales, there arose such a tempest, that it scattered his nauie abroade, and drowned the
the

the most part of his ships, so that he was disappointed of his purpose, & lost his labour. Shortly after, Robert Archbishop of Canturburie accused Earle Godwyn and his sonnes Swayne and Haroald of treason, and the Quene of adulterie, who bicause they refused to appeare, being called before the king, were banished the land, and the Quene put awaie from the king, wherebpon, Godwyn with Swayne fled to Flanders, and Haroald to Ireland.

* Eustace Earle of Bologne, the father of Godfrey, having married Goda king Edwards sister, the widow of Walter de Maunt, came to England to his brother in lawe, and as he was returning home againe, one of his seruants kild a man at Canturburie (or at Douer as Matth. Westm. hath) whereof grew a great inconuenience and slaughter on both sides: wherebpon Eustace returning againe, made a grieuous complaint to king Edward vpon the Kentishmen, whose part Earle Godwyn toke, bicause they were of his countie. But Eustace by the suggestion of Robert Archbishop of Canturburie (who hated Godwyn and his sonnes) so incensed king Edward against him and the Kentishmen, that Godwyn and his sonnes were sent for, to answer the matter before the king at Glocester. Wherebpon Godwyn fearing the kings displeasure (who could neuer brooke him sithence the death of his brother Alfred) gathered an armie out of Kent and other countries where his sonnes ruled, and so came towards Glocester, reporting abroad, that all this preparation was made to resist Gruffyth prince of Wales, who (as they affirmed) was readie with an armie to inuade the marches. But king Edward being certified by the Welshmen, that there was no such things in hand, commanded Godwyn to send backe his armie, and to come himselfe to answer, according to the order of law. Which when he refused to do, the king by the aduise of Earle Leofrike appointed a Parliament and meeting at London,

Wil. Malmf. Hol. pag. 270. and 271.

Matth. West. page. 419.

Matth. Park.

London, to take order in these matters, where the king came with a great armie out of Mercia and other westerne countries. Then Godwyn remaining with his armie in Southwerke, and perceiuing how that diuers of his friends disappointed him, and other dailie forsooke him, and went to the kings part, despairing to be able to withstand the kings proceedings against him, conueied himselfe awaie priuillie with his sonnes, and fled out of the land. Whereupon king Edward proclaimed him and his sonnes outlawes, confiscated their goods, and gaue their lands to other of his nobilitie.

Then the king gaue to Adonan the earldome of Deuonshire and Dorsetshire, and to Algar sonne of Earle Leofrick the earldome of Haroald. Neuerthelesse Godwyn and Swayne got men and ships in Flanders, and sailed to the ile of Wight, which they spoiled, and so they did Portland. At the same time Haroald coming from Ireland, and wafting alongst the shoare, spoiling the countrie as he went, at length met with his father & brother, who being together, burned Preueneseny, Romney, Heath, Folkston, Douer, and Sandwich, & entering the Thames destroyed Cheppey, and burned the kings houses at Mydltowne, and afterward sailed by towards London, where by the way they met with the king and so sailed with him, & when they were readie to fight, an accord was made by meanes of Bishop Stigand, in such sort that the king restored them their lands and goodes, tooke home the Queene, and banished the Archbishop with all the frenchmen, which had put that suspicion in the kings head.

* Mat. Westm. writeth, that about this time, to wit, An. 1053.
Rees the brother of Gruffyth king of Wales was slaine in a
place

place called Bulendune, whose head was presented to king Edward, the daie befoze the Epiphanie, the king being then at Glocester. *Matt. West. page. 420.*

A litle after that, Oswald Earle of Northumberland, when he heard that his sonne was slaine in Scotland, whither his father had sent him to conquere it, asked whether his deaths wound was in his brest or in his backe; and they said in his brest: and he answered, I am right glad thereof, for I would not wish me nor my sonne to die otherwise. Then king Edward entred Scotland, and ouercame the king in batteil, & subdued the whole land to him selfe. The yeare folowing, Earle Godwyn died at the kings table, choked with a pæce of bread, whose Earldome Haroald his sonne had, and Algar Earle of Chester had the Earldome of Haroald.

* About this time Makbeth king of Scotland caused a noble man of his named Bancho, to be cruellie murdered, whereupon Fleance the sonne of the said Bancho escaping the hands of Makbeth, fled to Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn prince of Wales, where being iouisfullie receiued and entertained courteously, he grew into such fauor with the said Prince, that he thought nothing too good for him. But in processe of time Fleance forgetting the curtesie to him shewed, fell in loue with the princes daughter, and gat hir with child. Which thing the prince toke in so ill part, that he in a rage caused Fleance to be kild, holding his daughter in most vile estate of seruitude, for so suffering hir selfe to be defloured by a stranger. At length she was deliuered of a sonne, which was named Walter, who in few yeares proued a man of great courage and valiancie, in whome from his childhood appeared a certeine noblenes of mind, readie to attempt any great enterprize. This Walter on a time fell out with one of his companions, who in that heat of contention objected

Hector Boet.

lib. 12. cap. 5.

Buchan. li. 7.

page. 62.

Hol. pag. 247.

ieced vnto him, that he was but a bassard begotten in vn-
lawfull bed. Which reproch so greued VValter, that he fell
vpon the other, and slew him; wherevpon fearing the pu-
nishment of the law, he fled into Scotland, where he fell in-
to the companie of those Englishmen which were come thi-
ther with Quene Margaret the sister of Edgar Edeing, a-
mongst whom he shewed himself so discret and sober in all
his demeanoz, that he was highlie esteemed of all men:
and so attaining to higher reputation and credit, was af-
terward employed in the affaires of the common wealth,
and at length made Lord Steward of Scotland, receiuing
the kings reuenues of the whole realme. Of the which of-
fice he and his posteritie retained that surname of Steward
euer after, from whom descended the most noble kings of
Scotland of the familie of Stewards, besides manie other
Dukes, Marqueses, Carles, and Barones of great fame
and renowne.

Also at this time, Siward that worthie Earle of
Northumberland, being brought to the point of
death with the bloudie fluxe, bewailed his mis-
chance, that he had escaped in manie a dangerous
battell, and now should die such a filthie and co-
wardlie death, and calling his friends and his men
about him, commanded them to set him in his
chaire, and to arme him at all points, and put his
shield in the left hand, and so made an end of his
worthie life. Whose Earldome, because his sonne
was within yeares, was giuen to Tosty Godwyns
sonne.

1054

In the yeare 1054. Gruffyth the son of Rytherch
ap Iestyn, did gather a great number, aswell stran-
gers as others, against Gruffyth ap Llewelyn king
oz prince of Wales, but commonlie called king of
Northwales: who detracting no time, meeting
him, fought with him, & slew him. Shortlie after,
Algar

Algar Earle of Chester, being convicted of treason against the king, fled to Gruffyth king or prince of Wales, who gathered his power to reuenge the often wrongs, which he had receiued at the Englishmens hands, who euer succoured his enimies against him. Therefore he together with Algar entred Herefordshire, and spoiled all the waie with fire and sword, to the citie, whither all the people had fled, and they boldlie issued forth (Earle Randolph being their leader) and gaue him battell, which Gruffyth wished for aboue anie other thing, as he that had wonne five set fields; and couragiously receiuing his enimies, fought with them. Which fight was long & doubtfull, till such time as Gruffyth encouraged his people with the remembrance of the prowesse & worthie actes of the ancient Brytaines their forfathers, saieng that they were the same enimies, whose backes they had so oftentimes seene before: which doubled their strength and force, and so they pressed forwards, that their foes were compelled to forsake the field and trust to their fete, where their hands preuailed not, and thought to haue taken the towne for their defense. But Gruffyth and his men pursued them so hard, that they entred with them, and after a great slaughter returned home with manie worthie prisoners, great triumph, & rich spoiles, leauing nothing in the towne, but bloud & ashes, and the walles rased to the ground.

Mat. West. 1 page. 421.

Hol. pag. 272 276. & 277.

Mat. West. page. 422. Io. Castor.

This Randolph was K. Edwards nephew, by his sister Goda, the wife of Walter De Maunt.

* There be some which affirme, that king Edward by euill counsell (as it is thought) banished Algar the sonne of Earle Leofrike, whereupon he gat him into Ireland, and there prouiding xviij. ships of rousers, returned and ioined himself with Gruffyth king or prince of Wales, who both together

Hol. pag. 276. Io. Castor.

Matt. West.
page. 423.
Si. Dunelm.

gether invaded the countrie of Mercia, about Hereford, where Ranulph Earle of that countris (who was sonne to king Edwards sister named Goda, by his first husband Walter de Maunt) came against them with a great armie, and met them about two miles from Hereford, where after a soze fight by the space of thre houres, Ranulph and his armie were discomfited, and about 500. of them slaine, and the rest put to flight, whome Gruffyth & Algar pursued to Hereford, and entring the towne, set the cathed:all church on fire, and slue the Bishop named Leogar, with seauen of the canons, spoiled and burnt the towne miserablie. Whereupon, king Edward being aduertised hereof, gathered an armie, and sent Haroald the sonne of Earle Godwyn against them, who pursuing the enemies to Northwales, passed through Stradclwyd to Snowdon: but Gruffyth and Algar being afraid to meete Haroald, gotte them againe to Southwales, whereof Haroald being aduertised, left one part of his armie in Northwales, to resist the enemies there, and returning with the residue to Hereford, caused a great trench to be cast round about the towne, with a high rampire stronglie fortifieng the gates of the same. After this, by meanes of a parle had with Gruffyth & Algar, at a place called Biligelhag, a peace was concluded, whereupon Algar being pardoned by the king, and restored againe to his Earledome, returned home to Chester. About two yeares after, Algar was accused againe of treason, so that he was the second time exiled the land, and repaired to his old friend Gruffyth prince of Northwales, by whome he was receiued ioifullie, and restored againe to his Earledome by the aid of certaine strangers, which came by chance fro Norwaie. Whereupon king Edward being soze offended with Gruffyth, sent Haroald againe with power to Northwales, to be reuenged upon him, who coming to Ruthlan, burned the palace of Gruffyth, and his ships, and then returned backe to the king at Gloucester.

10. Cast.
Hol. pa. 277.

About this time, Edward the sonne of Edmund Ironside,

Ironside, came to England with his wife and children, Edgar Edeling (which signifieth in the Bytish tong, a yong Lord or a Prince) and Margaret which was afterwards Queene of Scots, and mother to Mawd, wife to Henrie the first king of England. About two yeares after came Roderike, sonne to Haroald king of Denmarke, with a great armie to Wales, and there being frendlie receiued of king Gruffyth, ioining his power to Gruffyths, entred England, and cruellie spoiled and burned a great part of the land. But shortly after, Roderike was compelled to returne to his ships, and to saile to Denmarke, and Gruffyth returned with spoiles.

Matt. West.

This yeare, as Haroald Godwyns sonne would haue sailed to Flanders, he was driuen by force of a tempest to land in Poytiers, where he was taken, and conueied to William Bastard, duke of Normandie: to whom Haroald declared his iournie thither, to be onelie to offer him his seruice in the affaires of England, and tooke a solemne oth, first to marrie the Dukes daughter, and after the death of Edward to reserue the crowne to the dukes vse. Then shortly after receiuing rich gifts, with much honor he returned to England. This yeare died Owen the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rytherch. Also Haroald and his brother Tosty, by the procurement of Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, and others, gathered a great power, and entred Southwales, and subdued a great part thereof, and wrought so with those that were about Gruffyth the king, that assoone as he had gathered his people in Northwales, & tooke his iournie to meete with Haroald, he was cruellie and traitorouslie slaine by his owne men, and his head brought to Haroald: who appointed and placed

Matt. Park.
Matt. West.

Matt. West.
page. 427.

ced Meredyth the sonne of Owen ap Edwyn, prince and ruler in Southwales, and he with his brother Tosty returned home.

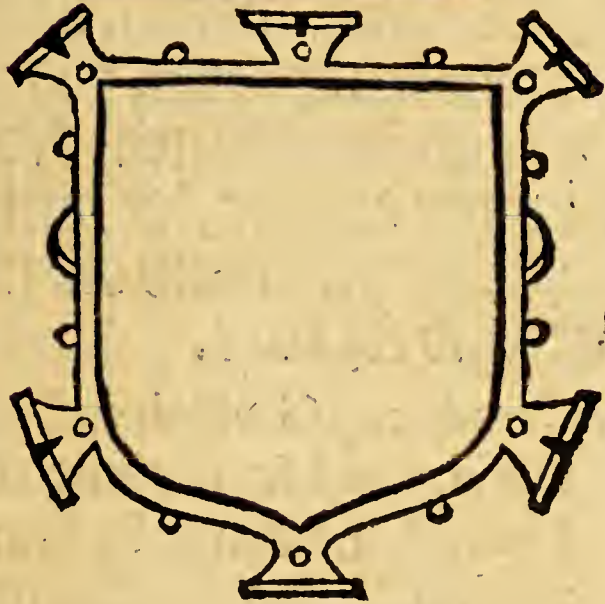
*Hol. pag. 277.
Matt. West.
page. 427.*

Some do report, that Haroald, about the rogation weeke by the kings commandement, went against the Welshmen, and taking the sea, sailed by Bristowe, round about the coast, compassing in maner all Wales. His brother Tosty, that was Earle of Northumberland, met him by appointment with an host of horsemen, and so joining together, they destroyed the countrie of Southwales, in such sort, that the Welshmen were compelled to submit themselves to deliuer hostages, and conditioned to paie the ancient tribute, which befoze time they had paid. The people of that countrie, bicause Gruffyth their prince fled at the coming of Haroald, and left them to be a prey for the enemie, hated him sore, whome, as sone as he returned to them againe, they slue, and sent his head to Haroald, which he sent to the king. After whose death, king Edward granted the principalltie of Northwales to Blethyn and Rywalhon the sonnes of Convyn, brethren to Gruffyth by the mothers side, who did homage vnto him for the same.

This Gruffyth ap Llewelyn gouerned Wales 34. yeares valiantlie and woorthilie, he neuer fought but he bare awaie the victorie, he was gentle to his subiects, and cruell to his foes, loued of the one, and feared of the other: liberall to strangers, costlie in apparell, and princelie in all his doings, and vnwoorthie of that cruell death, that the ambitious desire of rule did prouoke his vnkind subiects, and vnnaturall consens, to prepare for so noble a prince, and so gentle a maister as hee was.

Blethyn

Blethyn and Rywalhon.



Blethyn and Rywalhon the
sonnes of Convyn.



After the decease of king or prince
Gruffyth, Meredyth the sonne of Owen ap
Edwyn (which Edwyn as some writers
saie was the sonne of Howel Dha) did
take vpon him the gouernment of Southwales, and
Blethyn and Rywalhon the sonnes of Convyn, and
halfe brethren to king Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn (as
they which were borne of Angharat daughter to
Meredyth

3.iiij.

Math. West.

Meredyth king of Wales) did gouerne Northwales, Conan the sonne of Iago being all this time with his father in lawe in Ireland. About this time it fortunied, that as Haroald serued the king with drinke at Windsor, his brother Tosty moued with enuie that his yonger brother should be preferred befoze him, pulled him by the haire of the head, and ouerthrowe him. Then departing thence, full of rancor and malice, to Hereford, where Haroald had prepared great chere for the king, he slue all Haroalds seruants, and cut off their heads, armes, legs, noses, feet, and hands, and filled all the vessels of wine, meath, bere, and ale therwith: and sent the king word, that he should want no powdered and sowled meats, when he came thither; as for other things, let him make prouision himselfe. For which heinous offense the king banished him the land for euer.

Math. West.
page. 429.
Mar. Scotus.

✱ Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch was the first that procured Haroald for to come to Wales against Gruffyth ap Llewelyn, hoping by him to atteine vnto the gouernement of Southwales. But it fell out otherwise, for when Haroald vnderstood that he should not get that at the hands of Caradoc which he looked for, which was a certaine lordship within Wales nigh vnto Hereford, and knowing also Caradoc to be a subtile and deceitfull man, compounding with Meredyth ap Owen for that lordship, he made him king or prince of Southwales, and banished Caradoc out of the countrie. Afterward Haroald hauing obtained that lordship, builded there a princelie and sumptuous house at a place called Portallyth, and diuers times earnestlie invited the king to come to see the same, & at the length the king being then at Glocester not far off, granted him his request: whereupon, Haroald made such preparation as is befoze mentioned for him, which was thus most horribly abused

sed

sed by Tosty. Soone after this wicked act, the said Caradoc ap Gruffyth came to the same house, and to be reuenged vpon Haroald, killed all the workemen and labozers that were there at worke, and all the seruants and people of Haroald that he could find, and defacing the worke, carried awaie those things that with great labour and expenses had bene brought thither, to set out and beautifie the building.

Haroald and his brother were chæfe Justicers of the land, and they vled, when they saw any manor house or farne that pleased them, to cause the owner to be murthered by night, with all his children and household, and then to seise the land into their owne hands. Now when the people of Northumberland heard the exile of Tosty, which was their Earle, they reioised much; for they hated him to the death. Wherefore coming to Yorke, they slue all his familie, aswell Englishmen as Danes. Then ioining to them the men of Lincolneshire, Nottingham, and Derbyshire, they made Marcher sonne of Earle Algar their captaine, and to them came his brother Edwyn with his people, and a great number of Welshmen, and they went burning & spoiling to Hampton; where Haroald met with them, sent from the king to know their willes; and they said, they would haue Marcher Earle ouer them, which the king granted & confirmed. Wherevpon they returned, the one to the North, the other to Wales, spoiling and burning all the countrie, and lead with them manie thousand prisoners.

The yeare following being 1066. king Edward died, and was buried at Westminster. This was the last king of Saxon or English bloud, that reigned in this land, which from Cerdicke king of

J. b.

West-

Mat. West.
page 430.

Mat. West.

1066

Verie weak
titles of
them-
selues.

Westfaxons had continued 544. and from Egbert the first Monarch 171. yeares. After the death of Edward, some would haue preferred Edgar Edeling as right heire to the crowne: but Haroald being of great power, more rich, and better freended, obtained it: nothing weieng his oth and promise to William Duke of Normandie, which Duke calling all his nobles together, declared them the wrongs he had receiued at Haroalds hands. First the death of his cosen Alfred, then the banishment of the Archbishop Robert, and Earle Odan, with all the Normanes; and thirddie, his oth and promise broken: declaring also the titles he had to England, aswell by the former promise of Edward made to him in Normandie; that if euer he enioied the crowne of England, William should be his heire; as also by cosinage, and by the oth and promise of Haroald. Which matter considered by the nobilitie of Normandie, with all the dangers and difficulties of this expedition, brought them to such perplexitie, that the more part feared the end. Then William Fitzosbert the Dukes sewer, seing how they were bent, dissuaded them from that biage: wherfoze they agreed all, that he should declare their minds to the duke. Then he came to him and said, I with all my men and power am readie to liue and die with thee in this iourne: which when the other heard vpon their promise, they were readie to follow, & so made readie a great nauie. In the meane while Tosty entred Humber with 40. saile, but Earle Edwyn met with him, and put him to flight, who, as he sailed toward Scotland, met with Haroald king of Norwaie with 300. saile comming towards England, and ioining with him they both entred

entred Humber, and hauing landed their armie, they came to Yorke, where both Earles Edwyn & Marcher gaue them battell, vpon the south part of the towne: but Haroald and Tosty bare awaie the victorie, and spoiled the citie, & then marched forwards, toward Stamfordbridge, where Haroald king of England and all his power did meete with them. And after a long fight & manie valiant acts atchieued on both sides, euen from morning till noone, at what tunc the Norwaies began to retire backe ouer the water, one of them, worthe not to be forgotten, kept the passage vpon the bridge, with his axe, against all the armie of England, till thre of the clock, and slew 40. men; but at the last one got vnder the bridge, and with his speare gaue him his deaths wound through the bridge. Then the armie passed ouer the bridge, and put the Norwaies to flight, and slew Haroald their king, and Tosty, where not one man escaped of all the number, that was not either killed or burned. Then Haroald entred Yorke with great ioie and triumph, & as he sate at dinner, there came a post, who told him how Duke William was landed at Suwerhide, and had fortified himself with a trench at Hastings. With which tidings Haroald being nothing dismaied, made expedition thitherward. Where William diuiding his armie into fise battels, made a long oration vnto his soldiours: wherein he declared the worthinesse of their forefathers the Danes and Norwaies, as well against the Englishmen (which were neuer able to abide their force) as against the Frenchmen and other nations, and how they were accustomed to overcome at all times, & being well horsed, well armed, and

*Wil. Malmf.
H. Hunt.
Maz. West.
page. 434.*

The exhortation of W. Conqueror to his Soldiours.

and good archers, had now to doo with a nation onelie taught to trust to their feete, euill horsed, vnarmed, and such as knew not how to occupie their bowes. Then he brought his people to the field, but Haroald couched all his armie in one battell, as nigh together as they could well stand, and so set vpon his enimies. And after long fight William caused his men to retire, as if they fled; then the Englishmen folowed apase, and brake their arraie: which when William perceiued, he brought in a battell of fresh Normanes, who entred Haroalds battell, and fought so soze, that Haroald was hurt with an arrow, and afterward slaine: and so the Englishmen left the Normanes both the field and the victorie.

William
Conque-
rour.



1066

Then W. Conquerour went streight to London, where he was receiued peaceablie, and crowned at Westminster king of the lande. This last battell and better destruction of Englishmen was fought the 14. day of October, in the yeare 1066. Which change was before de-

clared by a Comet that appeared in the beginning of this yeare, of the which one made these verses:

*Anno milleno sexageno quoque seno,
Anglorum met a flammis censere Cometa.*

*Matt. Paris.
page.7.*

The yeare folowing, William passed the sea to Normandie, then Edgar Edeling came out of Scotland

land to Yorke, for the people of the countrie had slaine Robert, to whome VWilliam had giuen that Earldome, and 900. men with him, and had receiued Edgar for their king. But VWilliam returning from Normandie destroyed all the North countrie, and chased Edgar to Scotland againe.

* Also Edrike Syluaticus, the sonne of Alfrike Earle of Mercia, refusing to submit himselfe as other had done, when he saw that the king was departed to Normandie, rose against such as were left in his absence to keepe the land in obedience; whereupon, those that laie in the castell of Hereford, Richard fitz Scrope, and others, oftentimes inuaded his lands, and wasted the goods of his tenants; but as often as they came against him, they alwaies lost some of their owne men: at length, he calling to his aid the kings of Wales, Blethyn and Rywalhon, wasted the countrie of Hereford, euen to Wye bridge, and then returned with a maruelous great spoile.

*Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 1.
Hol. pag. 297.*

This yeare also, being 1068. Meredyth and Ithel, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, raised a great power against Blethyn and Rywalhon kings of Northwales, and met with them at a place called Mechain, where after long fight, there were slaine vpon the one part Ithel, and vpon the other part Rywalhon, and Meredyth put to flight, whome Blethyn pursued so straightlie, that he starued for cold and hunger vpon the mountaines, and so Blethyn the sonne of Convyn remained the onlie king of Powys and Northwales.

1068

About this time, Swayne king of Denmarke, and Osburne his brother, came to Humber with 300. sailes, and to them came Edgar Edeling, and Earle VValtelfe, who all together came to Yorke, and toan the castell, and laie that winter betwixt Ouse and

*Matt. Paris.
page. 8.
Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 3.*

and Trent, till the king came thither, and chased the Danes to their ships, and destroyed the inhabitants of the countrie, but Earle VValtheof he received to mercie.

At this time Caradoc sonne to Gruffyth ap Rhytharch ap Iestyn caused a great number of Frenchmen (for so the Bytish booke calleth the Normanes) to enter Southwales, to whom he ioined his power of Gwentland, and gaue Meredyth the king of that countrie an ouerthrow, and slue him vpon the riuer of Rympyn. At the same time also, Dermot Maken Anel, the worthiest and noblest prince that euer ruled in Ireland, was murthered. The two

Mat. Paris. Earles Edwyn and Marcher with Hereward gathered an armie against the king, but Edwyn was slaine of his owne people, and the other toke the Ile of Elie; which the king so sore besieged, that he shortly toke Marcher and his complices, but Hereward escaped his hands manfully, whom the king folowed to Scotland, & made Malcolme king of the land his subiect and vassall. Then after the king passed to Normandie, and received Edgar Edeling to his mercie. And about this time the Normanes did lead a great power to Westwales by sea, and destroyed Dyuet, and the countrie of Caerdigan, and caried awaie much spoile, and did so likewise the yeare folowing. Bleythyd Bishop of Meneuia or S. Davids died at this time, and Sulien was Bishop in his place. Not long after this time, Radulph Earle of Eastangles conspired against the king, with Roger Earle of Hereford, & Earle VValtheof, & at the mariage of the said Radulph with Rogers sister in Essex, the matter was opened, but it pleased not the rest. Therefore Radulph toke shipping

iii

Mat. West.
lib. 2. pag. 4.

Mat. West.
li. 2. pag. 6.
Mat. Park.
page. 11.

in Norwich, & fled to Denmarke, and the king suddenly comming, overtooke VValtheof and Roger, of whom VValtheof was beheaded, & Roger committed to prison, & the people all slaine, among whom there were a great number of VWelshmen.

✱ This Radulphs mother came out of VVales, which was the cause of the Welshmens being there : for Radulph sent for manie of his mothers friends and kinsmen to come to this marriage, meaning, through their aid and procurement, to get the princes and people of VVales to ioine with him in this enterprize. He also and his complices sent to Cnute king of Denmarke, promising him the kingdome of England, to aid him against VWilliam the bastard . But William being aduertised of all these things, overthrew all their devises : for by his sudden comming vpon them out of Normandie, he toke Roger his cosen, and VValtheof, whome he committed to prison, and caused to be executed afterward, but Radulph escaped and departed the realme. Of the VWelshmen, which were at this marriage, VWilliam hanged some, put out the eies of others, and banished the rest.

Matt. Paris.
page. 11.
Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 6.

After that, in the yeare 1073. Blethyn ap Convyn king of VVales was traitorouslie and cowardlie murthered by Rees ap Owen ap Edwyn, and the gentlemen of Ystrad Tywy, after he had worthilie governed VVales 13. yeares. This man was verie liberall and mercifull, and loued iustice and equitie in all his reigne. This Blethyn had by diuerse women manie childzen, first Meredyth by Haer daughter to Gylhyn, Lhywarch and Cadogan by another woman, Madoc and Riryd by the third, and Iorwerth by the fourth.

1073

Trahaern

Trahaern ap Caradoc.

Trahaern the sonne of
Caradoc.

After the death of Blethyn, Trahaern ap Caradoc his cosen germane tooke vpon him the rule of Northwales, & Rees ap Owen with Rytherch ap Caradoc did iointlie rule Southwales. Then Gruffyth sonne to Conan sonne to Iago or Iames right inheritor of Northwales came from Ireland, with succor which his brethren Encumalhon king of Vltornia and Ranalht and Mathawn had deliuered him, and he landed in the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, and brought it to his subiection. At this time Kynwric ap Rywalhon a noble man of Maelor, or Bromesfield, was slaine in Northwales.

This yeare also, Gronow and Lhewelyn the sons
of

of Cadogan ap Blethyn did ioine their powers with Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, against Rees ap Owen, and Rytherch ap Caradoc, to reuenge their grandfathers death; and then fought at a place called Camdhwr, where the sonnes of Cadogan obtained the victorie. Shortlie after, Gruffyth ap Conan passed ouer the water from Môn to the maine land, and Trahaern ap Caradoc met with him at Bronyrerw, where Gruffyth was put to flight, and retired backe to the Ile. In the yeare 1074. Rytherch ap Caradoc was slaine by treason of his cossen germane Meyrchaon ap Rees ap Rytherch, and Rees ap Owen ruled Southwales alone. Neuerthelesse, the sonnes of Cadogan gathered their powers and came against him, and fought with him the second time at Gwaynyttyd, where he was put to flight: but yet he gathered a new power, & kept the land still. Then Trahaern ap Caradoc king of Northwales moued his power against Rees, who boldlie met him with all the power of Southwales, at a place called Pwlhgwttic, where after long fighting, Rees was put to flight, and after great slaughter of his men, he fled from place to place, fearing all things, like a stag that had bene lately chased, which mistrusteth euerie noise: but at the last, he with his brother Howel fell into the hands of Caradoc ap Gruffyth, who slue them both in reuenge of the death of the wise and noble prince Blethyn ap Convyn. At this time, Sulien Archbishop of S. Davids did forsake his Bishopricke, and Abraham was chosen Bishop in his place. In the yeare 1077. Rees the sonne of Theodor, the sonne of Eneon, the sonne of Owen, the sonne of Howel Dha, as right inheritour to the

k. j. kingdome

1074

1077

kingdome of Southwales claimed the same, and the people receiued him with much ioie, & made him their prince. The next yeare after, Meneuia was all spoiled and destroyed by strangers, and Abraham the Bishop died, after whose death Sulien was compelled to take the Bishopricke againe. In the yeare folowing, Gruffyth the sonne of Conan did bring a great armie of Irishmen and Scots into Wales, and ioined with Rees ap Theodor, as two right heires of the whole countrie: Gruffyth of Northwales, and Rees of Southwales; descending both linealie frō Roderike the great, against whom came Trahaern ap Caradoc, and Caradoc Gruffyth and Mailyr, the sons of Rywallhon ap Gwyn his cossen germanes (for Gwyn ap Blethyn was their grandfather) who in those daies were the chiefe rulers of all Wales. And after they had met at the mountains of Carno, they fought a cruell battell, and were the more eger, bicause vpon that daies worke laie the liues & honor of either partie. But at the length the victorie fell to Gruffyth and Rees, and Trahaern with his cossens were all slaine, and the most part of their people: then the kingdomes of Wales came vnder the rule of the right heires againe. At this time also a noble man of Wales called Vrgeney ap Sitfyllt was slaine by the sons of Rees Sais, which is to saie Rees the Englishman; for so they vsed to name all such as had serued in England, & could speake the English toong.

Gruffyth



Gruffyth the sonne
of Conan.



AFTER the death of Trahern, Gruffyth ap Conan did quietlie rule Northwales, & Rees ap Theodor Southwales. About this time, Malcolme king of Scots spoiled Northumberland, and caried a

great number of prisoners with him, and the people of Northumberland slew Walter Bishop of Durham, and 100. men with him, as he sat keeping of court. Robert Curthoys also the sonne of VWilliam Bastard ouerthrew his father in battell. In the yeare following, VWilliam entred Wales with a great armie, till he came as farre as S. Davids, where he offered and toke homage of the kings and princes of the land. About this time, Thrustan

R.ij.

Abbot

1079

Io. Castor.

Matt. West.

Matt. Paris.

Abbot of Glastenburie did cause thre of his monkes to be slaine beside the high altar.

10. Castor.

* This Thrustan comming from Rome, brought with him a new kind of note for the ordinarie seruice of the church, which he would haue had his monkes to vse in their dailie seruice: but they not willing to change their old *Mumpsimus* for his new *Sumpsimus* (as the priest said to the Bishop of his masse) did stoutlie withstand their Abbot, and thereof came this monkish bzall, wherein these thre monkes were slaine, and eightene more hurt.

Matt. Paris.
page. 17.

About this time, or not long after, the sepulchre of Walwey, king Arthurs sisters sonne, was found vpon the sea shore in the countrie of Ros: the bodie by estimation, vpon viewing of the bones, was thought to be xiiij. foote in length. Walwey in his life time was a right noble and valiant warriour, of verie good reputation, who ruled that countrie, which to this daie of him is called Walwethay.

10. Castor.

And this yeare Sulien forsooke his Bishoprike the second time, and Wylfred was stalled in his place. At this time also the towne of Caerdyff was built. In the yeare 1087. William Bastard king of all Brytaine and Duke of Normandie died, when he had left neuer a noble man of English blood within England, but had robbed, spoiled and slaine or banished them all, and giuen their lands to his owne men: for God had brought in the Normanes to reuenge his anger vpon the Angles and Saxons, which Normanes were counted the cruellest people in the world: for euer when they had brought their enimies to subiection, that they were not able to rebell against them, they commonlie destroyed one another, and so euer exercised their crueltie vpon themselues; as it appeared in England, Normandie, Apulia, Calabria, Sicilia, & Antiochia, which countries they brought to their subiection.

1087

10. Castor.

* At

* It is noted also by John Rous and Castoreus, that no Englishman bare office of anie credit or countenance in the Conquerours daies; and that it was counted a great reproch and shame for a noble man or gentleman to be called an Englishman, or to soine in affinitie by mariage with the English nation, they hated them so sore; whereby it appeareth, that all the ancient noble men, and gentlemen within this land, are descended either from the Normans and French, or from the Brytaines.

*John Rous,
1o. Cast.*

When William had obtained full possession of the reaime, he appointed & ordeined such officers as spoiled the whole land by colour of iustice: yet he brought the land in such awe of him, that a child might haue caried gold openlie through all England without danger of thæues, for all such offenders lost their hands: and if anie man forced anie woman, he should lose his stones. This William left England to William Rufus his sonne, and Normandie to his eldest sonne Robert, and his treasure he gaue to Henrie his third sonne.

John Rous.

*Matt. Paris.
H. Hunt.*

*Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 9.*

The same yeare all the sons of Blethyn ap Con-
vyn sometimes king of VVales, gathered their
strength together against Rees ap Tewdor, who
not being able to meete with them, fled to Ireland,
and there he purchased himselfe great freends, and
got an armie of Irishmen and Scots, to whom he
promised great rewards, when he should obtaine
his kingdome, and so landed in Southwales with
these strangers. Which when his freends hard of,
they drewe to him, & the other came in all hast, thin-
king to fight with him before his power should
increase, and at Lhechryd they gaue him battell,
where they were discomfited, and two of the bre-
thren slaine, to wit Madoc and Riryd, and the other
fled,

R. iij.

fled,

fled, and forsooke the countrie. Als soone as Rees was in quiet possession of his kingdome, he sent home his strangers with great rewards. About this time, the shrine of S. David was stolne out of the church, and when all the iewels and treasures were taken away, the shrine was left where it might be found againe. The Normanes rebelled against the king in diuers places at one time: for

Mat. Paris. pag. 18. Odo Bishop of Bayon, chiefe gouernour of England, began the rebellion in Kent, and burned the kings townes: so did Roger lord Mortimer at Peuenest. Bishop Galfride destroyed Bath and Berklay, Roger did his indeuour in Northfolke and Southfolke, Hugh in Leycester and Northamptonshires, and the Bishop of Durham was not behind in his quarter. Likewise the Earles of Hereford and Shrewesburie, with the Welshmen, burned all

Mat. Paris. page. 19. Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, to the gates of Worcester. Then the king gathered his strength together, and promising the people their ancient liberties, proceeded towards his enimies, and first wanne the castell of Tynbridge, and after besieged Odo, and Roger Mortimer in the castell of Peuenest by wækes, at which time his brother Robert came with an armie from Normandie, and would haue landed, but he was driuen backe by such as kept the sea coastes. Then Odo yelded Peuenest to the king, & promised to depart the land, & so did. Afterwards the king wan the castell of Rochester, and lead his armie to Durham, & toke it, and banished all his enimies the land. In the yeare 1088. there was a terrible earthquake through all the land: & the yeare folowing died Sulien, the godliest & wisest man, and the greatest clerke in all VVales, being

ing 80. yeares old. About this time certeine strangers, which were rouver's bpon the seas, landed at S. Davids, and robbed it, and burned the towne. At which time also Cadiuor the sonne of Calhoyn lord of Dyuet died: whose sonnes Lhewelyn and Eneon moued Gruffyth the sonne of Meredyth to make warre against their lord & prince Rees ap Theodor, and so ioining all their strength together, came against him to Lhandydoch, where Rees was, who gaue them battell, and putting them to flight, pursued them so soze, that he tooke Gruffyth & Meredyth and put him to death. But Eneon sonne to Cadiuor ap Colhoyn, fled to Iestyn lord of Morgannwc, (who likewise rebelled against Rees ap Theodor) and promised bpon condition to haue Iestyns daughter in mariage, and certaine other covenants then agreed bpon betweene them, to bring to their succours an armie of Normanes, for he had serued in England befoze, and was well knowne & acquainted with all the English nobilitie, which things being thus concluded, they were fully minded to be reuenged bpon Rees. And so Eneon went to England, & wrought such means, that he procured Robert Fitzhamon, with twelue other knights, to gather a great armie of Frenchmen or Normanes to come to their aid, who shortly after landed in Glamorganshire, where Iestyn ap Gurgant lord of the land receiued them with much honor, and ioining his power to theirs, burned & spoiled prince Rees his land, & destroied his people. Which thing being declared to Rees, grieved him soze, wherebpon he suddenlie gathered his power and met the .i., not far from Brechnock, where after a terrible fight he was slaine, with whome fell and

1090

*Robert Fitzhamon.**Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 7. Marianus Scotus.*

K. iij.

decaied

decaied the kingdome of Southwales. This Rees had by his wife the daughter of Rywallhon ap Con-
 vyn, a sonne called Gruffyth, who at his fathers
 death was but a verie child, and one Grono that
 was in the kings prison. These Normanes, after
 they had receiued their promised salarie and great
 rewards of Iestyn, returned to their ships. When
 Eneon burthened Iestyn with the promise of his
 daughter in mariage, Iestyn laughed him to scozne,
 and told him that he would bestow his daughter
 otherwise: wherebpon Eneon full of anger and
 despite folowed the Normanes. And when he came
 to the shoare, they were all a shipboard; then he
 shouted to them, and made a signe with his cloake
 to call them backe, and they turned againe to
 know his meaning. Then he went to the chiefest
 of them, and shewed of his abuse at Iestyns hands:
 declaring withall, how easie it was for them to
 winne that faire and pleasant countrie from Ie-
 styn, whome for his treason to Rees none other
 prince of Wales would succour: wherebnto they
 were easilie persuaded, and so vngratefullie tur-
 ned all their power against him, for whose defense
 they had come thither, and at whose hands they
 had bene well intertained, and recompensed with
 rich gifts and great rewards. And first they spoi-
 led him of his countrie, who mistrusted them not,
 and tooke all the fertile and baley ground to them-
 selues, and left the barren and rough moun-
 taines to Eneon for his part. The names of those
 twelue knights that came and accompanied
 Robert Fitzhamon, were these: Londres or London,
 as the Brytish booke nameth him; Stradlyng, S.
 John, Turberuile, Grenuile, Humffreuile, S. Quintine,
 Soore,

Soore, Sully, Berkeroll, Syward, and Fleming. These men and their heires haue enioied that countrie to this daie, who were the first strangers that euer inhabited Wales, since the time of Camber.

✱ The historie of the winning of Glamorgan, in maner agreeing with this authoz, is particularlie set in writing by some skillfull and studious Gentleman of that countrie, wherein he continueth not onelie the vse and possession of the same Lordship in the heires of those noble men, which wan it; but also sheweth their progenie and issues euen to our time. The copie whereof being deliuered vnto me by the right worshipfull Mistres Blanch Parry, (one of the Gentlewomen of the Queene's Maesties priuie chamber, a singular well willer and furtherer of the weale publike of that countrie,) I thought good here to insert, as followeth.



R. v.

The



The winning of the Lordship of
Glamorgan or Morgannwg out
 of the VVellshmens hands, and
first of the description of the
 same Lordship.

1 **I**N primis, the said Lordship in length from Rymny brydge on the east side, to Pwlh Conan on the west side, is 27. miles. The breadth thereof from the haven of Aburthaw *alias* Aberdaon, on the southside, to the confines of Brecknock shire, aboue Morleys castell, is 22. miles.

2 Item the same Lordship, being a Lordship Marcher, or a Lordship roiall, and holden of no other Lordship, the Lords euer sithence the winning of the same, owing their obedience onelie to the crowne, haue vsed therein *Iura regalia*: that is, the triall of all actions, as well reall as personall, with plées of the crowne, and authoritie to pardon all offenses, treason onelie excepted.

3 Item there were xj. Lordships, to wit, Senghennyth, Myfkyn, Ruthin, Lhanblethian, Tir Iarh, Glyn Rodney, Auan, Neth, Coyty, Talauan and Lhantuit, *alias*, Bouiarton, that were members of the said Lordship of Glamorgan. In euerie of the members were the like *Iura regalia* vsed in all things, sauing that if anie wrong iudgement were giuen in anie of the courts of the said members, it should be reuerfed by a writt of false iudgement in the countie court of Glamorgan, as superiour court to the same members. Also all matters of conscience happening in debate in anie of the said members, should be heard and determined in the chancerie of Glamorgan,

gan, befoze the Chancelloz thereof.

Item, the bodie of the said Lordship of Glamorgan, was (be-
foze the alteration of the lawes in Wales) a countie of it selfe ;
wherein the Lord had two castels, and thre market towne,
to wit, the castell and towne of Kynfigs *alias* Keffiffigen, in the
west part thereof, and Cowbridge towne, *alias* Pont vaen, in
the middest . And the towne and castell of Cardyff, or Caer-
Dhydh in the east part, in which castell of Cardyff, the Lord did
most inhabit ; and therein he had his Chancerie and Exche-
quer, and a faire court house, wherein the Countie court was
monthlie kept on the mondate for all the suters of the Sherffee,
that is, of the bodie of the said Lordship it selfe, without the
said members.

4

Item, within the said Sherffee, or bodie of the said Lord-
ship, were 18. castels, and 36. knights fees and an halfe, that
held of the said Lordship of Glamorgan by knights service,
besides a great number of freeholders.

5

Item, in eight of the said members were ten castels, and
foure borough towne.

6

Item, the annuall reuenues of the said Lordship, with the
members, was one thousand markes, whereof was allowed
in fees 400. markes ; of the which members aforesaid, maister
John Gamage Esquier occupieth one at this daie, descended
vnto him from the Turberuiles his ancestors, that is to wit,
the Lordship of Coytic : and the heire of John Basset enioieth
an other, to wit, the Lordship of Taluan, by purchase from
King Edward the sixt. The other nine members, with foure of
the foresaid knights fees, & all the castels, market towne, and
borough towne, with the demeanes of the same ; and all the
lands that were in the Lords hands, parcell of the said Lord-
ship, and members, the Earle of Penbroke hath purchased. So
that there remaineth now to the segniorie of the said Lordship
of Glamorgan (being in the Quenes Maiesties hands) but
the moitie onelie of the manour of Dynaspowys, of the va-
lue of xxvj. pounds by the yeare.

7

The value
of the Seg-
niorie, be-
fore the
purchase
thereof.

The value
of the Seg-
niorie now.

The

The maner of the winning of
the said Lordship.

1091



In the yeare of our Lord 1091. and in the fourth yeare of the reigne of King William Rufus, one Iestyn the sonne of Gungant, being Lord of the said Lordship of Glamorgan, Rees ap Theodoc Prince of Southwales, that is, of Caermarthyneshire, and Caerdigan shire, made warre vpon him. Wherevpon the said Iestyn, vnderstanding himselfe vnable to withstand the said Rees without some aid otherwise, sent one Eneon, a Gentleman of his, to England, to one Robertus Fitzhamon, a worthie man, and knight of the priuie chamber with the said King, to retaine him for his succor. The which Robert, being desirous to exercise himselfe in the seates of warre, agreed some with him thereto for a salarie to him granted for the same. Wherevpon the said Robert Fitzhamon retained to his seruice for the said forney, twelue knights, and a competent number of soldours, and went into Wales, and ioining there with the power of the said Iestyn, fought with the said Rees ap Tewdor, and killed him, and one Conan his sonne. After which victorie, the said Robert Fitzhamon, minding to returne home againe with his companie, demanded his salarie to him due of the said Iestyn, according to the couenants and promises agreed vpon betwene him and the aforesaid Eneon, on the behalfe of the said Iestyn his maister. The which to performe in all points, the said Iestyn denied: and therevpon they fell out, so that it came to be tried by battell. And forsomuch as the said Eneon sawe his maister go from diuers articles and promises, that he had willed him to conclude with the said Robert Fitzhamon, on his behalfe, he forsooke his maister, and toke part, he & his frends, with the said Robert Fitzhamon. In the which conflict, the said Iestyn with a great number of his men were slaine: whereby the said Robert Fitzhamon wan the peaceable possession of the whole Lordship of Glamorgan, with the members, of the which he gaue certaine

certaine castels and manours, in reward of seruice, to the said twelue knights, and to other his Gentlemen.

¶ The Names and Surnames of
the said twelue Knights
were these.

- 1 William de Londres, *alias* London.
- 2 Richardus de Grana villa, *alias* Greenfeeld.
- 3 Paganus de Turberuile.
- 4 Robertus de S. Quintino, *alias* S. Quintine.
- 5 Richardus de Syward.
- 6 Gilbertus de Humfreuile.
- 7 Rogerus de Berkrolles.
- 8 Reginaldus de Sully.
- 9 Peter le Score.
- 10 Iohannes le Fleming.
- 11 Oliuerus de S. Iohn, a younger brother of the Lord S. Iohn of Basing.
- 12 William le Esterling, whose ancestors came out of Danske to England with the Danes, and is now by shortnesse of speech called Stradling.

¶ The parcels giuen by the said Robert Fitzhamon, to the said twelue Knights and others, in reward of seruice.

IN primis, to the said William de Londres, the said Robert Fitzhamon gaue the castell and manour of Ogmor, being foure knights fees; now parcell of the possessions of the dutchie of Lancaster. 1
Ogmor.

Item to the forenamed sir Richard Greenfeeld, he gaue the castell and lordship of Neth, being one of the members aforesaid; and now parcell of the possessions of the Right honorable 2
Neth.
ble

ble the Earle of Penbroke.

- 3 Coyty. Item to sir Paine Turberuile, he gaue the castell and lordship of Coyty, being another of the said members : and now parcell of the possessions of M. John Gamage esquire.
- 4 Lhan Blethyan. Item to sir Robert S. Quintine, he gaue the castell and lordship of Lhan Blethyan, being another of the said members : and now parcell of the possessions of S. William Herbert of Swansey knight.
- 5 Talauan. Item to sir Richard Syward, he gaue the castell and lordship of Talauan, being another of the said members : and now parcell of the possessions of Anthonie Maunfell esquire.
- 6 Penmarke. Item to sir Gilbert Humfreuile, he gaue the castell and manour of Penmarke, being three knights fees : now parcell of the possessions of the Right honorable Lord saint Iohn of Bledso.
- 7 Sully. Item to sir Reginald de Sully, he gaue the castell and manour of Sully, so since called after his name, being two knights fees : now diuided betwixt the Earle of Penbroke, and the lord S. Iohn of Bledso.
- 8 East Orchard. Item to sir Roger Berkrolles, he gaue the manour of East Orchard, being one knights fee : now parcell of the possessions of S. William Herbert of Swansey.
- 9 Peterton. Item to sir Peter le Score, he gaue the castell and manour of Peterton, so now called after his name, being one knights fee : now parcell of the possessions of the Earle of Penbroke.
- 10 S. George. Item to sir Iohn Fleming he gaue the castell and manour of S. George, being one knights fee : and holden of his posteritie the Flemings to this daie.
- 11 Fonmon. Item to sir Iohn S. Iohn he gaue the castell and manour of Fonmon or Fenuon, being one knights fee : and now parcell of the possessions of the Lord S. Iohn of Bledso.
- 12 S. Donats. Item to sir William le Esterling *alias* Stradling, he gaue the castell and manour of S. Donats, or S. Denwit, being one knights fee : now parcell of the possessions of sir Edward Stradling knight that now is.

Sum.

Sum. Foure Lordships Members,
and xiiij. Knights fees.

Item he gaue to the aforesaid, Eneon that
toke his part, the Lordship of Senghennyth, being
an other of the said members. 13

Item he gaue the castell and Lordship of Auan, an other
of the said members, to Caradoc Fitz Iestyn, the eldest sonne of
the said Iestyn. 14

Item he gaue the Lordship of Ruthyn, an other of the said
members, to another sonne of the said Iestyn. 15

Item the rest of the foresaid Knights fees being 22. and an
halfe, he distributed part to Gentlemen that serued him, and
part to the Welshmen right owners of the same. 16

¶ The Portion that the Lord kept
for himselfe and his Heires.

The castell of Cardyff and Kenfigg, with
the foresaid thre market townes of Cardyff, Ken-
figg and Cowbrige, and the Sherife, being the
bodie of the said Lordship of Glamorgan, and all
the demeranes of the same, with the rest of the said members;
to wit, Miskyn, Glynrothney, Tyr Iarl, and Boviarton,
alias Lentwit: and the cheefe seigniozie of the whole, the said
Robert Fitzhamon kept to himselfe. And in the said Lord-
ship of Boviarton he had a large graunge or house of husban-
drie, with lands to the same belonging, that serued him for the
prouision of corne to his house. He dwelt himselfe most in the
said castell or towne of Cardyff, being a faire hauen towne.
And bicause he would haue the aforesaid twelue Knights and
their heires giue attendance vpon him euerie Countie daie,
(which was alwaies kept by the Sherife in the vtter ward of
the said castell on the Mondaic monethlye as is before said)
he gaue euerie one of them a lodging within the said vtter
ward, the which their heires, or those that purchased the same of
their

their heires, do enioie at this daie.

Also the morow after the Countie daie, being the tuesdaie, the Lord his Chancelloz sate alwaies in the Chancerie there, for the determining of matters of conscience in strife, happening as well in the said Sherfee as in the members: the which daie also, the said Knights vsed to giue attendance vpon the Lord: and the wednesdaie euerie man drew homeward, and then began the courts of the members to be kept in order, one after another.

¶ The Petegree of Robert Fitzhamon, and of his heires, Lords of Glamorgan.

Some doo
affirme that
he was lord
of Astreuile
in Nor-
mandie.

Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 21.
I. Castor.
Matt. Paris.
page. 72.



He said Robert Fitzhamon, was sonne to Hamon a great Lord and kinsman of William the Conquerour, who came into the realme with him. This Robert (as is before said) was knight of the priuie chamber with king William Rufus: who (as it appeareth in the Chronicles) dreamed the night before the king was killed, that he saw the king to be in peeces by Wolves: and therefore, by his persuasion he willed the king, to forbear to go abroad that forenone. But the king, when he had dined, there was no man able to staie him, but that he would ride forth a hunting into the new Forrest, where he was slaine by Walter Tyrrell, by the glansing of his arrow shooting at a red deere.

2 Mawd the onelie daughter and heire of the said Robert, was married to Robert Earle of Glocester, base son to king Henrie the first.

3 William Earle of Glocester sonne to the said Robert and Mawd, died without issue male, leauing behind him three daughters: of the which Isabel the eldest was married to king Iohn, then Earle of Oxenford and Lancaster, (as some Chronicles do declare) who so sone as he was
made

made king was diuorced from hir. And then she was married to Geffrey Mandeuile Earle of Essex, and died without issue, as far as I can find.

4 The second daughter named Amicia, was married to Sir Gilbert de Clare, then Earle of Clare, by whome he had the Earldome of Gloucester. And Mabil the third daughter was married to the Earle of Eureux.

5 Sir Gilbert de Clare, sonne to the said Gilbert, was the fourth Earle of Gloucester.

6 Sir Richard de Clare his sonne was the fift Earle.

7 Sir Gilbert his sonne was the sixt Earle.

8 Sir Gilbert his sonne, who married Iane de Acres, daughter to king Edward the first, was the seventh Earle.

9 Sir Gilbert de Clare their sonne was the eight Earle, and he was slaine by the Scots, in king Edward the seconds time: and then the Earldome fell betwene his three sisters. Of the which Elianor the eldest was married to Hugh Spencer the sonne, in hir right Earle of Gloucester. Margaret the second was married to Peires Gaueston, and after to the Lord Awdeley. Elizabeth the third was married first to William Lord Burgh Earle of Ulster, and after to Ralph Roch Baron of Armoy in Ireland: she was married the third time to Theobald L. Verdoun, and lastly to Sir Roger Damory, and had issue by euerie one of them.

10 Sir Hugh Spencer had to his wiues purpartee the said Lordship of Glamorgan.

11 Sir Hugh Lord Spencer their sonne enioied the same, and died without issue.

12 Edward Lord Spencer sonne to Edward, brother to the said Hugh, succeeded the said Hugh therein.

13 Thomas Lord Spencer his sonne succeeded him.

14 Richard Lord Spencer his sonne, succeeded him and died in ward.

15 Isabell sister to Richard succeeded him, and married with Richard Beauchamp Earle of Worcester, and Lord

L. J.

Burgauenny,

Burgauenny, who had issue by hir a daughter onelie, and died. The which daughter was married to Edward the sonne of Dawraby, Ralph Neuel Earle of Westmereland. And after the death of the said Earle of VVorcestre, the said Isabell married with Richard Beauchamp, Earle of VVarwick.

16 Henrie Beauchamp Earle of VVarwick, & after Duke of VVarwick, their sonne died without issue.

17 Anne his sister of whole bloud succéded him, and married with Richard Neuel after Earle of Salisburie, and in hir right Earle of VVarwick: and had issue two daughters. Marie married to the Duke of Clarence, and Anne married first to Prince Edward slaine at Teuxburie, and after his death with Richard Duke of Glocester, who was after ward king of England.

18 The said Anne and king Richard (being then Duke of Glocester) had the said lordship giuen unto them by the said Anne, Countesse of VVarwick hir mother.

19 King Henrie the seuenth enioied the same after the death of king Richard.

20 Iasper Duke of Bedford enioied the same by the gift of king Henrie the seuenth, and died without issue: and by reason thereof it remained to the king againe.

21 King Henrie the eight enioied the same after his father.


22 King Edward the sixt succéded him therein, and sold almost all the lands thereof.

23 Quéene Marie succéded him in the Segniorie.


24 Queene Elizabeth our most dread souereigne Ladie that now is, doth succéed hir in the same Segniorie, and hath sold the Lordship of Neth from it: so that now there remaine no more lands appertaining to the Segniorie, but the moitie of the manour of Deinaspowys onelie.

¶ The

¶ The Petegree of Londres, Lord of
Ogmore, one of the said twelue.

- 1  Illiam Londres Lord of the castell
and manour of Ogmore, (as is befoze
said) wan afterwards the lordships of Kyd-
welhey and Carnewilhion in Caermarthen
shire, from the Welshmen: and gaue to sir
Arnold Butler his seruant the castell and manour of
Dunreeven in the lordship of Ogmore afozesaid. The which
euer sithence hath continued in the heirs male of the said
Arnold Butler, vntill within these few yeares, that it fell
to Walter Vaghan, sisters sonne to Arnold Butler, the
last of the Butlers that was owner thereof.
- 2 Simon de Londres his sonne succéded him.
- 3 William de Londres succéded his father Simon, and
had issue one sonne.
- 4 Moris de Londres his sonne succéded him, and had is-
sue one onelie daughter.
- 5 The said daughter married with one Seward, a man of
great possessions.
- 6 They had issue a daughter onelie, married to Henrie
Carle of Lancaster, brother to Thomas Carle of Lancaster.
- 7 Henrie their sonne, made afterwards Duke of Lanca-
ster did succéed them: and so the said three Lordships, Og-
more, Kydwelhey and Carnewilhion, became parcels of
the duchie of Lancaster euer after.

¶ The Petegree of
Greenefeeld.

 Ir Richard Greenefeeld befoze said (to
whom the lordship of Neth was giuen in reward)
was lord of the castell and manour of Bydyford
in Deuonshire; at the time he came into Wales
with the said Robert Fitzhamon, and founded an abbaie of
L.ij. white

white monkes in Neth, and gaue the whole lordship to the maintenance of the same; and then returned backe againe to Bydyford, whereas the issue male of his bodie doth yet remaine, and enioieth the same.

The Petegree of Turberuile,
Lord of Coyty.

- 1 Sir Pain Turberuile, Lord of Coyty, as is befoze said.
- 2 Sir Symon Turberuile, succèded him, and died without issue.
- 3 Sir Gilbert Turberuile, succèded his brother.
- 4 Sir Paine Turberuile his sonne, succèded him, and married Mawd, daughter and sole heire to Morgan Gam, one of the nephewes of the aforesaid Iestyn.
- 5 Sir Gilbert their sonne, quartered Iestyn his armes with Turberuiles.
- 6 Sir Gilbert his sonne succèded him.
- 7 Sir Richard his sonne succèded him.
- 8 Sir Paine his sonne succèded him, who married with Venlhian, daughter to Sir Richard Talbot knight, and had issue by hir, two sonnes, that is to wit, Gilbert and Richard; and foure daughters, namelie, Catharine, Margaret, Agnes, and Sara.
- 9 Sir Gilbert succèded Sir Paine his father.
- 10 Sir Gilbert his sonne succèded him, and died without issue.
- 11 Sir Richard his fathers brother succèded him, and ha-
uing no issue, entailed the Lordship of Coity to the heires
male of Sir Roger Berkerolles, knight.
- 1 Sir Roger Berkerolles knight, sonne to Sir VWilliam
Berkerolles knight, and Phelice his wife, one of the
daughters of Veere Earle of Oxenford, which said Sir
Roger had married Catharine, the eldest sister of the said
Sir Richard. And soz default of such issue, the remainder
to the heires male of Sir Richard Stakpoole knight, who
married

- 2 married with Margaret, second sister of the said Richard.
 3 And for default of such issue, the remainder to the heires of
 4 Sir Iohn de la Beare, knight, and Agnes his wife, the
 third sister to the said Richard. And for lacke of such issue
 male, the remainder to the heires male of William Ga-
 mage, and of Sara his wife, the fourth sister to the said Sir
 Richard Turberuile.

The said Berkrolles, Stakepoole and De la Beare, died
 without issue male, by reason thereof, after the death of
 sir Laurence Berkerolles, knight, sonne to the said sir
 Roger, and Catharine his wife; the said Lordship fell to
 sir William Gamage, sonne to Gilbert, sonne to the foze-
 said William Gamage, and Sara. The said William,
 was sonne to sir Robert Gamage knight, sonne to Paine
 Gamage, Lord of the manour of Rogiade, in the coun-
 tie of Monmowth. The foresaid sir William had issue
 Thomas, Thomas had issue Iohn, Iohn had issue Morgan,
 Morgan had issue sir Thomas Gamage knight; and Mar-
 garet, wife to Ienkin Thomas; and Anne, wife to Robert
 Raglan; and Catharine, wife to Reginald ap Howel; and
 Wenhian, wife to Thomas ap Meyric.

The said sir Thomas Gamage had issue, Robert Ga-
 mage, that late was; Catharine his eldest daughter, wife
 to sir Thomas Stradling knight; Marie the second daugh-
 ter, wife to Matthew Herebert; Margaret the third daugh-
 ter, wife to the Lord William Howard; and Elizabeth the
 fourth daughter, wife to Richard Hogan, of Penbrooke
 shire, esquier. The said Robert Gamage had issue Iohn
 Gamage, that now is.

- 1 Sole heire generall to the said sir Roger Berkrolles,
 knight, and Catharine, one of the foure sisters, and heires
 generall to the aforesaid sir Richard Turberuile, knight, is
 sir Edward Stradling knight, that now is.

- 2 Sole heire generall to the said sir Richard Stakepoole,
 of Penbrooke shire, and Margaret his wife, another of the
 foure sisters, and heires generall to the said sir Richard

Turberuile knight, is sir George Vernon knight.

3 Heires generall to the said sir Iohn de la Beare knight, and Agnes his wife, an other of the foure sisters, and heirs generall of the said sir Richard Turberuile knight; are Oliuer S. Iohn, Lord S. Iohn of Bledso, and William Bassett of Glamorgan esquier, that now is.

4 Iohn Gamage, esquier, that now is, is as well heire generall lineallie descended from Sara the fourth sister, and heire to the said sir Richard Turberuile knight, as also heire by the entaile aforesaid, to the whole Lordship of Coyty.

¶ Robert de S. Quintine,
his Petegree.

¶ Sir Robert de S. Quintine, to whom the lordship of Lhanblethian was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, untill king Henrie the third his time. And then, or in short time after, his issue male failed, of whome is descended sir William Parr, late Marques of Northampton.

¶ Richard de Syward,
his Petegree.

¶ Sir Richard Syward, to whom the lordship of Talauan was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, untill king Edward the thirds time: at which time the heires thereof hauing other lands in Somersetshire, sold the said lordship to the Lord Spencer, then Lord of Glamorgan, and went into Somersetshire to dwell there, where his issue male continueth yet.

¶ Gilbert de Humfreuile,
his Petegree.

¶ Sir Gilbert Humfreuile aforesaid, to whome the Scastell and manour of Penmarke was giuen; and his issue male

male enioied the same, till the said king Edward the thirde time; and then the inheritance of the said castell and manour descended to sir Iohn S. Iohn of Fonmon knight, to whome the fozenamed lord S. Iohn of Bledso is sole heire.

¶ Roger de Berkerolles knight,
his Petegree.

Sir Roger Berkerolles afore said knight, to whom the manour of East Orchard was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, till the 13. yeare of Henric the fourth. That sir Laurence Berkerolles knight died, whom sir Edward Stradling knight, as sole heire did succeed, being sonne to sir William Stradling knight, sonne to sir Edward Stradling knight, and Wenhian sole sister and heire to the said sir Laurence, of whom Edward Stradling knight (that now is) is lineallie descended.

¶ Reginald de Sully knight,
his Petegree.

Sir Reginald de Sully, to whome the castell and manour of Sully was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, untill about king Edward the first his time. And then it fell to a daughter married to sir Morgan de Avan, Lord of the lordship of Avan aboue named: whose sonne sir Iohn de Avan had but one daughter, of whome sir George Blunt of Shropshire is lineallie descended, as sole heire, whose ancestoz gaue the said lordship of Avan, and the castell and manour of Sully to the Lord Spencer in exchange, for other lands in England.

¶ Peter le Soore knight,
his Petegree.

Sir Peter le Soore knight, to whome was giuen the castell and manour of Peters towne; and his issue
L.iiij. male

male enioied the same, vntill king Henrie the fourth his time, and then died without issue, and his inheritance fell betwene diuers.

¶ Iohn le Fleming knight,
his Petegree.

Sir Iohn le Fleming knight, to whome the castell Sand manour of S. George was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, vntill king Henrie the fourth his time: and then it fell to Edmond Malefant, who had married a daughter to the last Fleming. And in king Henrie the seventh his time, the Malefants issue by Flemings daughter failed: and then it fell to Iohn Butler of Dunreeven aboue named Esquier; and after the death of him and of Arnold his sonne, both the inheritances of Fleming & Butler, fell to Walter Vaghan of Brode-ward in the Countie of Hereford Esquier now liuing, sisters sonne to the said Arnold Butler.

¶ Oliuer de S. Iohn knight,
his Petegree.

Sir Oliuer S. Iohn knight, to whome the castell Sand manour of Fonmon was giuen; and his heires male haue euer since enioied the same, to whom the aboue named lord S. Iohn of Bledso, that now is, is sole heire; whose ancestors from the winning of the said lordship of Glamorgan out of the Welshmens hands, haue continuallie dwelt at Fonmon aforesaid, vntill the latter time of king Edward the fourth. That Iohn S. Iohn esquier had the said lordship of Bledso, and manie other possessions besides, by the death of dame Margaret Beauchampe his mother, who was also mother to Margaret, Duchesse of Somerset, mother to king Henrie the seventh. Sithence which time, the said Iohn S. Iohn, and sir Iohn S. Iohn knight, father to my Lord that now is, haue alwaies dwelt in Bledso, but they doe keepe their lands in Wales still in their hands.

¶ William

¶ **V**William le Esterling *alias*
Stradling, his Petegree.

- 1 **S**ir William Esterling knight, to whome the
scastell and manour of S. Donats was giuen.
- 2 Sir Iohn le Esterling knight, his sonne succéded him.
- 3 Sir Moris le Esterling knight, his sonne succéded him.
- 4 Sir Robert le Esterling knight (most commonlie called
Stradling by thortnesse of speach and change of some let-
ters) succéded him.
- 5 Sir Gilbert Stradling knight, his sonne succéded him.
- 6 Sir William Stradling knight, his sonne succéded
him.
- 7 Sir Iohn Stradling knight, his sonne succéded him.
It doth not appeare in what stocke or surname anie of these
seuen knights aboue named, did marrie: but the christian
names of the wiues of William the first, Robert, and Iohn
the second, were Hawisia, Mathilda, and Cicilia.
- 8 Sir Peter Stradling knight, his sonne succéded him:
who in the begining of king Edward the first his time and
reigne married Iulian, sole daughter and heire of Thomas
Hawey. By whom he had thre manours, Hawey, & Com-
hawey in Somerssetshire yet remaining to his heires, and
Compton Hawey in Dorcetschire sold of late yeares.
- 9 Sir Edward Stradling knight their son succéded them:
and he quartered the Hawey his armes with his: and
married with Elianor, daughter & heire to Gilbert Strang-
bow, a yonger brother: whose wife was daughter and
heire to Richard Garnon, and had by hir two manours
in Oxefordshire.
- 10 Sir Edward Stradling knight his sonne succéded him,
& married with Wenlhian, daughter to Roger Berkrolles
knight, and sole sister and heire to sir Laurence Berkrolles
knight, as it happened after ward.
- 11 Sir William Stradling knight, his sonne married with
Isabel daughter and heire to Iohn S. Barbe of Somersset-
shire:

shire: but he had no lands by hir, for it was entailed to the heires male. This sir William, in king Richard the seconds time, went a pilgrimage to Ierusalem, and receiued there also the orders of knight hood of the sepulchre of Christ.

12 Sir Edward Stradling knight his sonne succeeded him, who, because he was sole heire generall to the said S. Barbe, did quarter S. Barbés armes with his. To whome also (in the 13. yeare of king Henrie the fourth) fell the whole inheritance of the Berkerolles, and the right of the fourth part of Turberuiles inheritance, Lord of Coyty aforesaid: the which for lacke of issue male of the said Berkerolles remained to Gamage, and to his heires male, by the especiall entaile aforesaid. The which sir Edward did quarter not onelie the said Berkerolles armes with his, but also the Turberuiles and Iestynes armes: of whome the Turberuiles had in marriage one of the inheritours, as is before said; because the said sir Edward was one of the foure heires generall to sir Richard Turberuile, to wit, sonne to sir William Stradling, sonne to Wenlhian sister and heire to the said Laurence Berkerolles, and daughter to Catharine, eldest sister, and one of the foure heires generall to the aforesaid sir Richard Turberuile.

The said sir Edward married with Iane daughter to Henry Beauford, afterwards Cardinall, begotten (before he was Priest) vpon Alice one of the daughters of Richard Earle of Arundell: and in the beginning of king Henrie the seventh his reigne, he went likewise on pilgrimage vnto Ierusalem, as his father did, and receiued the order of the sepulchre there.

This sir Edward had to his brother sir Iohn Stradling knight, who married with the heire of Dauncy in Wiltshire; and had issue sir Edmond, who had issue Iohn and Edmond. Iohn had issue Anne, ladie Davers, of whome the Davers, Hungerfordes, Fynes, and Leuet, and a great progenie of them are descended: and of the said Edmond commeth Carnyfoyes of Cornewal.

The

The said Edward had an other brother called William, of whome Stradling of Ruthyn and others are descended: the same William had a daughter named Venhian, who by the Earle of Ryuers had a daughter, married to sir Robert Poynes, of whome cometh all the Poynes, the Newtons, Perots, and others.

13 Sir Harrie Stradling knight his sonne succeeded him, and married with Elizabeth sister of whole blood to sir William Herebert knight, Earle of Penbroke; and had issue by hir one sonne, and two daughters: one of them was married to Myles ap Harry, of whome Distresse Blanch ap Harrie, and hir brethren and uncles are descended: the other daughter was married to Fleming of Monton, in Wales.

This sir Harrie, in the sixteenth yeere of King Edward the fourth, went in like maner on pilgrimage to Ierusalem, and receiued the order of the sepulchre there, as his father and grandfather did; and died in the Isle of Cypres, in his comming home; whose booke is to be seene as yet, with a letter that his man brought from him, to his Ladie & wife. The saieng is, that diuers of his said ancestours made the like pilgrimage: but there remaineth no memozie in writing but of these three.

This sir Harrie, sailing from his house in Somersetsshire, to his house in Wales, was taken prisoner by a Brytaine pirate, named Colyn Dolphyn, whose redemption and charges stood him in 2000. markes; for the painment whereof he was driuen to sell the castell and manour of Basselek and Sutton in Monmouthshire, and two manours in Oxfordshire.

14 Thomas Stradling, esquier, his sonne succeeded him, and married Ienet, daughter to Thomas Matthew of Rayder Esquier: and had issue by hir two sonnes, Edward and Harrie, and one daughter named Iane, and died befoze he was xxvj. yeares of age. After whose death, his wife married with sir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the garter. Harrie married

married with the daughter and heire of Thomas Iubb, learned in the lawe, and had issue by hir Francis Stradling, of S. George, by Bristow, yet living. Iane was married to sir William Gruffyth, of Northwales knight, and had issue by hir thre sonnes, Edward, sir Rice Gruffyth knight, and Iohn; and seauen daughters. The eldest married to Stanley of Houghton, the second to sir Richard Buckley, knight, the third to Lewys, the fourth to Moston, the fift to Conwey, the sixt to Williams, the seauenth to Pers Motton, and after to Simon Theloal, esquier, whose wife at this time she is; the eight to Philips. Of which daughters there be a wonderfull number descended. Edward married Iane, daughter to sir Iohn Puleston knight, and had issue by hir, thre daughters. Iane married to VWilliam Herebert of S. Iulian; Catharine married to VWilliam Herebert of Swansley, and an other daughter married to sir Nicholas Bagnoll knight.

15 Sir Edward Sradling knight, succeeded his father, and married with Elizabeth, one of the thre daughters of sir Thomas Arundell of Lanheyron in Cornewall knight. The other two were married to Speke, and S. Lowe, and had issue foure sonnes; Thomas, Robert, Edward, and Iohn. Robert married VVatkyne Locher his daughter, and hath by hir manie childzen; Edward married with the daughter and heire of Robert Baglan of Lantwit, and hath also diuers childzen; and Iohn is a priest. Also the said sir Edward had two daughters; Iane married to Alexander Popham, of Somersets hire, of whom is a great number descended; and Catharine married to sir Thomas Palmer, knight of Suffex, who hath a sonne named VWilliam.

16 Sir Thomas Sradling knight, his sonne succeeded him, and married Catharine, the eldest daughter to sir Thomas Gamage of Coyty knight, and to dame Margaret his wife, daughter to sir Iohn S. Iohn, of Bledso knight; by whom he hath living yet two sonnes, Edward and David; and five daughters, Elizabeth, Damasyn, Iane, Ioice, and Wen-

Wenlhian.

17 Sir Edward Stradling knight, that now is, married Agnes second daughter to sir Edward Gage, of Suffex, knight, and as yet in the yeare 1572. hath no issue.

Memorandum, that of the heires male, of the aforesaid twelue knights (that came with sir Robert Fitzhamon, to the winning of Glamorgan, the Lordship aforesaid) there is at this date but the Stradling a liue, that dwelleth in VVales, and entoieth the portion giuen in reward to his ancestors.

There be yet of the yonger brothers of the Turberuiles and Flemings.

Greenefeeld and Syward do yet remaine, but they dwell in England, and haue done awaie their lands in VVales.

The Lord S. Iohn of Bledso (although he keepesth his ancient inheritance in Wales) yet he dwelleth in England.

¶ Thus farre the copie of the winning of Glamorgan, as I receiued the same at the hands of mistris Blandi Parrie, collected by Sir Edward Stradling knight.

* There were besides with the said Robert Fitzhamon in this boiage, diuers other noble men and gentlemen, some out of England, some out of Dyuet, and other places in Wales, which came thither with the said Eneon against Rees ap Theodor, of whome Robert Sitsylt was one, who albeit he had no part of the said Lordship of Glamorgan (that I can read of) yet neuerthelesse, he was in respect of his good seruice there done, preferred to the marriage of an inheritrice of great possessions in the land of Ewyas, and the countrie nere adioining. Of which Robert Sitsylt I find this that followeth, recorded in a verie ancient writing, conteining his whole geneologie of 16. descents of heires male lineallie; which writing for the more credit of the historie, I thought good here to insert, as followeth.

In

1



*I*n the yeare of Christ
1091. Robert Sitsylt came
with Robert Fitzhamon to
the conquest of the countrie
of Glamorgan, and after
wedded a Ladie, by whome
he had Halterennes and o-

ther lands in Hereford and Gloucestershires : he
had a sonne called James Sitsylt.

2

James Sitsylt, tooke part with Mawd the em-
presse against king Stephen, and was slaine at the
siege of the castell of Wallingford, An. 4. Stephan.
having then vpon him a vesture, whereon was
wrought in needle worke his armes or ensignes, as
they be made on the toombe of Gerald Sitsylt in
the Abbeie of Dore, which are afterward trulie blazed, in
a iudgement giuen by commission of king Edward the third,
for the ancient right of the same armes. This James had
a sonne called Iames Sitsylt, and foure daughters.

3

John Sitsylt, the sonne of James, was after the
death of his father, in the same warres with Ro-
ger Earle of Hereford, and constable of England,
and being taken prisoner at the siege of Lincolne,
Anno. 6. Stephani, he paid for his ransome 400.
marks, and therefore sold his lordship of Beauport,
and all his lands in the countie of Gloucester : he
tooke to wife a Ladie, called Mawd de Frenes, and
had

had issue Eustace.

Eustace Sitsylt the sonne of Iohn, was wedded to Elianor the daughter of Sir Walter Pembridge Knight, and had by hir Baldwin, and Iohn; and foure daughters, whereof one of them was the wife of Sir Thomas Fitzneale knight.

Baldwin Sitsylt the sonne of Eustace, was made knight by King Henrie the second, in the warres that the king had against the Welshmen, he was also killed in the same warres, at the siege of the castell of Cardif, his father being aliue; he tooke to wife the daughter of Maurice de Brompton, and had by hir, Gerald Sitsylt, Eustace Sitsylt Henrie Sitsylt, Iohn Sitsylt, and Walter Sitsylt; and two daughters, Catharine and Elianor. Catharine was the wife of Hugh Muredake, and Elianor was the wife of Walter Wallis. This Baldwin Sitsylt knight tooke to his second wife, Margerie the daughter of Stephen Radnor knight, and had by hir, Stephen Sitsylt, Roger Sitsylt, Hugh Sitsylt, and David Sitsylt; and three daughters, the first was Mawd and she was a Nun, the second was Jone and she was the wife of John de Solers, the third daughter Anne was the wife of Owen ap Meredyth. This man gaue certeine lands in the towneship of Kigestone, vnto the moonkes of Dore, and granted vnto the same moonks

moonks freedome of common and pasture, and other libertie's in his woods.

6 Gerald Sitsylt, the first sonne of Baldwin Sitsylt knight, tooke to wife Mabil the daughter of Sir William Moigne knight, and had by hir three sonnes, Gerald Sitsylt that died a child, Robert Sitsylt that married and had children, and Owen Sitsylt a moonke of the Abbeie of Dore. He had also three daughters, Catharine, that was wedded to Sir Griffin ap Yoreford, and after to David ap Euan, and the third time to Geffreie de Bret, sonne of sir Walter Bret knight. Anne the second daughter of Gerald Sitsylt was wedded to Robert the sonne of Richard Bromewich. And Ellen the third daughter of Gerald Sitsylt, was the wife of Iohn Abraham, father of Sir Iohn Abraham knight.

7 Robert Sitsylt, the sonne of Gerald tooke to wife Alicia daughter of Sir Robert Tregois knight, and had by hir James Sitsylt his first son, Gerald the second sonne, Thomas the third sonne, and Baldwin the fourth sonne; and Margaret the first daughter, and Elizabeth the second daughter.

8 James Sitsylt the sonne of Robert, tooke to wife Isabel the daughter of Sir John Knel knight, and had by hir James and Gerald twins; James died

died yoong: he had also Robert Sitsylt, and Iohn Sitsylt; and five daughters, that is to saie, Alicia wedded to Walter Monington, Grace wedded to Roger sonne of William Blunt, Elianor wedded to Thomas Paine, Margerie wedded to Morgan ap Meredyth, and Sislie married to Howel ap Blethin, and after to sir Hugh Bruge.

Gerald Sitsylt sonne of Iames, tooke to wife Margaret, daughter of Stephen Dalaber, and by hir had Iohn Sitsylt; and after he wedded Bridget the widow of Sir Simon Ward knight, and had by hir Iames Sitsylt, and the third time married the daughter of Martin Hopton, and had by hir Martin Sitsylt, Henrie Sitsylt, and Dawid Sitsylt, and Ione a daughter. And the fourth time the same Gerald Sitsylt tooke to wife Iane the daughter of Robert Emerton, and had by hir one sonne named Stigand Sitsylt, that was slaine in the warres of Striuelyn in the time of King Edward the second, and had no issue, as the register of the Abbeie of Dore maketh mention. Chron. de Dôr.

Iohn Sitsylt the sonne of Gerald, tooke to wife Sibyl the daughter of Robert of Ewvas, and had by hir sir Iohn Sitsylt knight, George Sitsylt, and a daughter named Margaret, that was the wife of sir Robert Baskerville knight, who had by hir Sir Iohn Baskerville knight; and by his second 10

cond wife he had sir Richard Baskerville knight, that tooke to wife Jane the daughter and heire of George Sitsylt second sonne of this John Sitsylt, and had by hir sir John Baskerville knight.

II

Sir John Sitsylt knight, tooke to wife Alicia the sister of the said sir Roger Baskerville, and sir Roger married his sister, as is afore said. This sir John Sitsylt had John Sitsylt and Roger Sitsylt.

✱ In the time of the warres that King Edward the 3. made against Scotland, at a place called Halydon hill neere Barwick anno 6. Edward 3. there arose a great variance and contention betwene Sir William de Facknaham knight, on the one side approuant, and this Sir John Sitsylt knight, on the other side defendant, for an ensigne of armes, that is to say; The field of ten barrets siluer and azure, supported of 5. scocheons sable charged with so manie lions of the first rampants incensed geuls, which ensigne both the parties did claime as their right. But as both the parties put themselues to their force to maintaine their quarell, and vaunted to maintaine the same by their bodies; it pleased the king that iustice should be yelded for triall of the quarell, without shedding of bloud: and so the bearing of the ensigne was solemnly adiudged to be the right of the said Sir John Sitsylt, as heire of blood lineally descended of the body of James Sitsylt, Lord of Beauport slaine at the siege of Walingford, as before is declared. The finall order and determination of which controuersie is laid downe by John Boswel gentleman, in his booke intituled The concords of Armoric, fol. 80. This Sir John Sitsylt had a charge of men at armes, for the custodie of the marches of Scotland, in the 11. yere of King Edward the third.

John

John Sitsylt, the son of sir John Sitsylt knight, tooke to wife Jone daughter of sir Richard Mornington knight, and had by hir John Sitsylt (that died his father being living) and Thomas Sitsylt.

12

Thomas Sitsylt married Margaret the daughter and heire of Gilbert de Winston, and had by hir Philip Sitsylt, and David Sitsylt. This man was a great benefactour to the moonks of Dore, and forgave them great summes of monie which they ought him.

13

Philip Sitsylt married Margaret, the daughter of John Philips, and had by hir Richard, John, and Margaret.

14

Richard Sitsylt or Cecill, married Margaret the daughter of Philip Vaughan, and had by hir Philip Cecill, Margaret Cecill, John Cecill, David Cecill, and James or Jenkin Cecill.

15

* These petegrees and descents I gathered faithfullie out of sundrie ancient records and evidences, whereof the most part are confirmed with seales autentike thereunto appendant, manifestlie declaring the antiquitie and truth thereof; which remaine at this present in the custodie of the right Honorable Sir William Cecill, Knight of the noble order of the Garter, Lord Burghley, and Lord high Treasurer of England, who is lineallie descended from the last recited Richard Sitsylt, father to David Cecill, grandfather to the said Sir William Cecill now Lord Burghley: and at this date William Sitsylt or Cecill Esquire ewen germane to the said Lord Burghley, removed by one degree onelie, is

D.ij.

possessed

possessed of the foresaid house of Halterennes in Ewyas land as the heire male of the house of Sitsylts, and is descended of Philip Cecill, elder brother to the said Dauid.

*Giral. Camb.
in Itinera-
rio Cambrie.*

* About the same time, or shortly after, Barnard Newmarch, a noble man also of Normandie, obtained by conquest the Lordship of Brechnock, containing three cantreds, and married Nest, the daughter of Nest, daughter to Gruffyth ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, by whom he had issue Mahael, and a daughter. This Mahael being a worthy knight, was disinherited by the malice of his owne mother, who contrarie to matrimoniall dutie, kept unlawfull companie with a knight, whom she set more by than hir husband. Whereupon Mahael being offended with the dissolute life of his mother, warned hir to auoid infamie; and on a time meeting the said knight coming from hir, fought with him, and hurt him sore. Wherefore Nest to be auenged of hir sonne for that fact, went to king Henrie the first, and solemnelie (rather of malice and reuengement, as Giraldus noteth, than of anie truth) swate vpon the Euangelists, that the said Mahael hir sonne was not begotten by Barnard Newmarch hir husband, but by another loue of hers. By reason of the which oth, (or periurie rather as mine author thinketh) Mahael was disinherited, and his sister (whom hir mother affirmed to be the verie daughter of the said Barnard) was by the said king, with the whole inheritance, bestowed vpon Milo, the sonne of Walter Constable, who was after created Earle of Hereford, Lord of Gloucester, Brechnocke, and the forrest of Deane. This Milo Earle of Hereford, and Lord of Brechnocke (as the same Giraldus writeth) told king Henrie the first, of the singing & triumphing of birds by the poole called Lhyn Sauathan, at the passing by of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor, the said Milo and Paine Fitz Iohn, Lord of Ewyas land being present. Whereunto the king answered; that It was not a thing to be wondered at so much, for in truth (saith he) although we by our great force and strength doe offer iniurie and
violence

violence to that nation, yet are they well knowne to be the lawfull inheritours of that countrie; the words of Giraldus be these. *Quibus auditis, Rex respondisse memoratur; Illud non adeo esse admirandum, quia licet gentibus illis per vires nostras magnas iniuriam & violentiam irrogemus, nihilominus tamen in terris iisdem ius hereditarium habere noscuntur.*

Milo had by his said wife five sonnes, to wit, Roger, Walter, Henrie, William and Mahael, which were all successiuelie (except William) Earles of Hereford, and Lords of Brechnocke, and died all without issue. He had also three daughters. Margaret the eldest married to Humfrey de Bohune, the sonne of Humfrey Bohune, Steward in house to William Rufus, which was the sonne of Humfrey le Bohune, that came into England with William Conqueror. This Humfrey was in his right Earle of Hereford, & Constable of England. Bertha the second daughter was married unto Philip Bruse, created by King Stephan Lord Bruse of Gower, Bould, and Brimber; and in his wiues right, lord of Brechnock. Lucia the third daughter was married to Herebert the sonne of Herebert, a base sonne to King Henrie the first, who was in his right Lord of all the forrest of Deane, of whom descended the Fitz Herebert of Derbshire.

W. Paston.
Ch. Lanthorn.

The castell of Brechnock being first built by the said Barnard Newmarch, was greatlie augmented and beautified by the last Humfrey Bohune, Earle of Hereford, Essex, Northampton, and Constable of England, who had issue two daughters his heires; Elianor the elder was married unto Thomas Plantagenet, *alias* Thomas of Woodstock, the first sonne of Edward the third, who was by King Richard the second, created Earle of Buckingham, and after Duke of Gloucester, and in his right Earle of Essex, Northampton, and Constable of England. Marie the second daughter was married to Henrie Plantagenet, *alias* Bolingbrooke, Earle of Derby, who was afterward King of England, by

Earle Constable.

the name of Henrie the fourth.

The said Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester and Lord of Brechnock, had issue Humfrie Plantagenet Earle of Buckingham, Lord of Brechnock, &c: who died without issue; and 4. daughters, which were heirs after their brother. Anne the eldest was married to Edmund Stafford, Earle of Stafford, who by hir had issue, Humfrie Earle of Stafford, Hereford, & Northampton, Lord of Brechnock, &c. And afterwards the said Anne was married to William Viscount Burgcher, created Earle of Ewe in France by King Henrie the fift, father of Henrie created Earle of Essex by King Edward the fourth. This Humfrie Earle Stafford, was by King Henrie the sixt, created Duke of Buckingham, and so this Lordship of Brechnock came to the Dukes of Buckingham, and by the attainour of Edward the last duke of Buckingham, is come to the crowne.

There came manie Gentlemen with the said Barnard Newmarch, at that time to Brechnock, vpon whom he bestowed diuers manours, which their heires do possesse and enjoy euen to our time; as to the Awbreyes the manour of Abercynuric and Slowch, to the Walbieses the manour of Lhanhamlach and Tal'y Lhyn, to the Gunters the manour of Gilston, to the Havards the manour of Pontwilym, &c. But now hauing long digressed, let vs retorne againe to our authoꝝ.

About this time William Rufus and Robert his brother being made freends, came both together into England, and lead an armie into Scotland against Malcolme the king, who had entred Northumberland, & spoiled it in the kings absence: and he yælded himselfe to William, and by oth became his bassall and subiect. Then William reedified Carlile, and brought people from the South part of England to inhabite it. But shortly after, Malcolme came againe into England, spoiling the land,

Matt. Paris.
page. 20.

Matt. West.
page. 16.

land, who being fought withall, was slaine, and his sonne Edward also: then Edgar his sonne, which was pledge with king William, was crowned in his sted. At this time Cadogan ap Blethyn ap Con-
Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 7. Buchan. li. 7. pag. 64.
 vyn destroyed all Dyuet in the end of Aprill, and shortly after, the same summer, the Normanes in great companies landed in Dyuet or Westwales & Cardigan, and builded castels there, and so began to inhabite the countrie vpon the sea shoare.

* The Normans hauing gotten into their hands all the lands and liuings of the nobilitie of England, began to spie out the commodities of Wales: and seeing that Robert Fitzhamon, and the other knights that went with him, had sped so well, they made sute to the king to grant them the lands of the Welshmen. Wherevpon the king, thinking that to be the best waie for him, aswell to incourage them to be the more willing to serue him, as also to prouide for them at other mens cost, granted to diuers of his nobles sundrie countries in Wales, to hold of him by knight seruice: for the which they did homage and swaere fealtie vnto him, as foloweth.

1. Roger Mountgomery, Earle of Arundel and Salope, did his homage for the lordships of Powys and Caerdigan.
2. Hugh Lupus Earle of Chester did his homage for Tegengland Ryonioc, with all the land by the sea shoare, vnto the riuer of Conwey.
3. Arnulph a yonger sonne of Roger Mountgomery for Dyuet.
4. Barnard Newmarch for Brechnock.
5. Ralph Mortimer for Eluel.
6. Hugh de Lacie for the land of Ewyas.
7. Eustace Cruer for Molde and Hopedale, and manie other for other lands.

Then Roger de Mountgomery, to whom the Conquerour had giuen the Earldome of Arundell and
 M.iiij. Salopsburie

Matt. Paris.
page. 23.

15000.
pound cast-
lie gotten.

H. Hunt.
Math. West.
lib. 2. pag. 16.

Salopsburie or Shrewsburie entred into Powys land, and wan the castell and towne of Baldwyn, which he fortified, and called it Mountgomery after his owne name. Also this yeare William Rufus went to Normandie against his brother Robert, and sent to England for 30000. footemen, of whome when they came to the sea shore the king toke ten shillings a pæce, and sent them home. But shortly after hee made a boiage into Northumberland against the Earle, which rebelled, and after he had taken Newcastle and Bamborough, hee toke the Earle at Tinnmouth, and returned homeward. The same yeare Gruffyth ap Conan king of Northwales, with Cadogan ap Blethyn, who then ruled Southwales, entred the land of Cardigan, & killed a great number of Normanes, being not able anie longer to suffer their great pride and crueltie. But after their returne, the English captaines sent for more men to England, and thought priuillie to make a roade to Northwales. Which iournie was discouered to Cadogan, who gathered his power, and met with them in the wood or forrest of Yspys, and set vpon them with great heu and crie: and they defended themselves manfullie, but in the end they were compelled to fleæ with great losse; and Cadogan followed them hard, and spoiled the countrie of Cardigan and Dyuet, and destroyed all the castels sauing two, which were Penbrooke and Rydcors, which he could not get, and so returned to Powys with much ioy.

1093

In this yeare 1093. the Normanes that inhabited the countrie of Glamorgan, spoiled the countries of Kydwely and Ystrad Tywy, and left them without anie inhabitants. Then William Rufus being

ing informed of the great slaughter of his subjects
 aswell in Cheshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and
 Herefordshire, as within VVales, which Gruffyth ap
 Conan and the sonnes of Blethyn ap Convyn had
 done, gathered his power together, and entred
 VVales at Mountgomery, which castell being late-
 ly ouerthrowne by the VVelshmen, he reedified a-
 gaine; but the VVelshmen kept so the straites of
 the mountaines with the woods and the riuers,
 that the king did no good, but lost his labour and
 his men: therfore he returned backe to his great
 dishonor. In the yeare 1094. died VVilliam the
 sonne of Baldwyn, who (at the kings commande-
 ment) had built the castell of Rydcors, after whose
 death the castell was forsaken by his men; and the
 inhabitants of Gwyr, Brechnock, Gwent & Gwent
 Ihwc cast from their necks the burthen of the Nor-
 manes that had wonne their countries and held
 them in subiection, and chased them out of their
 countries, but they returned againe with great
 strength of Englishmen and Normanes. Then the
 countrie men, which abhorred their pride and cru-
 ell rule, met with them at a place called Celly Tar-
 vawc, and fought with them manfullie, so that they
 put them to flight with great slaughter, and cha-
 sed them backe againe out of the land. Neuerthe-
 les, the greedie Normanes would not giue ouer,
 but doubling their strength, returned againe to
 Brechnockshire, making a vow to leaue no liuing
 thing within that countrie. But it hapned other-
 wise, for the people fled befoze them, and staid at a
 straitte, and killed a great number of them.

Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 17.
Matt. Paris.
pag. 24.

Matt. Paris.

Hol. pag. 326.

1094

Ran. Cest.
li. 7. cap. 8.
Sup. Mar.
Scot.

* About this time Roger Mountgomery Earle of Salop
 and Arundell, William Fitzcuface Earle of Gloucester,
 D. v. Arnold

Arnold de Harecourt and Neale le Vicount, were slaine betwene Cardyf and Brechnock by the Welshmen. Also Walter Eureux Earle of Sarum, and Hugh Earle Gourney were there hurt and died after in Normandie.

Therefore when the Normanes saw that they had all the losse, they manned and victailed the castels which they had before time builded there, and returned backe: but in their returne, Gruffyth and Ivor the sonnes of Ednerth ap Cadogan met them vpon the sudden at Aberllech, and falling vpon them slew the most part of them, and the rest escaped to England. But the Normane captaines defended the castels manfullie, and kept them, vntill they were driuen by force for safegard of their liues to forsake them: then the ancient dwellers enioied their countries againe quietlie. Moreover certeine lords of Northwals, namelie Vchthed the sonne of Edwyn ap Grono, and Howel ap Grono with the children of Cadogan ap Blethyn of Powys land, gathered a number of men, & passed through Cardiganshire to Dyuet (which countrie the king a little before had giuen to Arnulph sonne to Roger Mountgomery, who had builded there the castell of Penbrooke; and appointed keeper and steward of the same, one Gerald de Windfore) and there burned, spoiled and destroied all the countrie, sauing the said castell of Penbrooke, which they could not winne, and so returned home with great bootie. After the returne of these lords, Gerald issued out of the castell, and spoiled the lands of S. Davids, and toke manie prisoners, and returned to the castell.

The yeare following, William Rufus returning from Normandie to England, and hearing of the great slaughter of his men done by the Welshmen,

*Io. Casior.
Mar. Scott.*

men, gathered all his power, & with great pompe and pride entred Wales. But the Brytaines fearing the great strength of the king, put their hope onlie in the almightie Lord, turning to him in fasting, praier, and repentance of their sinnes: and he that neuer forsaketh the penitent and contrite hart, heard their praiers; so that the Normanes and Englishmen durst neuer enter the land, but such as entred were all flaine, and the king returned with small honoz, after he had built certaine castels in the marches.

The yeare following being 1096. Hugh de Mountgomerie Earle of Arundell and Salopshurie, whom the Welshmen call Hugh Goch, that is to saie Hugh the read headed; and Hugh Vras, that is, Hugh the fat Earle of Chester, and a great number of Nobles moze, did gather a huge armie, and entred into Northwales, being thereto moued by certeine Lords of the countrie. But Gruffyth ap Conan the Prince, and Cadogan ap Blethyn toke the hilles and mountaines for their defense; because they were not able to mæte with the Erles, neither durst they well trust their owne men. And so the Erles came ouer against the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, where they did build a castell of Aberlhiennawc. Then Gruffyth and Cadogan did go to Anglesey, thinking to defend the Ile, and sent for succour to Ireland: but they receiued verie small. Then the treason appeared, for Owen ap Edwyn (who was the Princes chæfe counseller, and his father in lawe, whose daughter Gruffyth had married, hauing himselfe also married Everyth the daughter of Convyn, aunt to Cadogan) was the chæfe caller of those strangers into Wales,
who

1096

Matt. Paris.

page. 57.

Fabian, par. 7

cap. 225.

Mar. Scotus.

who openlie went with all his power to them, and did lead them to the Isle of Anglesey: which thing when Gruffyth and Cadogan perceiued, they sailed to Ireland, mistrusting the treason of their owne people. Then the Earles spoiled the Isle, and slew all that they found there. And at the verie same time, Magnus the sonne of Haroald came with a great nauie of ships towards England, minding to laie faster hold vpon that kingdome than his father had done, and being driuen by chaunce to Anglesey, would haue landed there, but the Earles kept him from the land. And there Magnus with an arrowe, stroke Hugh Earle of Salop in the face, that he died thereof, and suddenlie either part forsooke the Isle, and the Englishmen returned to England, and left Owen ap Edwyn Prince in the land, who had allured them thither.

1098

In the yeare 1098, returned Gruffyth ap Conan, and Cadogan ap Blethyn from Ireland, and made peace with the Normanes, and gaue them part of their inheritance: for Gruffyth remained in Môn, and Cadogan had Cardigan, and a pæce of Powys land. About this time the men of Brechnock slew Lhewelyn the sonne of Cadogan. Then Howel ap Ithel of Tegengel, went to Ireland. Also Rythmarch Archbishop of S. Davids, sonne to Sulien (bishop) died, the godliest, wisest, & greatest clerke that had bene in Wales manie yeares before, sauing his father, who had brought him vp, and a great number of learned disciples.

King William Rufus, after he had walled the citie of London, and builded Westminster hall, went to Normandie, and after he had brought all the countrie to his subiection, returned home, and was

was slaine with an arrow by Walter Tyrell as he
 shot at a stagge in the new forrest. Then Henrie *Matt. Paris.*
 his brother was crowned in his stæde, for Robert *pag. 71.*
 the elder brother was all this while in the holie
 land, who shortly returned and landed at Portf-
 mouth, against whom Henrie came with a great
 power; but in the end they were agreed, that
 Henrie should paie yearelie to Robert 3000. marks,
 and the longer liuer should be the others heire.
 This Henrie married Mawd the daughter of Mal-
 colme king of Scots, by Margaret the daughter of
 Edward sonne to Edmund Ironside. Also this yeare
 died Hugh Earle of Chester, and Richard his sonne
 was made Earle in his place; at this time also di-
 ed Grono ap Cadogan, and Gwyn ap Gruffyth. In
 the yeare 1101, Robert de Belesmo sonne to Roger *1101*
 de Mountgomery Earle of Salope, and Arnulph his
 brother Earle of Penbrooke did rebell against the
 king; which when the king heard, he sent for them *Matt. Paris.*
 to come to him, but they made blind excuses, and *Ran. Cest.*
 gathered their strength, and fortified their castels,
 and then gaue great gifts and made large promi-
 ses to the sonnes of Blethyn ap Convyn, Iorwerth,
 Cadogan and Meredyth, and intised them to ioine
 their powers to theirs. Robert had fortified foure
 castels, Arundell, Tekinhill, Shrewsburie and Brugge,
 which castell was the cause of the warre: for Ro-
 bert had builded it without the kings leaue, and
 Arnulph fortified his castell of Penbroke. Then they
 entred the kings land, & burned & spoiled it, cari-
 eng awaie rich booties. And Arnulph to haue more
 strength, sent Gerald his steward to Murkart king
 of Ireland, to desire his daughter in marriage,
 which he obtained, with promises of great suc-
 cours;

1102

Matt. Paris.
page. 78.
Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 26.

Io. Castor.

Ran. Cest.
li. 7. cap. 13.

cours, which did incourage him the more against the king. Then the king gathered a great armie, and first beseged the castell of Arundell and wan it, and likewise he did with Tekinhill, and afterward lead his power before Brugge, which for the situation and depth of the diches, being also well manned and victailed, the king doubted the speedie winning thereof. Wherefore he was counseled to send priuilie to Iorwerth ap Blethyn, promising him great gifts, if hee would forsake the Earle and serue him, remembryng what wrongs the Earles father Roger and his brother Hugh had done to the Welshmen. Also the king to make him more willing to sticke vnto him, gaue him all such lands as the Earle & his brother had in Wales without tribute or oth; which was a pæce of Powys, Cardigan & halfe Dyuet, & the other halfe had the sonne of Baldwyn with Stradtywyr and Gwyr. Iorwerth being glad of these offers, receiued them willingly, and then coming himselfe to the king, he sent his power to the Earles land, which doing their maisters comandement, destroied & spoiled all the countrie, for the Earle had caused his people to conueie all their cattell and goods to Wales, litle remembryng the mischiefes that the Welshmen had receiued at his fathers and brothers hands. But when these newes came to the Earle to Cadogan & Meredyth Iorwerths brethren, they were all dismayd, & despaird to be able to withstand the king: for Iorwerth was the greatest man of power in Wales. And at this time Arnulph was gone to Ireland for his wife and succour. Also a litle before, Magnus againe had landed in Môn, & receiued of Gruffyth ap Conan, & hewed downe asmuch timber wood as was needefull

full for him, and so returning to the Ile of Man, which he had won, he builded thre castels there, and sent to Ireland to haue the daughter of Murcart in mariage for his sonne, which he obtained, and made his sonne king of Man. Then Earle Robert hearing this, sent to him for helpe, but receiued none: therefore seeing no remedie, he sent to the king, desiring him that he might forsake the realme, which thing the king granted, and he sailed to Normandie. And likewise the king sent word to his brother Arnulph, that either he should folow his brother and depart the land, or yæld himselfe to the kings mercie and pleasure: but he chose to depart the land, and so he did.

After this, when the king was returned home, Iorwerth tooke his brother Meredyth, and sent him to the kings prison: for his brother Cadogan agreed with him, to whome Iorwerth gaue Caerdydh, & a pæce of Powys. Then Iorwerth himselfe went to the kings court, to put the king in remembrance of his promise: but the king, when he saw all quiet, forgate the seruice of Iorwerth, and his owne promise, and contrarie to the same tooke Dyuet from Iorwerth, and gaue it to a knight called Saer; and Stradtywy, Cydewen and Gwyr he gaue to Howel ap Grono: and so Iorwerth was sent home emptie.

Brwnt yw'r
gwr, ni fai
yn ei air.

* At this time King Henrie gaue diuers castels and lordships in Wales to Normanes and Englishmen, of whom there is mention oftentimes hereafter in this historie.

This yeare died Grono sonne of Rees ap Theodor in prison. Also at this time Magnus the sonne of Heroald entred the countrie of Lenoux in Scotland, & after he had gotten a great prey returned
to

to his Shippes, but the inhabitants pursued him so hard, that they put his people to flight, slew him, and rescued their goods and cattell. In the end of this yeare the king did send diuerse of his counsell to Shrewesburie, and willed Iorwerth ap Blethyn to come to mæte them there to consult about the kings busines and affaires. Now when he came thither, all the consultation was against him, who contrarie to all right and equitie they condemned of treason, bicause the king feared his strength, and that he would reuenge the wrongs that he had receiued at the kings hands, and so they committed him to prison.

* Those Noble men that were sent by the King to Shrewesburie, were Richard de Belmerth, (or de Beleasmo as some do call him) who being cheefe dower about Roger Montgomery, Earle of Salop, was preferred to the Bishopricke of London, and afterwards appointed by this King Henrie, to be warden of the Marches, and gouernour of the countie of Salop: Walter Constable, the father of Milo Earle of Hereford, and Rayner the kings lieutenant, in the countie of Salop. About this time (as Bale noteth) the church of Meneuia or S. Davids, began to be subiect to the see of Canturburie, being alwaies before the Metropolitane church of all Wales.

Io. Bal. Cens.
cap. 58. in
append.

1103

In the yeare 1103. Owen ap Edwyn died, after great miserie and long sicknesse. Then also Richard the sonne of Baldwyn did fortifie the castell of Ricors, and chased Howel ap Grono out of the countrie, to whom the King had giuen the custodie of that castell, who neuerthelesse returned shortly after, and burned all the countrie, houses, corne, and haie, and slew a great number of the Normanes, as they returned homeward, and kept all the

the countrie in his subiection, except the castels, and these garrisons. At this time the King did take the rule of Dyuet from Saer, to whom he had committed the same, and gaue it to Gerald, who had bene sometimes Steward there vnder Arnulph. Then the Normanes, who were in the castell of Rydcors, and other castels thereabouts, seeing they could not haue the vpper hand of Howel ap Grono in open fight, fell to their accustomed practise of treason, and so obtained their purpose in this manner. There was one Gwgan ap Meyric, who had nursed a sonne to Howel ap Grono, and therefore verie well trusted and loued of him, as the manner of Wales is. This traitour (being corrupted by the Normanes) procured his maisters death, bidding him one night to his house to make merrie, whither he came gentlie. Then Gwgan gaue notice thereof to the garrisons of the castels, who in the dawning of the daie entred the towne, & comming about the house, gaue a great shoute, wherewith Howel awoke, and coragiou-ly leapt out of his bed, and sought his weapons, but the traitour Gwgan had conueied them awaie when he was asleepe. Then he called for his men, but they were all fled to saue their liues: and as he would haue gotten awaie, he was taken by Gwgan and his companie, and strangled, whose bodie he deliuered to the Normanes, which cut off his head, and brought it to the castell of Rydcors. And this traitorous murther of the kings lieutenant was left vnpunished. For whatsoever fault the Normanes committed, was alwaies winked at: and if the Welshmen did neuer so little offend the lawes of the king, it was thought an heinous fault:

R. J. fault:

fault: which was the cause that afterwards they rebelled against the king, who sought nothing but their vtter destruction.

Ran. Cest.
li. 7. cap. 13.

Si. Dunelm.

1100

About this time Anselme Archbishop of Canturburie called a synod at London, where among other things, it was ordeined and decreed, that priests should not marrie, which was not before that time forbidden in Brytaine. This ordinance or decree seemed to some verie cleane and honest; but of other it was thought perilous and dangerous, least they seeking to be cleane and honest (as they termed it) should fall into horrible vn-cleanelesse and dishonestie, abhominable to a christian man: and this was a thousand one hundred and odde yeares, after the incarnation of Christ.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 83.

Manh. West.
lib. 2. pag. 25.
Matt. Paris.
page. 84.

1108

King Henrie, in the fift yeare of his reigne, sailed with a great power to Normandie, where his brother Robert, with Robert de Belesmo, Arnulph and William Earle of Mauritania gaue him battell: but the king got the victorie, and tooke the Duke his brother and William de Mauritania prisoners, and carried them to England, whom he committed to perpetuall prison, and caused his brothers eies to be put out. Then shortly after died Edgar king of Scots, and Alexander his brother was crowned in his place, by consent of king Henrie. At this time Meyric and Gruffyth the sonnes of Trahaern ap Caradoc were both slaine by Owen ap Cadogan ap Blethyn. Also Meredyth ap Blethyn brake the prison, where he had been a long time, and came home, and gat his owne inheritance againe, and enioied it quietlie. The yeare 1108. the rage of the sea did ouerflow and drowne

a great part of the lowe countrie of Flanders, in such sort that the inhabitants were driven to seeke themselues other dwelling places, who came to King Henrie, and desired him to giue them some void place to remaine in: who being verie liberall of that which was not his owne, gaue them the land of Ros in Dyuet or Westwales, where Penbrooke, Tenby and Hauerford are now built, & there they remaine to this daie, as may well be perceived by their speach and conditions, farre differing from the rest of the countrie. At that time Gerald steward did build againe the castell of Penbrooke, in a place called Congarth Vechan, and brought thither all his household stufte, and other goods, with his wife and childzen. Then also Cadogan ap Blethyn made a great feast in Christmas, and bad all the Lords of the countrie to his house in Dyuet, among whom came Owen his sonne, who being at his fathers house, and hearing the beautie of Nest wife to Gerald steward of Penbrooke praised aboue all the women in the land, was meruelous desirous to see hir. And for so much as Gladys wife to Rees ap Theodor or Tewdor, and mother to Nest, was the daughter of Rywalhon ap Convyn, and cosen germane to Cadogan his father; he with a few, vnder the colour of frendship and cosenage, went to see hir: & finding the truth to surmount the fame, he came home all inflamed with hir loue, and in that doting moode the same night returning thither againe, with a sort of wild companions entred the castell priuilie, and compassed the chamber about, and set the house on fire, wherewith Gerald and his wife awoke; and he would haue issued out to know what that noise

¶.ij. meant,

Ran. Cest.
lib. 7. cap. 13.
Polydor.
Iac. Mayer.

Hol pag. 347.

meant, but his wife fearing some treason, staid him, and counselled him to go to the priuie, and so pulling by the boord she helped him out that waie, and then she came to the chamber doze, and said that there was none but she and hir children, yet they entred in and sought al about; but when they could not find him, they tooke hir and hir two sons, and a sonne and a daughter bozne by a concubine to Gerald, and caried them awaie to Powys, and so burning the castell they spoiled all the countrie. Now when Cadogan hard this, he was verie sozie and feared the kings displeiure, and forthwith went to Powys, and willed his sonne to send home to Gerald his wife and children with his goods: but Owen in no wise would depart with the woman, yet at hir request he sent to Gerald his children againe. And when Richard bishop of London, whom the king had appointed Warden of the Marches being at Shrewsburie hard of this, hee was verie soze offended, and sent for Ithel and Madoc the sonnes of Riryd ap Blethyn: to whom he promised rich gifts and great rewards, besides the rule of the whole countrie, if they could take or kill Owen, to reuenge the dishonoz that he had done to the king: and to them he added Lhywarch the sonne of Trahaern ap Caradoc, (whose two brethren Owen had slaine) and Vchtryd the sonne of Edwyn: which foure promised the bishop to bring him Owen and his father either aliue or dead; and therebpon forthwith gathered their power to destroie the whole countrie: but Vchtryd sent priuie word before, that all such of the people, as would haue their liues saued, should come to him. And when the countrie heard this, some fled to Arustly, some to

to Melienyth, some to Stradtywy, and some to Dy-
uet, where Gerald was destroyeng the countrie.
And at that time Walter bishop of Hereford did ga-
ther an armie to defend Carmarthyn, and met with
such as fled to Arustly and Melienyth, and destroyed
a great number of them. Those that went to
Stradtywy were gentlie receiued by Meredyth ap
Rytherch: and Vchtryd saued all such as came to
him: and so these foure came with their powers
to the castell of Rydcors, and thought best to haue
entred the countrie by night, and to take Cadogan
and Owen his sonne vnawares. But Vchtryd dis-
suaded them from that, and thought it dangerous
to enter the countrie by night, for feare of am-
bushment, but counselled them to enter in by
day with their men in good order. In the meane
while Cadogan and Owen gat a ship at Aberyst-
wyth, which was latelie come from Ireland and es-
caped awaie: and the daie after, when they entred
into the land, they found none of them that they
sought. Therefore putting all the fault vpon Vch-
tryd, they burned and spoiled all the countrie, sa-
uing the Sanctuaries of Padarn and Lhandhewi
Breui, yet they tooke diuerse men out of those pla-
ces, and caried them prisoners to their countries,
and then returned to their owne castels againe.
Then Owen, with such as had bene with him at
the burning of the castell, fled to Ireland to king
Murcart, who receiued him ioiously: for he had
bene there before in the time of the warre of the
two Carles in Anglesey or Môn, and had brought
the king rich gifts from Wales. But Cadogan
kept himselfe priuile in Powys, & sent to the king
to declare his innocencie. When the king was con-
tent,

tent, he should remaine in the countrie, and enioy the towne and lands that he had by his wife, for she was daughter to a Lord of Normandie called Pygot de Say. Then Madoc and Ithel his two nephewes diuided such lands as he and his sonne Owen had in Powys betwixt them, and ruled it berie euill, for they could neuer agree among themselves: within a while Cadogan made such frends to the king, that paieng a 100. pound fine, he should enioy againe his landes in Caerdigan, and that the inhabitants should returne againe to their houses and till the ground, for the king had giuen commandement, that no Welshman nor Normane should dwell within Caerdigan. When they that were in Ireland vnderstood this, they returned home priuilie, and hid themselves in their cosens houses, and shortly after Owen returned againe to Wales; but not to Caerdigan: for his father had receiued that land vpon such condition, that he should not suffer Owen to come therein, nor succour him, either with counsell, monie or men. Howbeit, Owen came to Powys, and would faine haue sent messengers to the king, but he could get no man that durst venture to speake for him. Also at that time there happened some variance betwixt Madoc ap Riryd, and the bishop of London, lieutenant of the Marches, about certeine felons of England that had fled to him for succor, whom the bishop sent for, but could not get: wherefore he was sore offended with him. Then Riryd vnderstanding of that, sent to Owen, & desired his frendship, whose greatest enimie he was before: and by this meanes they were made frends, and swore either to other, that none of them should betraie

Madoc

betraie the other, nor agree by himselfe with the king or with his officers, without the other: and thereupon they burned and spoiled the lands of such as they loued not, & destroyed all things that they met withall. At this time also the Emperour Henrie did send his ambassadoz to entreate of a mariage with Mawd the daughter of king Henrie, and had hir to his wife. And shortly after the king banished and disinherited Peter de Bruse, William Mallet, and William Baynard, and put to death the Earle of Mayne. That yeare appeared a terrible Comete. Then also the king remembred Iorwerth ap Blethyn, whom he had kept long in prison, and sent to know of him, what fine he would paie to haue his libertie; and he promised the king 300. pound, or the worth thereof in cattell or horses: then the king set him at libertie, and gaue him his land againe, and gaue ten pound of that monie to Henrie, sonne to Cadogan by the daughter of Pygot. All this while Owen and Madoc were burning and spoiling the Englishmen and Normanes, and euer withdrew themselves to the land of Iorwerth, which thing græued him greatly; whereupon he sent word of his danger, desiring them to spare his land, & Cadogans: for if it were knowne that they came in auie of theirs, the land was forfeited to the king. When Owen and Riryd heard this, they vsed his countrie more often than they were wont: then Iorwerth seeing that, chased them out of his countrie. Then they went to the countrie of Vchtryd in Merionyth shire, and the sons of Vchtryd sent word to their people to keepe them out of their countrie, and so they did: for meeting them by the waie, they set vpon them, and

1109

*Mat. West.**lib. 2. pag. 26.**Ran. Cest.**lib. 2. cap. 14.**Mat. Paris.**page. 85.**Mat. West.**lib. 2. pag. 27.*

Owen and Madoc defended themselues manfullie : but at the last they and their men were driuen backe, and so they fled, Owen to Caerdigan to his fathers countrie, and Madoc to Powys. Then Owen with his companions made diuerse roades to Dyuet, and spoiled the countrie, carieng awaie the men and the cattell to the ships that they came in from Ireland, and after ransomed them, and gathered a great number to him, & set vpon a towne of Flemings and burned it, and returned to Caerdigan, nothing esteeming his fathers danger, nor the kings displeasure. At this time it chanced that Owens men among other mischæfes laid wait for a bishop that was towards the king, whose name was William de Brabant, and slew him and all his men. Then Iorwerth & Cadogan were at the court to speake with the king, concerning certaine businesse of their owne : and as the king talked with them, behold there came in a Fleming, brother to the dead bishop, who made an exclamation, declaring how Owen ap Cadogans men had slaine his brother and a great number moe, and how they were succoured in Cadogans land. Then the king being therewith sore displeased, asked Cadogan what he could saie to the matter, and he putting all the fault in his son, excused himselfe as well as he could. Then said the king to Cadogan; Seeing thou canst not keepe thine owne, but that thy son and thy companions shalbe receiued and succored therein in disorder, I will giue it one that will keepe them out, & I will keepe thee at my charges all thy life, charging thee vpon thine allegeance, that thou enter not within Wales, vntill such time as I haue taken further order. And so the king gaue

gaue him twentie daies, and set him at libertie to go whither he would, sauing to Wales. When Owen and Madoc heard this, they departed to Ireland. Then the king forthwith sent for Gilbert surnamed Strangbow Earle of Strygill, which was a noble, valiant and a worthe knight, to whom he said thus; Thou hast bene diuerse times a suter to me to haue some lands in Wales, and now I giue thee all the lands and inheritance of Cadogan ap Blethyn, win it and take it. Gilbert receiued it ioifullie, and thanked the king, and gathered all the power he might, & landed in Caerdigan shire, and brought the countrie to his subiection without anie contradiction. Then he builded two faire castels there, one towards Northwales vppon the riuer Ystwyth at the sea shore, a mile from Lhanbadarn: another towards Dyuet vpon the riuer Teiui, at a place called Dyngerant, where Roger Mountgomery had begonne a castell before time. And shortly after Madoc ap Riryd returned from Ireland, because he could not well awaie with the maners and conditions of the Irishmen, and being arriued came to the countrie of his vnkle Iorwerth, who hearing that, and fearing to lose his lands (as his brother Cadogan had done) made proclamation that no man should doe for him, but take him for his enimie. Which when Madoc vnderstood, he gathered to him a number of vnriffts and outlawes, and kept himselfe in the rockes and woods, deuising all the meanes he could to be reuenged vpon Iorwerth, for that vnkindnes and discourtesie as he tooke it, and so entred frendship priuily with Lhywarch ap Trahaern, who hated Iorwerth to the death. Then hauing knowledge that

Cilgarran,
as some
thinke.

R. b.

Iorwerth

Iorwerth laie one night at Caereneon, they two gathered all their strength, & came about the house at midnight, then Iorwerth & his men awoke, and defended the house manfullie, vntill their foes set the same on fire: which when Iorwerths men saw, euerie one shifted for himselfe, so that some scaped through the fire, and the rest were either burnt or slaine, or both. Then Iorwerth himselfe seeing no remedie, aduentured rather to be slaine than burned and came out: but his enimies receiued him vpon sharpe speares, and ouerthrew him in the fire, and so he died a cruell death. As soone as the king vnderstood this, he called Cadogan before him, & gaue him his brothers land, which was Powys, and promised Owen his pardon, willing his father to send for him to Ireland.

* About this time king Henrie preferred his base sonne Robert to the marriage of Mabil, daughter and sole heire of Robert Fitzhamon Lord of Glamorgan, in whose right the said Robert was Lord of Glamorgan, and was also at the same time by his said father, created Earle of Glocester: he builded the castell of Cardyff.

Now when Madoc saw his other vncle Cadogan rule the countrie, he hid himselfe in rough and desert places, and adding one mischief upon another, determined also to murder him by one waie or other. Therefore after that Cadogan had brought the countrie to some staie of quietnesse, and saw right and iustice ministred therein, hauing euer an eie & respect to the king, he came to the Trallwng (now called the Poole) and the elders of the countrie with him, and minding to dwell there, began to build a castell. Then Madoc pretending nothing but mischief, hearing this, came
suddenlie

suddenlie vpon him, & Cadogan thinking no hurt, was slaine before he could either fight or flee. After this Madoc sent streight to the bishop of London the kings lieutenant at Shrewesburie, & prai- ed him to remember what he had promised him before time, when he chased Owen out of the land, for the bishop hated Owen and Cadogan, and gaue Madoc all such lands as his brother Ithel was pos- sessed of. Now Meredyth the sonne of Blethyn hea- ring of the death of both his brethren, sped himself to the king, desiring of him the lands of Iorwerth, which Cadogan had latelie obtained, and the king gaue him the rule thereof, till such time as Owen sonne to Cadogan was come from Ireland: who came shortly after, and went to the king, who re- ceiued him to his peace, and gaue him his lands. Wherebpon Owen promised to the king a great fine, and gaue pledges for paiement of the same. Likewise Madoc did fine to the king for his peace and lands: neuerthelesse, the king bad him take heede of the kinsfolkes of such as he had murthe- red, vpon his owne perill.

In the yeare 1111. Robert de Belesmo was ta- ken by the king in Normandie, and committed to perpetuall prison in Warham, too gentle a punish- ment for so cruell and bloodthirstie a man as hee was: for all his delite was therein, in so much that he put out both the eies of his owne child with his thumbes for a pastime, as the boy plaid vn- der his gowne. The yeare after Meredyth ap Ble- thyn sent a number of his men to make a road in- to the countrie of Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Gwyn, who was Meredythes and Owens enimie, as he that succoured Madoc to kill his vncler Iorwerth
and

1111

1112

and Cadogan, Meredyth's brethren. These men, as they passed through the countrey of Madoc in the night, they met with a man which belonged to the said Madoc, whome they tooke, and examined him where his maister was: and he first said that he could not tell; but being put in feare of death, he confessed that he was not far from thence. Therefore they laie quietlie there all the night, and in the dawning they came suddenlie vpon Madoc and his men, where they slew a great number of them, and taking Madoc prisoner, they brought him to their Lord, who was right glad thereof, and put him in safe prison, till he had sent word to his Nephew Owen, who came thither streight, then Meredyth deliuered Madoc vnto him. And albeit he had slaine Owens father being his owne vnkle, yet Owen remembryng the frendship and oth that had bene betwixt them two in times past, would not put him to death, but putting out his eyes let him go. Then Meredyth & Owen diuided his lands betwixt them, which was Caereneon, Aberhiw, and the third part of Devthwr.

1113

Matt. Paris.

page.

Matt. West.

lib. 2. pag. 27.

*Ran. Cest. li. 7.**Io. Castor.**Polydur.*

lib. 11.

The yeare following, king Henrie prepared an armie against Wales, being thereto prouoked by such as would haue the Welshmens lands, that was Gilbert Strangbow Earle of Strygill, to whom the king had giuen Caerdigan, who made soze complaints vpon Owen ap Cadogan, declaring that he receiued and maintained such as robbed and spoiled in his countrey. Also Hugh Earle of Chester said no lesse by Gruffyth ap Conan prince of North-wales, how that his men and the men of Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn Lord of Tegengl spoiled and burned the countrey of Cheshire, adding, to aggrauate

uate the matter, that Gruffyth did neither owe ser-
 uice nor paied anie tribute to the king: wherefoze
 the king swoze that he would not leaue one liuing
 creature in Northwales and Powys land, but de- Hol. pag. 352.
 stroie the land vtterlie & put in new inhabitants.
 Then parting his armie into thre bands: the
 leading of the first he committed to Gilbert Earle
 of Strigill, wherein was the whole power of all the
 fourth part of England & Cornwall against South-
 wales: the leading of the second had Alexander
 king of Scotland & Hugh Earle of Chester, wherein
 the power of Scotland and the North was, who
 went against Northwales: and the king lead the
 thirde himselfe, wherin was the strength of middle
 England. Then Meredyth ap Blethyn hearing this,
 came and yelded himselfe to the king.

But Owen fearing to commit himselfe to them
 which were so greedy of his lands, fled to Gruffyth
 ap Conan to Northwales: wherupon the king tur-
 ned all his strength that waie, and came himselfe
 as far as Murcastel, and the king of Scots as far
 as Pennant Bachwy: but the people fled to the
 mountaines and woods and caried all their victu-
 als and cattell with them, so that the king could
 not folow them; and such of his men as entred the
 land, were either slaine or galled in the straites.
 Then the Scottish king did send to the prince to
 come and yeld him to the king, and promised him
 the kings peace, but he was acquainted with such
 promises and would not. Then the king, because
 hee would not returne without doing of some
 thing, sent to Owen to come to him, and to forsake
 the prince who was not able to defend himselfe,
 but was readie to make peace with the Scottish
 king

king and the Earle of Chester. Yet for all this Owen would not trust the king, vntill such time as his vncle Meredyth came from the king to him, and counselled him not to forsake the king of Englands offer, but to trust his promise, and to make hast before the prince agreed with the king, who offered him all his lands without tribute. Then Owen hearing this came to the king, who receiued him thankfullie, and told him, that because he had trusted the kings word and promise, he would not onlie performe that, but also exalt him aboue all his kinne, and giue him his lands without tribute. The Prince also hearing of this sent to the king to haue his peace, which (because the king could not come by him) he obtained for a great summe of monie.

* Some Wytish copies affirme, that the submission both of Gruffyth ap Conan & also of Owen ap Cadogan, was procured by the subtile policie of Meredyth ap Blethyn and the Earle of Chester: the one working with Gruffyth, and bearing him in hand, that Owen had submitted himselfe to the king, & made his peace with him, before it was so in deede: so that the prince somewhat yielding to the Earles request, if Owen had so done contrarie to his oth (for they were sworne either to other, the one not to agree without the assent of the other) seemed to incline to peace. On the other side Meredyth going himselfe in person to his Nephew Owen, affirmed for a truth, that the Prince and the Earle of Chester were throughe agreed concerning peace, and that the Prince was on his iourne towards the king to make his submission: and in the meane time all messengers betwene Owen and the Prince were (by the procurement of Meredyth) intercepted: whereupon Owen willingly yielded himselfe to the King.

Then the king hauing finished his busines in
Wales,

Wales, called Owen vnto him, and told him that if he would go with him to Normandie, and be faithfull vnto him, he would performe all his promises with him. Whereupon Owen went with the king to Normandie, where he was made knight, & had all promises performed at the kings hand, at his returne from Normandie the yeare following. At this time died Griffri bishop of Meneuia, and the king made one Barnard a Norman bishop in his place, contrarie to the minds of all the Clergie of Wales, who were alwaies accustomed to choose their bishop. At the same time there was a talke through Southwales of Gruffyth the sonne of Rees ap Theodor, who for feare of the king had bene of a child brought vp in Ireland, and had come ouer two yeares passed, which time he had spent priuily with his freends, kinsfolks, and affines; as with Gerald steward of Penbrooke his brother in law, and others. But at the last he was accused to the king, that he intended the kingdome of Southwales as his father had enioied it, which was now in the kings hands: and that all the countrie hoped of libertie through him; therefore the king sent to take him. But Gruffyth ap Rees hering this, sent to Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, desiring him of his aid, and that he might remaine safelie within his countrie; which he granted, and receiued him ioioully for his fathers sake.

* At this time also Howel the brother of this Gruffyth, being committed to prison by Arnulph Earle of Penbrooke, in the castell of Mountgomery, where he remained prisoner a great while, made an escape, and being sore hurt and maimed, fled to Gruffyth ap Conan, where his brother was.

Which things when the king heard, he sent gentle

The Prerogative of the Kings of England, in appointing of Bishops, brought to Wales.

gentle letters to the Prince, desiring him to come and speake with him, which Gruffyth ap Conan did, whom the king receiued honorablie, and gaue him rich gifts and pretious iewels, after the vsage of the Normanes, who make much of men for to serue their turne. Then afterward he talked with him of Gruffyth ap Rees, promising him mountaines of gold, to send the said Gruffyth or his head vnto him; the which thing the Prince (being deceiued with the faire words of the king) promised to do, and so returned home ioifullie. But Gruffyth ap Rees and Howel his brother had counsell giuen them, to withdraw themselues out of the waie awhile, vntill they vnderstood what the Prince would do, for their frænds suspected the kings message. The Prince, as soone as euer he came to his palace at Arberffraw, inquired for Gruffyth ap Rees, and learning where he was, sent certaine horsemen for him to come to his court: and as they came towards the house where he was, he had warning of their comming, and with much adoe escaped to the Church of Aberdaron, and tooke Sanctuarie there. Then the messengers returned againe, and declared to the Prince how all things fell out, and the Prince being sore offended, commanded him to be pulled out by force: but the Clergie of the whole countrie withstood that, and defended the liberties of the Church. That night some that pitied to see that yong innocent to be sought as a lambe to the slaughter, conueied him away out of Northwales to Stratywy in Southwales, where he was compelled for safegard of his owne life to rebell against the king: and so gathering all the power he could to him, made warre against the Flemings
and

and Normanes.

The next yeare after, to wit 1116, Gruffyth ap Rees did gather his power together, and laid siege to a castell that was ouer against Arberth, and wan the same, & made it plaine with the ground: then he came befoze the castell of Richard de Pwns at Lhanymdhyfry, to whom the king had giuen the Cautref Bychan, and would haue burnt it; but Meredyth ap Rytherch ap Caradoc lieutenant of the same and the garrison defended it manfullie: yet Gruffyth burnt the vtterward, and slew manie of the garrison, and likewise lost manie of his owne men, and so returned without profit. From thence he went to Abertawy, and laid siege to the castell which Henrie Beumont Earle of Warwicke had built, and likewise burned the vtterward and the court house, & destroyed the countrie to Stratywy. Then a great number of wild yong men drew to the said Gruffyth from euerie place, so that he began to waxe strong, and made roads into Ros and Dyuet, spoiling and robbing all the countrie. Wherefoze the Normanes and Flemings consulted how to remedie that mischiefe, and called to them all such as were the kings frends and lords in the countrie, as Owen ap Rytherch, and Rytherch ap Theodor, and his sonnes Meredyth & Owen, whose mother was Heynyth the daughter of Blethyn ap Convyn, and Owen ap Caradoc whose mother was Gwenlhian another daughter of Blethyn ap Convyn, and Meredyth ap Rytherch; and asked whether they were true and faithfull to the king of England, and they said they were. If you be (said they) you must keepe and defend the kings castel of Carmarthyn, and that after this maner: first Owen ap

1116

Polydor.

lib. II.

Hol. pag. 353.

Mar. Scotus.

*instead of Rytherch, it sh^d
Caradoc, as below —*

D. J.

Caradoc

Caradoc shall keepe it a fortnight, and Rytherch ap Theodor and his sonnes another fortnight, and so by course, which they were content to doo. Then Owen tooke vpon him the keeping of the castell, and the castell of Robert Courtmaine in Abercomyn or Abercorran was committed to Blethyn ap Gadi-vor. Shortlie after, Gruffyth ap Rees sent spies to vnderstand the estate of Caermarthyn and the castell, who beved it, & brought him good tidings: therefore he came with his power suddenlie vpon the towne, and gaue a great shout; and Owen ap Caradoc, which kept it, ranne to the place where the shout was giuen, thinking that his men would haue followed him, but the most part of them fled, and so Owen was slaine fighting manfullie, and the towne wonne and destroyed all saue the castell, which was sore defaced. So Gruffyth returned to his accustomed place with great spoile and bootie: wherebpon a great number of lustie yong men drewe vnto him, and serued him, thinking that all was his. After that he went to Gwyr, and wana castell and burnt it. Then William de Londres forsooke his castell, and fled with his men, but Gruffyth destroyed the castell, and carried awaie all the cattell and spoile of the countrie: and when the men of Caerdigan heard this, they sent for Gruffyth, choosing him rather to be their head and ruler, being their cosen and countrie man than anie other. Wherefore he went thither vnto them, and was well receiued of Cadiuor ap Grono, and Howel ap Dinerth, and Trahaern ap Ithel, who had forsaken Dyuet, & left it full of Normans, Flemings, and Englishmen. There were also manie strangers in Caerdigan, which ruled that countrie,

countrie, but yet the people hated them, not forgetting the wrongs that they had received at their hands. Notwithstanding, Henric king of England had brought all that countrie to his subiection, some by force, some by banishment, and some by gifts & rewards. Whereat Gruffyth was nothing dismayed, but boldly came to Caerdigan I-coed, and laid siege to a strong hold which Earle Gilbert & the Flemings builded at Blaen Porth Gwihan. Where after long fight, & diuerse assaults, with the slaughter of diuerse within, and but one of his men, they burned the towne, and brought the countrie to subiection. Then all the strangers fled awaie and left their houses, which the Welshmen burned and destroyed all to Penwedic. Then they assaulted the castell in Stradpythylh, (which belonged to Raphe Erle Gilberts steward) and got it, and slew the men that were within. And from thence they camped at Glasgryg a mile from Lhanbadarn, where they did wrong to the church, for they took out some of the cattell to vittaile themselves, that were within the compas of the Sanctuarie: then they purposed to laie siege to the castell of Aberystwyth the daie folowing. Which being declared to Raphe steward, he sent priuile to the castell of Stratmeyric (which Gilbert had built) for succour, which he conueied fro thence by night. The daie folowing Gruffyth came towards the castell out of order, fearing nothing, and did not vnderstand what number of men was within the castell, and so stood vpon a hill (the riuer being betwixt him and the castell with a bridge to passe ouer) where he and his men staid and consulted concerning the making of engines to assault it,

D.ii. vntill

Priuilige
of sanctua-
rie claimed
for cattell.

untill it was the evening, at which time the Normanes (seeing their disorder) sent archers to the river side, to skirmish with them, to intice the Welshmen to the bridge, that the armed horsemen might suddenlie issue out and set vpon the naked footmen. Then the Welshmen approached neare to the bridge and skirmished with them, & suddenlie issued forth one horseman, and would haue passed the bridge, but his horse was wounded with a pike and began to faile, & as he returned to the footmen he fell of his horse, and the Welshmen pursued him over the bridge. When the Englishmen sawe that, they fled towards the castell, and the Welshmen folowed to the hill top, and suddenlie the ambush of horsemen that laie vnder the hill thrust betwixt them that had passed over & the bridge, and they that fled turned backe with more strength, and so the Welshmen were compassed on either side, and the bridge so kept that no rescue could come to them, where they were slaine for the most part all, being all naked men. Then the rest seeing the great number of the men armed which they looked not for, turned backe, and departed the countrie. Now when the king heard of all these slaughters and spoiles, he sent for Owen ap Cadogan to him, to whom when he came the king said: Owen I haue found thee true and faithfull vnto me, therefore I desire thee to take or kill that murtherer Gruffyth ap Rees, that doth so trouble my louing subiects; I assure thee my chiefe trust is in thee, and in Lhywarch ap Trahaern, who shall go with thee, and you two shall waite vpon my sonne Robert, whom I will send shortly against that traitour with an armie. And looke how thou seruest

seruest me at this time, so will I recompense thee without faile. Then Owen being wonderfull glad that the king put such confidence in him, encouraged his men to doo their indeuour at this time to pleasure the King, as they had done heretofore to offend him: and so ioining with Lhywarch, they went towards Stratywy, to meeete with the kings sonne. And when they came to the confines of the countrie, they made a bowe that neither man woman nor child should escape their hands aliue. When the people vnderstood of this cruell band, they fled out of the countrie, some to woods, some to rocks and caues, and some to the kings castels to saue their liues. Then they diuided their people to enter the woods and straits, which be verie manie in that countrie. And Owen himselfe tooke with him about 100. men, and entred the wood, and perceiued that men and cattell had passed that waie, whom he followed and ouertooke, & slaieng some of them, put the rest to flight: then taking their cattell returned backe towards his companie. But at that instant, behold, Gerald steward of Penbroke, with all his power of Flemings was comming to meeete the kings sonne, and met with them that fled, who cried out vnto him for helpe, and declared that Owen ap Cadogan had spoiled them of all their goods. Now when Gerald and the Flemings vnderstood that Owen was there with so litle companie, they thought it a meeete time to be reuenged of their old wrongs, and so pursued him to the woods. Owen being warned by his men, that a great number pursued him, and counselled to make hast awaie, would not so doo, bicause he vnderstood them that followed to be

This reproch and defacing of anie nation doth neuer come to good end. Ric. 3. at Bosworth field.

the kings friends, and nothing doubted of them. But when they came nigh, they began to shoot at his men, who would haue had Owen to flee, but he turned manfullie to his enemies, and encouraged his men to fight, affirming, that although their enemies were seauen to one, yet they were but Flemings, and such as feared their names, and were good for nothing but to empty cuppes, and with that set vpon them couragiously. And it chanced that at the first meeting Owen was stricken with an arrowe to the heart, and slaine: which thing when his men sawe they fled, and brought word to Lhywarch ap Trahaern and their fellowes, who suspecting the kings armie, seeing they could not trust them in the kings seruice, returned to their countrie.

Polydor.
lib. II.
Hol. pag. 354.

* About this time, the order and court of Parliament began first in England. The kings of elder time did neuer lightlie call together all the states of the realme, vnlesse it were in the beginning of their gouernment, to settle things in quietnesse at their Coronations, or when some great warre was in hand: otherwise in the ordering of the common wealth the kings did all things by their officers, with directions and edicts, or by such of the nobilitie as were chiefe rulers in their severall countiees.

The children of Cadogan ap Blethyn.

After the death of Owen, his brethren diuided his landes betwene them, sauing that which he had taken by force from his vnckle Meredyth, being the lands of Madoc ap Riryd ap Blethyn. The names of his brethren were these: Madoc whose mother was Gwenthian the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan, Eneon whose mother was Sanna the daughter of Dyfnwal: Morgan whose mother was Evelhiw or Elhiw the daughter of Cadivor ap Colhoyn

hoyn lord of Dyuct: Henrie and Gruffyth whose mother was the daughter of the lord Pigot Cadogans wedded wife, Meredyth by Evrvron Hoedliw, Owen was the sonne of Inerth the daughter of Edwyn. After this, Eneon ap Cadogan and Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn did lead their power against a castell that Vchtryd ap Edwyn had built at Cymmer in Merionyth, for Cadogan had giuen to his cosen germane Vchtryd, Merionyth and Ceulloc, vpon condition that he and his should be frænds to his frænds, and foes to his foes in all causes: but contrarie to that condition, he and his sonnes were euer against Cadogans children, in euerie enterprise that they went about. Therfore after they had set vpon the castell, and slaine diuerse of the garrison, the rest yelded to them, and so when they had wonne all the countrie they diuided it betwixt them. Thus Gruffyth ap Meredyth had Mowthwy, Cyuelloc, and halfe Penlhyn; and the other halfe of Penlhyn & Merionyth came to Eneon.

An. 1116. king Henrie sailed into Normandie with a great armie against the French king, who with the Erle of Flanders and others went about to make William sonne to Robert Curthoise duke of Normandie; but at king Henries arriual they returned home without honor. This yere died William Strangbow of a consumption. The next yeare after fell a great variance betwæne Howel ap Ithel Lord of Ros and Ryuonioc, now Denbighland, and Riryd and Lhywarch the sonnes of Owen ap Edwyn. Then Howel sent to Meredyth ap Blethyn and to Eneon and Madoc Cadogans sonnes for succour, who came downe from Merionyth with 400. men well appointed and met with the sonnes of Owen

D. iiii.

in

1116

*Hol. pag. 355.**Matt. Paris.**pag. 89.*

in the ballie of Clwyd their owne land, which sonnes of Owen sent for their cosines the sonnes of Vchtryd to come with their powers to succour them: & all these met together with cruell harts, and fought manfully, but in the end after great slaughter Lhywarch the sonne of Owen ap Edwyn was slaine, and with him Iorwerth the sonne of Nudh which was a noble man and a worthe soldier, and Riryd fled: and so Howel ap Ithel had the victorie, but he was so sore wounded that he died within fourtie daies after. Then Meredyth ap Blethyn and the sonnes of Cadogan made speed home for feare of the Frenchmen, which laie in garrisons about Chester.

1120

Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 29.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 89. & 91

Matt. Paris.
page 92.

Hol. pag. 357
Matt. West.

lib. 2. pag. 30.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 92.

Hol. pag. 358.

In the yeare 1120, died Murcart the worthiest and greatest prince in all Ireland. And the same time there was a great battell fought betwene king Henrie, and the French king who was overthrowne and a great number of his nobles taken. And shortly after, as king Henrie returned towards England, by misgouernment of the shipmaster, there was a ship drowned, wherein perished the kings two sonnes William and Richard, with his daughter and niece, and manie other to the number of 150. The next yeare after, the king did marrie Adelyce daughter to the duke of Lo-uaine. & forthwith prepared a great armie against Wales, and came to Powys land: which when the lords of the land, Meredyth ap Blethyn, and the three sons of Cadogan, Eneon, Madoc and Morgan saw, they sent to Gruffyth ap Conan prince of North-wales to desire succours at his hands: and he answered that they should not receiue anie of him, nor enter within his lands, for he had made peace with

with the king. Thus hauing no hope of aid from him, they purposed to defend themselues within their owne land after the best maner they could, and set men to keepe and defend the straits wherby their enimies must needes passe. And as it chanced, the king himselfe with a small number came vnto one of those defended places, for his whole armie had gone a further waie about, because of their carrages: at whose comming the men which kept the straits skirmished with the kings men, and with their arrowes hauing the aduantage of the ground slew some, and hurt manie. Among these one drew his bowe, and shooting towards his foes, by fortune stroke the king a great blow vpon the breast, but by meane of his maze the arow hurt him not; neuertheless he was wonderfullie dismaied withall, & considering how rashlie by misfortune he might lose in that wild countrie the honour and fame which he had wonne before, did send to parle with them, that kept the passage, and to will them vnder assurance to come and speake with him: which they did. Then he asked them whose men they were, and how they durst be so bold as to put the king in such danger; and they said that they were Meredyth ap Blethyns men, and did nothing but their maisters commandement in keeping the passage. Then the king willed them to go to their maister, and counsell him to go to the kings peace, and he should receiue no hurt, which he and his cosins did, and fined to the king for their offenses 1000. heads of cattell, and the king returned to England.

 I I 2 2

* King Henrie hauing thus quieted Wales, leauing the lord *Io. Cast.*

Fitzwaren warden or lieutenant of the Marches, returned

D. v.

to

to England, where he held three Parliaments this yeare, the first about Christmasse at Norwydh, the second about Easter at Northampton, and the third after Whitsuntide at London.

The yeare ensuing Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor did kill Gruffyth ap Sulhaern, and Eneon the son of Cadogan died, and gaue his part of Powys and Merionyth which he had wonne to his brother Meredyth: but Meredyth ap Blethyn his vnkle put him backe by force, & tooke it to himselfe. At this time the king did set at libertie Ithel ap Riryd ap Blethyn, whom he kept in prison manie yeares, who came home, thinking to haue enioied his owne lands. Now when Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales heard, how that Meredyth ap Blethyn had taken by force the lands of his Nephew Meredyth ap Cadogan, he sent his sonnes Cadwallhon and Owen with a power to Merionyth, who brought all the countrie to their subiection, and caried the chiefe men and the cattell to Lhyyn: and afterward the sonnes of Cadogan destroied the land of Lhywarch ap Trahaern, because he ioined with the sonnes of the prince. About this time there came one Iohannes Cremensis a cardinall from the Pope, who after he had gotten many rich gifts and rewards of Bishops and Abbots, held a synod at London at the natiuitie of our Ladie, where he inueied bitterly against the mariage of priests, declaring how vnseemlie a thing it was to come from his woman to the altar, and the same night he was found with a whore in bed with him.

Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 31.
Ran. Cest.
lib. 7. cap. 16.
Hol. pag. 359
Ro. Houeden.
H. Hunt.
lib. 8.

1125

The yeare 1125. Meredyth ap Blethyn did kill his brothers sonne Ithel ap Riryd. And shortly after Cadwallhon ap Gruffyth ap Conan slew his three vncles,

uncles, Grono, Riryd, and Meilyr, the sonnes Owen ap Edwyn, and also Morgan ap Cadogan slew his brother Meredyth with his owne hands. About this time died Henrie the Emperour, who had married Mawd king Henries daughter and heire. In the yeare 1127. the king sent his daughter to Normandie, to be married to Geffrey Plantagenet, sonne to the Earle of Aniw, and folowed himselfe shortly after. Gruffyth ap Rees was put beside the lands, which the king had suffered him quietly to possesse, by the false accusations of the Normanes, which dwelled in the countrie with him. And then also Daniel Archdeacon of Powys died, a man both learned and godlie, who trauelled all his time to set peace and concord betwixt his countriemen. An. 1128. died Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn, and the same yeare Lhewelyn the sonne of Owen ap Cadogan tooke Meredyth ap Lhywarch, and deliuered him to Paine fitziohn to be kept safe in the castell of Brugenorth. This Meredyth had slaine Meyric his cosen germane, and had put out the eies of his two cosen germanes the sonnes of Griffri. The yeare ensuing Ieuaf the sonne of Owen put out the eies of two of his brethren, and banished them the countrie, also Lhewelyn ap Owen slew Iorwerth ap Lhywarch. And Meredyth ap Blethyn tooke the same Lhewelyn his nephew, & putting out his eies gelded him, to the end he should get no children, that he might haue his lands, and slew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother. Also Meyric slew Lhywarch and Madoc his sonne, his owne cosens, who himselfe was so serued, shortly after. Then Morgan the sonne of Cadogan repented him greatly for the murther of his brother Meredyth,

Matt. Paris.
page, 94.

1127
Hol. pag. 361.

Meredyth, wherefore he tooke his iournie to Ierusalem, and died in his returne at Cyprus.

1132

Matt. Paris.

pag. 97.

Matt. West.

lib. 2. pag. 34.

In the yeare 1132, Robert Curthoise the kings brother died in the castell of Cardiffe. The yeare folowing Cadwallhon sonne to Gruffyth ap Conan was slaine at Nanhewdwy, by Eneon the sonne of Owen ap Edwyn his vnckle (whose thre brethren he had slain) with Cadogan ap Grono ap Edwyn. That yeare also died Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Convyn, the greatest lord and chiefe man in Powys, as he that had gotten his brethren and nephewes lands by hooke and by crooke into his owne hands. In the yeare 1135, died Henrie king of England, one of the worthiest and victorousest princes that euer reig-

1135

Tho. Walsh.

Hol. pag. 365

Matt. Paris.

page. 100.

Fabian.

10. Cast.

Hector Boet.

ned in the Ile of Brytaine. After whome Stephen Earle of Boloigne sonne to the Earle of Bloys his sisters sonne, a stout and a hardie knight reigned king of England, for (by the meanes of Hugh Bygod steward to king Henrie) the Archbishop of Canturburie, and all the nobilitie of England, contrarie to their former oth made to Mawd the Emperesse, created and crowoned him king. Then shortly after David king of Scots wan by treason Carlile and Newcastle, against whō Stephen lead an armie, to whom David yelded himself, & restozed Newcastle, and kept Carlile by composition: but he would not sweare to him, for he had swozne alredie to Mawd his nice. Yet Henrie his sonne sware to Stephen, and had the Earledome of Huntingdon giuen him.

of Clare

This yeare Richard and Gilbert his sonne were slaine by Morgan ap Owen. And shortly after Cadwalader and Owen Gwyneth the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Conan (in whome remained the hope of all Wales, for they were gentle & liberall to all men, terrible

Stephen.

Gruffyth ap Conan.

189

terrible and cruell to their enimies, mæke and humble to their frænds, the succour and defense of widowes, fatherlesse, and all that were in necessitie: and as they passed all other in good and laudable bertues, so they were paragons of strength, beautie and well proportionat bodies) gathered a great power against the Normans and Flemings, who entring Cardigan, wan, destroyed and burned the whole countrie with the castell of Walter Espec, the castell of Aberystwyth, which was verie strong and well manned. And thither came Howel ap Meredyth and Rees ap Madoc ap Ednerth, who went forward and rased the castell of Richard de la Mare, and the castell of Dinerth and Caerwedros, & returned home with much honor. Afterward, towards the end of the same yeare they returned againe with 6000. footemen, and 2000. horsemen well armed, and to them came Gruffyth ap Rees & Howel ap Meredyth of Brechnoke and his sonnes, & Madoc ap Ednerth, who subdued the whole countrie to Aberteivi, placing againe the old inhabitants, and chasting awaie the strangers. Against them came Stephen constable of Aberteivi, Robert Fitzmartyn, the sons of Gerald, and William Fitziohn, with all the power of the Normanes, Flemings and Englishmen that were in Wales or the marches. Now after a cruell and bloodie fight, the strangers after their accustomed vse put all their hope in their forts, and forsooke the field, and the Welshmen folowed hard, that besides 3000. that were slaine, a great number were drowned, and taken and caried awaie captiues. After this victorie, Owen and Cadwalader ouerran the whole countrie, and returned home with rich spoiles, as well

John Stowe.
page. 188.

Florentius
Wigorn.
Sup. Mar.
Scot.

well in armour and horse, as in other things with great triumph. And at this time the pride of the nobles of England began to appeare, for first Hugh Bigod kept the castell of Norwich, but forthwith, sore against his will, he restored it to the king himselfe.

Mat. Paris.
page. 100.

* The cause of this tumult of the nobles, was a rumor which went abroad of the death of the king, who was then sicke of a lethargie. Those which bare him no good will, verified the rumor as much as in them laie, and stirred the people in the behalfe of the Emperesse. Such as were his frends took strong castels to saue themselues: as this Hugh Bigod, for feare of the frends of the Emperesse, took the castell of Norwich, and after ward being certified that the king was well againe, he was loth to deliuer the same out of his possession, vnlesse it were into the kings owne hands.

W. Paris.
lib. 1. cap. 15.
Mat. Paris,
ibidem.
Tno. Wall.
1137

After that, the king did besiege Excester, which Baldwyn de Reduerijs kept against him, and wan it; and so he did the Isle of Wight, which was the said Baldwynes, and banished him out of the land. The yeare 1137. died Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor, the light, honor and staie of Southwales, who had by his wife Gwenlhian the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan, Rees commonlie called the lord Rees, and others.

Sup. Mar.
Scotus.

* Florentius monke of Worcester, in his supplie to Marianus Scotus, saith; that this Gruffyth ap Rees Prince of Southwales, died by the deceitfull practise of his wife. He writeth also of a noble knight named Paine, a man of great valiance, who being verie earnest in pursuing of the Welshmen, was at this time hurt with a speare, and so died, and was caried to Glocester and there buried.

Also towards the end of the same yeare died Gruffyth ap Conan king or prince of Northwales, the

the onelie defense and shield of all Wales, after he had escaped manie great dangers by sea and land in Ireland and Wales, and after manie worthie victories, and after he had brought North-wales, which he found full of strangers, to peace and quietnesse, hauing ruled the same worthilie 50. yeares. This prince had manie children by diuerse women: first by Angharat the daughter of Owen ap Edwyn, he had sonnes Owen, Cadwalader, and Cadwalhon who was slaine before his father died; and daughters Marret, Sufanna, Ranulht, Agnes and Gwenlhian. And by another woman he had Iago, Ascain, Edwal Abbot of Penmon, Dohing who was also a priest and well learned, and Elen the wife of Hova ap Ithel Velyn of Yal. He reformed the disordered behauioꝝ of the Welsh minstrels, by a verie good Statute which is extant to this daie.

* There are three sorts of minstrels in Wales.

1 The first sort named Beirdh, which are makers of songs and odes of sundrie measures, wherein not onelie great skill and cunning is required; but also a certeine naturall inclination and gift, which in Latine is termed *Fisus poeticus*. These do also keepe records of Gentlemens armes and petegrées, and are best esteemed and accounted of among them.

2 The second sort of them are plaiers vpon instruments, chéefelie the Harpe and the Crowth: whose musike soꝝ the most part came to Wales with the said Gruffyth ap Conan, who being on the one side an Irishman by his mother and grandmother, and also borne in Ireland, brought ouer with him out of that countrie diuers cunning musicians into Wales, who deuised in a manner all the instrumentall musike that is now there vled, as appéereth as well by the bookes wꝝitten of the same, as also by the names of the
tunes

tunes and measures used amongst them to this date.

3 The third sort called Atcaneaid are those which do sing to the instrument played by another, and these be in use in the countrie of Wales to this date.

This statute or decree here mentioned, doth not onely prescribe and appoint what reward euerie of the said minstrels ought to haue, and at whose hands: but also of what honest behauiour and conuersation they ought to be, to wit, no make bates, no vagabounds, no ale-househanter, no drunkards, no brollers, no whozehunters, no thæues, no companions of such. In which things if they offend, euerie man by the said statute is made an officer, and authorized to arrest and punish them, yea and take from them all that they haue then about them. They are also in the same statute forbidden to enter into anie mans house, or to make anie song of anie man without speciall licence of the partie himselfe. And this statute or decree hath bene

oftentimes allowed by publike authoritie of the chiefe magistrats of that countrie, as appeareth by sundrie commissions directed to diuers Gentlemen in that behalfe.

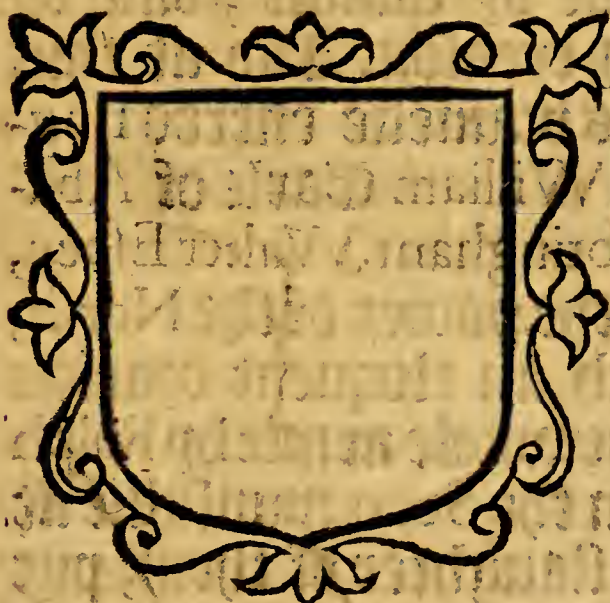
A verie
good lawe
against a-
buses in
Musicians.



Owen Gwyneth.



Owen Gwyneth the sonne of
Gruffyth ap Conan.



AFTER the death of Gruffyth ap Conan, his sons diuided the land betwixt them after the maner of Wales. And Owen surnamed Gwyneth the eldest sonne was made prince of Northwales (for the name of king is no further vled in the Brytish booke) who in the beginning of his reigne togither with his brethren made the third expedition into Southwales, & ouerthrew the castell of Stradmeyrice, and castell Stephen, and Humffreys castell, and burned the towne of Caermarthyn, and returned home with much honour. At this time died Iohn Archpriest of Lhanbadarn, who for his godlie

P. j.

life

Any wealthy man may be canonized a saint at Rome if his Executors will go to the charges thereof.

1138

Matt. Paris.
Tho. Walsh.
Io. Cast.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 101.

W. Parnis.
Matt. Paris.
page, 103.
Tho. Walsh.
Io. Castor.

life is counted amongst the Saints. This yeare went king Stephen to Normandie, and made peace with the French king & with the Earle of Anjou, and then returned home. The yeare folowing, being 1138, king Stephen made a biage against Dauid king of Scots, who had burned and spoiled a great part of England, who as sone as he heard of of the kings comming returned home; and Stephen folowed him, destroieng all the South part of Scotland. In the summer ensuing, diuerse noble men of England fortified their castels, and rebelled against the king, as William Erle of Gloucester fortified Ledes and Bristow, Ralph Lunel Cari, William Fitzalen Shrewesburie, Paganellus Ludlow, William de Moyun Dunestor, Robert de Nichol Warham, Eustace Fitziohn Merton, and Walklyn Douer, which castels the king got, some by assault, some by faire promises, and some by treason. Also at this time the Scots hearing this businesse entred England againe, against whom William Earle of Abermarle, William Pypell of Nottingham, Walter Espec, and Gilbert Lacie gathered the power of the North, and being animated with an eloquent oration made and pronounced to the whole armie by Ralph Bishop of Orkneys, set vpon the Scots manfullie at Almerton, and after great slaughter of them, put the king to flight, and returned with great triumph. In the beginning of the next yeare, king Stephen toke the castels of Ludlowe and Leeds, and kept the bishops of Salisburie and Lincolne fasting, till they had deliuered him the castels of Vises and Shirburne, which the bishop of Salisburie had builded, and Newerke vpon Trent and Sleeford, which two likewise the Bishop of Lincolne had built.

Stephen.

Owen Gwyneth.

195

built. The same yeare Mawd the Emperesse, daughter and heire to king Henrie (to whom king Stephen with all the nobles of England had sworn fidelitie) landed at Arundell with hir brother Robert Earle of Gloucester, & there was receiued honorable of William de Albineto, who had lately married Adeliz the Quene, late wife of king Henrie, to whome the same king had appointed & giuen the Earldome of Arundell for hir iointer. Then king Stephen laid siege to the castell, but seeing it was impregnable, he raised his siege, and suffered the Emperesse and hir brother to escape to Bristow, where they were receiued.

1139

Matt. Paris.
pag. 103.

In the yere 1140. Cynwric the sonne of Owen was slaine by the men of Madoc ap Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Conwyn, and the next yeare after king Stephen with a great armie did besiege Lincolne, against whome came Ranulph Earle of Chester, & Robert Earle of Gloucester with his father in law, and the Barons which were disinherited to raise the siege. But befoze they came, the towne was won: then passing a dangerous marrish, they camped hard by the king, readie to giue him battell; who likewise brought forth his men in three battels. In the first were these, Alan Earle of Brytaine, the Earle of Mellent, Hugh Bygod Earle of Norfolke, Simon Earle of Hampton, and Earle Warren. In the second the Earle of Albemarle, and William of Ypres a noble man & a worthie souldiour. And in the third the king, with Baldwyn Fitzgilbert, and a great number of nobles more. And of the other part the disinherited Barons had the first place, the Earle of Chester with his succours of Wales (better couraged than armed) had the second

1140

W. Parnus.
lib. 1. cap. 8.
Matt. Paris.
pag. 104.
Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 36.

Matt. Paris.
ibidem.

P. ij.

cond

W. Parnus.
lib. 1. cap. 9.
Math. West.
lib. 2. pag. 37.
Mat. Paris.
pag. 105.

W. Parnus.
lib. 1. cap. 10.
Mat. West.
page. 38.
Mat. Paris.
ibidem.

1142

cond place, and the Earle of Gloucester lead the last battell. These after a cruell fight toke the king prisoner, and afterward the Quene and William of Ypres, Bryan Fitzcount. But within a while after that, William Martell and Geffrey de Mandeuile gathered a new armie, & fought with the Empresse and hir brother at VVinchester, & put hir to flight, taking Earle Robert prisoner, for exchange of whom the king was set at libertie. The yeare following the king had an ouerthrow at VVilton, after the which he besieged the Empresse the same yeare at Oxford, who escaping thence fled to VValingford. The same yeare also Madoc ap Ednerth a man of great estimation in VVales died, and the sons of Blethyn ap Gwyn slew Meredyth ap Howel.

Also the yeare 1142. Howel ap Meredyth ap Rytherch of the Cantref Bychan, & Rees ap Howel were slaine by treason of the Flemings. Likewise Howel ap Meredyth ap Blethyn was murthred by his own men. Then also Howel & Cadogan the sons of Madoc ap Ednerth did either kill other. And shortly after there fell a variance betwixt Anarawd sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales, and his father in law Cadwalader the sonne of Gruffyth ap Conan and brother to prince Owen Gwyneth, who from words grew to fight: where Anarawd was slaine, the hope and staie of Southwales. For the which thing prince Owen toke such displeasure at his brother, that he and his sonne Howel gathered an armie against him, and destroyed all his countrie, and burned his castell at Aberystwyth; for Cadwalader himselfe had fled to Ireland, and had hired Oeter (sonne to Oeter) and the sonne of Turkel, and the sonne of Cherulf, with a great number of

of Irishmen and Scots for 2000. markes to his succour, and landed at Abermenay in Carnarvonshire, against whome the prince came with a great power: but before the armies met there was a peace concluded betwixt the brethren. Which when the Irishmen vnderstood, they withheld Cadwalader as prisoner for their wages, and he deliuered them 2000. heads of cattell, besides manie prisoners and spoiles that were taken in the countrie. But as soone as the prince knew his brother set at libertie, he fell vpon the Irishmen, and slew a great number of them, and recouered all the cattell with the prisoners and other spoiles: then as manie as escaped aliue returned home with great shame and losse.

About the same time Hugh Earle of Chester, fortified his castell of Cymaron, and wan Melienyth to himselfe, & likewise the castell of Clun was fortified by a lord Normane, and all Eluel brought to their subiection. At that time king Stephen took Geffrey Mandeuille prisoner at S. Albon, where the Earle of Arundell was like to be drowned by default of his horse. The Earle Mandeuille gaue to the king for his libertie the towre of London, with the castels of Walden and Plassey, who afterward liued by spoile of abbeis, and was slaine in a skirmish against the king, whom he had sore anoied: and his sonne Arnulph was banished the realme.

This yeare Hugh de Mortimer took Rees ap Howel in a skirmish, and diuerse other with him & imprisoned them. At the same time Howel and Conan the sonnes of prince Owen gathered an armie against the Flemings and Normanes, & gaue them an ouerthrow at Aberteiui, and keeping the towne,

D. iij.

returned

W. Parnus.
lib. 1. cap. 11.

Matt. Paris.
page. 105.

Matt. West.
lib. 2. pag. 38.

I I 4 3
Matt. Paris,
pag. 107.

returned home with great honor. Also this yeare died Sulien ap Rythmarch a man of great knowledge, one of the Colledge of Lhanpardarn.

About this time Gilbert Earle of Clare came with a great power to Dyuet, and built the castell of Carmarthyn, and the castell of the sonnes of Vchtryd. Then also Hugh Mortimer slew Meyric ap Madoc ap Riryd, and Meredyth ap Madoc ap Ednerth. Cadelh the son of Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales gat the castell of Dyneuowr, which Erle Gilbert had built, and after he and his brethren Meredyth and Rees gathered their powers, and laid siege to the castell of Carmarthyn, which was yielded vnto them, reseruing only the liues to those of the garrison: and from thence they brought their armie befoze the castell of Lhanstephan, where the Normanes and Flemings meeting with them had a great ouerthrow, & so they wan the castell. Whereupon all the Flemings and Normanes inhabiting that countrie all about, gathered their powers together, and their captaines were the sonnes of Gerald and William de Hay, who laid siege to the same castell vpon the sudden. But Meredyth ap Gruffyth, to whose custodie the castell was committed, encouraged his men to fight and to defend the place, and that which lacked in him of strength (for he was of great yeares) he supplied in courage and discretion. He suffred his enimies to scale the wals, and when the ladders were full, he gaue the watchword, and his souldiours did manfullie with engines ouerturne all the ladders, and mai-med a great number of armed men and tried souldiours, and put the rest to flight. Shortlie after died Run the sonne of prince Owen of Northwales, &
faire

faire and a goodlie yong man, whose death when it came to his fathers eares did so trouble him, that no kind of plesure could comfort his heauie hart, so that he led the night in teares and the day in heauinesse, till God who toke compassion vpon the poore leauings and remnants of the Brytaines, euen as he had discomforted the prince with the death of his sonne, so he did glad his sorowfull hart with the ouerthrow of his enimies: for there was a castell at the Mould berie strong and well manned, which did trouble the whole countrie about, and had been oftentimes besieged, but neuer won. Prince Owen leuied a power and laid siege to it, but the garrison defended it manfullie, and aboad diuerse assaults: but at the last, mauer their heads, the sight of the prince did so incourage his men, that they entred by force, and slew a great number, and toke the rest of the defendants, and rased the fort to the earth: which victorie atchieued did so please the prince, that he left his solitarie plaints, and fell to his accustomed pastimes.

At the same time king Stephen ouerthrew his enimies at Farendon. But in the yeare ensuing Rondel Earle of Chester and king Stephen were made frends, neuerthelessse the king toke him prisoner, and kept him so (contrarie to his promise) untill such time as the Earle had deliuered to the king the castell of Lincolne, with all other fortes of the kings that he had in his custodie. At this time Cadelh, Meredyth, and Rees the sons of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor did lead their powers against the castell of Gwys, which after they saw they could not win, they sent for Howel the sonne of Owen prince of Northwales to their succor, who

D.iii.

for

Matth. West.
lib. 2. pag. 38
Matth. Paris.
page. 107.

I I 4 5

for his prowesse in the field and his discretion in consultation, was counted the floure of chivalrie, whose presence also was thought onlie sufficient to ouerthrowe anie hold; who being desirous to win honor, gathered his men, and came to these lords before the castell of Gwys, whō they receiued ioifullie. Now when he had beved the place, he caused engines to be made to batter the walles with force of men, and other to cast great stones to their enemies, & to disquiet the garison. Which preparations when they within beheld, their stomachs failed, and forthwith they yelded the fort, then Howel returned home with great honour. Shortlie after, there fell a great dissention betwixt Howel and Conan prince Owens sonnes, and Cadwalader their vnclē; wherebpon they called their strength vnto them, and entred the countrie of Merionyth: where the people fled to the sanctuaries to saue their liues. These two yong Lords made proclamation, that no man should hurt those that would yeld to them: wherebpon the people which had fled, returned to their houses without hurt. Thus they brought all the countrie in subiēction to them, & lead their armie before the castell of Cynvael, which Cadwalader had built and fortified, wherein was the Abbot of Tuygwyn, or Whitehouse, to whome the Lord had committed the defense of his castell. Then Howel and Conan summoned the fort with great threatenings, but they within defied them: wherebpon Howel & Conan promised the Abbot Meruyn great rewards, to let them haue the house. But he (like a faithfull seruant, whom neither terrible manaces, nor pleasant proffers could moue to vnto truth, but

as

Stephen.

Owen Gwyneth.

as his lord trusted him so would he continue still, and not deceiue his expectation)denied them of the same, choosing rather to die with honour, than to liue with shame. With which answer the young Lords were greatlie offended, that a priest should staie their prosperous proceedings, and therupon assaulted the castell so soze, that after they had beaten doone the walles, they entred by force, and slew and wounded all the garrison, sauing the Abbot, who escaped awaie priuilie by meanes of frends whom he had in Howels armie.

The yeare 1147. died Robert Earle of Gloucester & Gilbert Earle of Clare, & Vchthred bishop of Landaff, after whome Nicholas ap Gurgant was made

1147

bishop. And the yere 1148. died Barnard bishop of S.

1148

Dauids or Meneuia, & after him came David Fitzgerald to be bishop there, who was before Archdeacon of Caerdigan. The yeare ensuing Owen prince of Northwales did build a castell in Yale, and his brother Cadwalader built another at Lhanrystydd, and gaue Cadogan his son his part of Caerdigan. Towards the end of this yeare, Madoc the sonne of Meredyth ap Blethyn did build the castell of Oswestrie, and gaue his nephewes Owen and Meyric the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Meredyth his part of Cyuelioc. The yeare after, prince Owen did imprison Conan his sonne for certaine faults committed against his father: also prince Owens sonne tooke his vncle Cadwalader prisoner, and brought his countrie and castell to his subiection.

Girald. Camb.

Castell y Rodwylh.

The castell of Oswestrie.

At this time also Cadelh the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rees fortified the castell of Carmarthyn, & from thence lead his armie to Cydwely, where he destroyed and spoiled all the countrie, and after his

D. b.

returne

retorne he ioined his power with Meredyth and
 Rees his brethren, and entring Caerdigan wan the
 part called Is Aeron. Not long after, there fell a
 variance betwixt Rondel Earle of Chester, and
 Owen prince of Northwales. Then Rondel gathered
 a great power of his frends and hired soldiours,
 from all parts of England: to whom Madoc ap
 Meredyth prince of Powys, disdainig to hold his
 lands of Owen, ioined all his power: and they both
 togither entred prince Owens land, who like a
 worthie prince not suffering the spoile of his sub-
 iects, met them at Counsylht, and boldlie bad them
 battell, which they refused not, but being moze in
 number and better armed and weaponed, were
 glad of the occasion: yet befoze the end they threw
 awaie weapon and armour, and trusted their feet,
 whome the Northwales men did so pursue that
 few escaped, but were either slaine oz taken, sa-
 uing the chæfe captaines, whose horses caried
 them awaie clere. In the yeare 1150, Cadellh,
 Meredyth and Rees, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees
 Prince of Southwales, wanne all Caerdigan from
 Howel the sonne of prince Owen, sauing the castell
 of Lhanvihangel in Pengwern, and at the castell of
 Lhanrystyde they lost manie of their men, therefore
 they slew all the garrison when they wan it, and
 thence they went to the castell of Stratmeyric,
 which they fortified and manned, and then retur-
 ned home. This Cadellh had a great pleasure in
 hunting, and vled much that pastime; which thing
 when the inhabitants of Tenby oz Denbigh y pyf-
 cot in Penbrooke shire knew, they laid in ambush-
 ment for him, and so when this lord had vncoupled
 his hounds, and pursued the stag with a few com-
 panions,

Stephen.

Owen Gwyneth.

203

panions, they fierlie set on him & his companie, and seeing they were but few and vnarmed, they easilie put them to flight, and wounded Cadelh be-
rie soze, yet he escaped their hands, & came to his
house, where he laie a long time like to die. Then
his brethren Meredyth & Rees entered Gwyr, where
burning and destroing all the countrie, they wan
the castell of Aberlhychwyr & rased it to the ground,
and then returning home with great bootie, reedi-
fied the castell of Dynevowr. The same yeare also
Howel the sonne of Owen prince of Northwales for-
tified Humfreys castell in the ballie of Caletwr.

In the yeare 1151, Owen Gwyneth toke Cu-
netha his brother Cadwalhon his sonne, and put
out his eies, and gelded him, least he should haue
childzen to inherit part of the land. Lhewelyn also
the sonne of Madoc ap Meredyth slew Stephen the
sonne of Baldwin. About the same time Cadwalader
the brother of Prince Owen escaped out of his ne-
pew Howels prison, and subdued part of the Ile
of Mon or Anglesey to himselfe: but his brother
Owen sent an armie against him, and chased him
thence, who fled to England for succour to his
wiues friends, for she was the daughter of Gilbert
Earle of Clare. The same yeare Galfride Arthur
was made bishop of Lhanelwy, now called in En-
glish Saint Asaph. Also Simon Archdeacon of
Cyuelioc, a man of great worthines and fame, dy-
ed at the same time. And the yeare ensuing Mere-
dyth and Rees, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, did
lead their powers to Penwedic, before the castell,
which did belong to Howel the sonne of Prince
Owen, and with great paines got it. Shortlie af-
ter, priuillie by night they came to the castell of
Tennbie,

1151

Matt. Paris.

pag. 113.

Matt. West.

lib. 2. pag. 41.

Tennbie, which was in the keeping of Fitzgerald, and scaled it vpon the sudden, and got it, and did so reuenge their brothers hurt. Then returning thence they diuided their armie, and Rees went to Stratcongen, which he destroyed and spoiled, and went thence to Cyuelioc, which he destroyed in like manner. But Meredyth laid siege to the castell of Aberavan, and wan it, and came home with rich spoiles. At this time died Rondle Earle of Chester, and Hugh his sonne was created Earle in his place.

*Ran. Cest.
lib.7.cap.20.*

1153 In the yeare 1153. died Meredyth ap Gruffyth ap Rees Lord of Caerdigan and Stratywy, in the 25. yeare of his age, a worthe knight, and fortunate in battell, iust and liberall to all men. Also the same yeare died Geffrey bishop of Landaff. The yeare ensuing, Henrie Shortmantel the Empresse sonne entred England, and wan diuerse castels, as Maluesburie, Walingford, and Shrewsburie. About the same time Eustace the sonne of king Stephen was drowned, wherebpon the king and Henrie concluded a peace.

*Matt. West.
page.41.
Matt. Paris.
page.114.*

1154 In the yeare 1154. died Stephen king of England, and Henrie Plantagenet the Empresse son was crobored in his sted. This Henrie was wise and learned and besides a worthe knight, he neuer ware gloue except he bare a hawke on his fist, and neuer sate but at his meate, and delited in hawking, hunting, riding, and in all honest exercises.

*Matt. West.
lib.2.pag.52.
Matt. Paris.
page.115.*

1155 1155. Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees, whome the Welsh booke surnameth Lord Rees, and all the Latine and English woziters of that time name King of Southwales, did gather all his strength together to defend

defend his countrie from Owen Gwyneth, whom he heard to be leuieng of men to conquer Southwales. So Rees came as far as Aberdyvi ouer against Northwales, and perceiuing the rumour to be false, built a castell there, and so returned backe.

At the same time Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys did build a castell at Caereneon besides Cymmer. Castell Caereneon. At that time Meyric his nephew escaped out of prison, where he had bene long kept; then also Eglwys vair in Myvot was built, also Terdelach king of Conacht in Ireland died.

At this time king Henrie banished the Flemings, whom king Stephen had brought in, and sent some of them to their cosins in Westwales; likewise the king bannished William Peuerell of Notingham. Io. Cast.

And Hugh Mortimer fortified the castell of Cleberie against the king, which the king toke and rased, and Hugh yelded to the king, and deliuered to his hands the castels of Wygmore and Brugge. Matt. West. page. 43.

Likewise Roger the sonne of Myles of Glocester Earle of Hereford deliuered to the king the tower of Glocester, and died shortly after, and his brother Walter enioied his lands; but the king kept the Earldome of Hereford, and the towne of Glocester in his owne hands. Matt. Paris. page. 126.

The yeare folowing, Conan Earle of Richmond sailed to Brytaine, where he was receiued of the most part for their duke. Shortly after king Henrie & his brother Geffrey were agreed in Normandie, and the king being returned into England, receiued of the Scottish king Carlile, Newcastle, and Banburgh, with the countrie about, and gaue him the Earldome of Huntingdon. Matt. West. page. 44.

Also William Earle of Egle and Northfolke, base sonne to king Stephen, deliuered Henrie the castels of Penenssey

uency and Norwich, and the king confirmed to him his other lands.

* At this time Caradocus Lhancaruan, who is reputed and taken of all learned men to be the author of this present historie, endeth his collections of the successions of the Brytaines, from Cadwalader vntill this time, of whome some studious antiquarie wrote these verses following :

*Historiam Brytonum doctus scripsit Caradocus,
Post Cadwalladrum regia scepra notans.*

In those two Abbeis, the Princes and Noblemen of Wales were buried.

The successions and actes of the princes of Wales after this time, vntill the yeare 1270. were kept and recorded from time to time in the Abbeis of Conwey in Northwales, and Stratflur in Southwales, as witnesseth Gutryn Owen, who being in the daies of Edward the fourth wrote the best and most perfect copie of the same.

X I 5 7

*W. Parnus.
lib. 2. cap. 5.
Matt. West.
ibidem.
Matt. Paris.
pag. 129.
Io. Castor.*

About this time the king gathered all his power together from all parts of England, intending to subdue all Northwales, being thereunto procured and moued by Cadwalader, whom the Prince his brother had banished out of the land, and bereaued of his liuing, and by Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys, who enuied at the libertie of Northwales, which knewe no lord but one. And so the king led his armie to Westchester, and camped vpon the marsh called Saltney. Likewise Owen, like a valiant prince, gathered all his strength, and came to the vtter meares of his land, purposing to giue the king battell, & encamped himselfe at Balingwerk. Which thing when the king vnderstood, he chose out of his armie diuerse of the chæfest bands, and sent certeine Earles and Lords with them towards the princes campe: and as they passed the wood called Coed Eulo, David & Conan the princes sons met with them, & set vpon them fearlie,

*W. Parnus.
lib. 2. cap. 5.*

fearlie, & what for the aduantage of the ground & for the suddennes of the deed, the Englishmen were put to flight, and a great number slaine, and the rest were pursued to the kings campe. The king being soze displeased with that foile, remoued his campe alongst the sea coast, thinking to passe betwixt Owen and his countrie; but Owen foreseruing that, retired backe to a place which is called to this daie Cil Owen (that is, the retire of Owen) and the king came to Ruthlan.

Hol. pag. 397.

* In this first biage of king Henrie against the Welshmen, he was put in great danger of his life in a strait at Counfylth not far from Flynt, where Henrie of Essex, whose office by inheritance was to beare the standard of England, cast downe the same and fled: which thing encouraged the Welshmen in such sort, that the king being soze distressed, had much a doo to saue himselfe: and (as the French Chronicle saith) was faine to flee; of whose part Eustace, Fitz-Iohn, and Robert Curcie two worthie knights, with diuerse other noble men and gentlemen, were slaine.

W. Parnus. lib. 2. cap. 5.

After that, Owen incamped and intrenched himselfe at Bryn y pin, and skirmished with the kings men dailie, and in the meane while that the king was fortifieng the castell of Ruthlan; his nauie, which was guided by Madoc ap Meredyth Prince of Powys, anchored in Môn or Anglesey, and put on land the soldiours, which spoiled two churches, and a little of the countrie thereabouts. But as they returned vnto their ships, all the strength of the Ile set vpon them and killed them all, so that none of those which robbed within the Ile brought tidings how they sped. Then the shipmen seeing that, liked not their lodging there, but waid by anchors and went awaie to Chester. In the meane

meane time there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince, vpon condition that Cadwalader should haue his lands againe, and his brother should be his friend. Then the king leauing the castels of Ruthlan and Basywerke well fortified and manned, after he had built a house thereby for the templers, returned to England.

At that time also Iorwerth Goch ap Meredyth got the castell of Yale, and burned it. The yeare folowing, Morgan ap Owen was traitorously slaine by the men of Ivor ap Meyric, with whom died the best poet in the Bytish tong of his time, called Gurgan ap Rees: and his brother Iorwerth got the towne of Caerlheon, and the lands of Owen. Then the king made peace with all the princes & lords of Wales, except Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales, which Rees fearing the kings power, caused his people to remoue their cattell & goods to the wilderness of Tywy, and he still made war against the king. Therefore the king sent for him to come to his court, to conclude a peace before the power of England & Wales were sent for him: whereupon Rees after consultation came to the king, and an order was taken that Rees should enioy the Cantref Mawr, as it should please the king, so that his land should be whole together, and not in diuerse places and shires: but the king did contrarie to his promise, appointing Rees lands in diuerse places, and lordships intermingled with other mens lands. Which deceit although Rees perceiued well inough, yet he receiued it peace-meale as it was, and liued quietlie, vntill Roger Earle of Clare hearing this, came to the king, and desired his highnesse to giue him such lands in
Wales

Wales as he could win, which the king granted. Then he came with a great armie to Caerdigan, & first he fortified the castell of Stratmeyric, and afterwards the castell of Humfrey, of Dyuy, of Dyrnerth, & Lhanristyd. When these castels were well manned and fortified, Walter Clyfford, who had the keeping of the castell of Lhanymdhyfri, made a road to the land of Rees, and returned with a bootie, after he had slaine diuerse of Reeses men.

Then Rees sent to the king to complaine, and to haue a redresse, who had onelie faire words and nothing else: for the king winked at the faults of the Englishmen and Normanes, and punished the Welshmen cruellie. Rees seeing this, laid siege to Lhanymdhyfri, and in short space wan the castell. Also Eneon the sonne of Anarawd Reeses brothers sonne, being a lustie gentleman, and desirous to make his countrie free from seruitude, and perceiuing his vnclie to be discharged of his oth to the king, laid siege to the castell of Humfrey, & by force wan it, slaieng all the garrison, wherein he found horses and armour to furnish a great number of men. Likewise Rees, seeing he could enioy no part of his inheritance but that he wan by the sword, gathered his power, & entring Caerdigan, left not a castell standing in the countrie, of those which his enimies had fortified, and so brought all to his subiection. Wherewith the king being sore offended, returned to Southwales, and when he saw he could doo no good, he suffered Rees to enioy all that he had gotten, and toke pledges of him to keepe the peace in his absence. Then returning to England, he toke his iournie to Normandie, and made peace with the French king. But the next yeare

Rees prince of Southwales did lead his power to Dyuet, and destroyed all the castels that the Normanes had fortified there, and afterward laid siege to Caermarthin. Which thing when Reynold Erle of Brystow the kings base sonne heard, he called to him the Earle of Clare, and his brother in law Cadwalader the brother of prince Owen, with Howel and Conan prince Owens sonnes, and two other Earles, and came to raise the siege with a great armie: whose comming Rees abode not, but got him to the mountains called Kefn Rester, and there kept himselfe, and they camped at Dynwyl hâr, and builded a castell there, who after they could not heare of Rees, returned home without doing of any notable act. King Henrie remained in Normandie all this yeare, where he made warre against the Earle of S. Giles for the citie and Earledome of Tholouse.

1160 In the yeare 1160. died Madoc ap Meredyth ap Blethyn prince of Powys at Winchester. This man was euer the king of Englands freend, and was one that feared God, and releued the poore, his bodie was conueied honozablie to Powys, and buried in Myuot. This man had by his wife Sufanna the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales thre sonnes, Gruffyth Maylor, Owen, and E-life, and a daughter called Marred: he had base sons, Owen Brogynton, Kynwric Euelh, and Eneon Euelh, which base sonnes were not baselie esteemed, who with the other had part of their fathers inheritance, and so had other throug Wales, especiallie if they were stout and of noble courage.

And here I thinke it conuenient to declare how Powys land came to be diuided in many parts, and
thereby

thereby weakened and so brought vnder the Normanes, before the rest of Wales. Meredyth sonne to Blethyn ap Convyn prince of Powys had two sons, Madoc of whom we speake, and Gruffyth, betwæne whom Powys was diuided. Madoc had that part which was called Powys Vadoc, which part again was diuided betwixt his thre sons, Gruffyth Maylor, Owen Vachan, and Owen Brogynton after this maner. Gruffyth Maylor had Bromfield, Yale, Hope Dale, Nanhewdwy, Mochnant is Rhayard, Chirke, Cynlhayth, and Glyndouerdwy. Owen Vachan had Mechain Iscoyd. And Owen Brogynton had Dynmael, and Edeyrneon. The other part of Powys called afterward Powys Wenwynwyn, was the part of Gruffyth ap Meredyth, after whose death his sonne called Owen Cyuelioc enioied it, as it shall be at large hereafter declared.

* Powys before king Offas time reached Eastward to the riuers of Dee and Seauerne, with a right line from the end of Broxen hilles to Salop, with all the countrie betwæne VVye and Seauerne, whereof Brodwel yscidroc (of whom mention is made before, pag. 22.) was possessed: but after the making of Offas ditch (as it is said before pag. 19.) the plaine countrie toward Salop, being inhabited by Saxons and Normans, Powys was in length from Pulford byidge Northeast, to the confines of Caerdigan shire, in the parish of Lhanguric in the Southwest; and in bredth from the furthest part of Cyuelioc Westward, to Elsmere on the Eastside. This countrie or principallitie of Powys was appointed by Roderike the Great for the portion of his third sonne Anarawd, and so continued intierlie until the death of Blethyn ap Convyn. After whom, although the dominion was diminished by limiting parts in seueraltie amongst his sonnes Meredyth and Cadogan, yet at length it came wholie to the possession of Meredyth ap Blethyn, who had is-

The lord-
ship of
Powys.

- r. Merwyn.

D. ij.

lue

sue two sonnes Madoc and Gruffyth, betwéene whom the said
 dominion was diuided. Madoc married Susanna the daughter
 of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, and had that
 part, which was after called after his name Powys Vadoc,
 which dominion and Seigniozie was diuided betwixt the
 threé sonnes of the said Madoc, to wit, Gruffyth Maelor, Owen
 ap Madoc, and Owen Brogynton, which Owen Brogynton al-
 though he was baselie begotten, yet for his valiancie and no-
 ble courage he had part of his fathers inheritance, to wit,
 Edeyrneon and Dinmael, and had issue Gruffyth, Blethin, and
 Iorwerth. Owen ap Madoc had to his portion of inheritance
 limited the territozie of Mechain Is coed, and had issue Lhe-
 welyn and Owen Vahan. Gruffyth Maelor the eldest sonne
 lord of Bromfield had to his part the two Maelors and Moch-
 nantis Rayadr, he married Angharat the daughter of Owen
 Gwyneth prince of Northwales, by whome he had issue one
 sonne named Madoc, who held his fathers inheritance wholie,
 and had issue Gruffyth called lord of Dinas brân (because he
 dwelled in that castell) who married Emma the daughter of
 James lord Audley, and had issue Madoc, Lhewelyn, Gruffyth
 and Owen. This Gruffyth ap Madoc tooke part with king
 Henrie the third and Edward the first, against the prince of
 Northwales, and therefore for feare of the prince he was faine
 to lie for his owne safegard in his said castell of Dinas brân,
 which standeth on the toppe of a verie steepe hill, to the which
 there is no waie but one to come. He died, his children being
 within age, whereupon shortly after ensued the destruction of
 two of them: for the said king Ed. 1. gaue the wardship of Ma-
 doc (who had for his part the lordships of Bromfield and Yale,
 and the said castell of Dinas brân, with the reuerfion of Maelor
 Saefnec after his mothers decease, who had the same to his
 iointer) to John Earle Warren; and granted the wardship of
 Lhewelyn, (to whose part the lordships of Chirke and Nan-
 hevdwy came) to Roger Mortimer third sonne to Roger Mor-
 timer the sonne of Ralph Mortimer Lord Mortimer of Wig-
 mor. These guardians forgetting the seruice done by the fa-
 ther

ther of the wardes to the king, so garded their wardes with so small regard, that they neuer returned to their possessions. And shortly after the said guardians did obtaine the same lands to themselues by charters of the king. This John Earle Warren began to build the Holt castell, and William his son finished the same. The lordship of Bromfield and Yale continued in the name of the Earle Warren thre descents, John, William and John that died without issue, and then the said lordship together with the said Erldome of Warren, descended to Alice daughter of the said William Erle Warren, and sister and heire of the said last John Earle Warren, which Alice married Edmond Fitzalan Erle of Arundell, in the which house of Fitzalanes it remained thre descents after the said Edmond and Alice, to wit, to Richard Earle of Arundell, and to Richard Earle of Arundell his sonne, and to Thomas Earle of Arundell sonne of the said last Richard. And then for want of issue of the said Thomas Earle of Arundell and Warren, the said lordship fell to two of his sisters, whereof one named Elizabeth was married to Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolke, the other named Ioane was married to William Beauchamp lord of Abergauenny, whose part afterwards came by a daughter to the Neuil lord of Abergauenny: and sithence it came to the hands of Sir William Stanley knight, by whose attaindoz it escheated to the crowne, and so remaineth parcell of hir maiesties possessions at this date.

See the records in the Towre.

Roger Mortimer Justice of Northwales, builded the castell of Chirke, and married Lucia the daughter and heire of Sir Robert de Wafre knight, by whom he had issue Roger Mortimer, who married Ioane Turberuile, and had issue John Mortimer lord of Chirke. This John sold the lordship of Chirke, to Richard Fitzalan Earle of Arundell, sonne to the said Edmond, and so it was annexed againe to Bromfield and Yale.

The third sonne of Gruffyth lord of Dinas brân, named also Gruffyth, had for his part Glyn dowerdwy, which Gruffyth ap Gruffyth was father of Madoe Crupl father of Madoe Vachan father of Gruffyth father of Gruffyth Vachan, father of

Glyndowrdwy.

D. iij.

Owen

Owen Glyndowr, who rebelled in the time of king Henrie the fourth, by whose attaindoꝝ that part also came to the kings hands, which was purchased of the king by Robert Salisburie of Rug, of whome Salisburie the lord of Glyndowrdwy that now is descended. Owen the fourth sonne of Gruffyth lord of Dinasbrân had for his part Cynlhaeth, which at this daie together with the lordship of Chirke land is parcell of the possessions of the right honorable the Earle of Leycester.

1 The other part of Powys, containing the countries of Arustly, Cyuelioc, Lhannerch hudol, Caereneon, Mochnant vwch Rayader, Mechain vwch Coed, Mouthwy, Deuthwr, Strat Mardielh, and Teirtrefoꝝ the threë towne, rightfullie descended to Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn before mentioned, who was by King Henrie the first created Lord Powys, he married Gweyryl oꝝ Weyryl the daughter of Vrgene ap Howel ap Ieuaf ap Cadogan ap Athlestan Glodryth, and by hir had issue Owen surnamed Cyuelioc.

2 Owen Cyuelioc enioied his whole inheritance as his father did, and married Wenlhian the daughter of Owen Gwyneth, Prince of Northwales, by whom he had issue Gwenwynwyn oꝝ Wenwynwyn: after whose name that part of Powys was after ward called Powys Wenwynwyn. He had also a bastard brother called Caswalhon, to whom he gaue the territories called Swydh Lhannerch Hudol and Braniarth.

3 Gwenwynwyn succeeded his father in the whole segnozie, sauing Lhannerch, Hudol and Braniarth, which were giuen to his base brother Caswalhon Maclrhy, during his life time onely. Which Gwenwynwyn married Margaret daughter to Rees ap Theodor Prince of Southwales, and by hir had issue Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn.

4 Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn succeeded his father in all his possessions, and had issue sixe sonnes, among whom his inheritance was diuided as foloweth. Owen the eldest sonne had for his part, Arustly, Cyuelioc, Lhannerch hudol, and the moitie of Caereneon. Lhewelyn the second sonne had Mochnant vwch Rayader and Mechain vwch Coed. John the third sonne had

had the fourth part of Caereleon . William the fourth sonne had Mouthwy . Gruffyth Vachan the fift sonne, had Deudhwr, Strat marchelh and Teirtref. Dauid the sixt sonne had the other fourth part of Caereleon.

Owen ap Gruffyth had issue one onelie daughter his heire, named Hawys Gadarn , that is, Hawys the hardie , against whom hir vncles Lhewelyn, Iohn, Gruffyth Vachan, and Dauid arose , challenging the lands of their brother Owen, and affirming that a woman was not capable of lands in that countrie. Whereupon Hawys made such friends in England, that the matter being opened vnto King Edward the second, the said King bestowed hir in marriage vpon a seruant of his named Iohn Charleton, termed Valectus Domini Regis, bozne in Appley, a little off from Welinton 1268. in the countie of Salop, whom he made Lord Powys in hir right.

This Iohn Charleton Lord Powys, being aided by the king toke thre of his wiues vncles, to wit, Lhewelyn, Dauid and Iohn, whom he laid vp fast in the kings castell of Hardlech, and obtained a writ from the King to the Shirife of the countie of Salop, and Sir Roger Mortimer Lord of Chirkland and iurice of Northwales, for the apprehension of Gruffyth Vachan, with Sir Roger Chamber, and Hugh Mountgomerie his two sonnes in lawe, which then were in armour against the said Charleton and Hawys. Whereupon the said Gruffyth Vachan and his brethren, hauing then lost their greatest staie, which was Thomas Earle of Lancaster, submitted themselues to the kings order, touching all matters in variance betweene them and their neece: who finding by records, that Gruffyth ap Meredyth, auncestor to the said Hawys, vpon his submission to King Henrie the first, became subiect to the King of England, and thereupon was by the said King created Baron of Powys, which Baronie he and his heires held afterward of the king in Capite, as other Barons of England did. And therefore the said Hawys (as it seemed vnto him) had more right to hir fathers possessions, being in hir vncles hands, than they to hers. But to make a finall end betweene them, order and composition

tion was taken, that Hawys should enioie hir inheritance, in fee simple to hir and to hir heires for euer, after the tenure of England. And that hir vnclcs Lhewelyn, Iohn, Dauid, and Gruffyth, should hold their portions to them and to their heires male for euer. And in default of such issue male, the same to descend and remaine to the said Hawys, and to hir heires for euer.

Mowthwy.

William Lord of Mowthwy, otherwise called Wilcocke Mowthwy, being the fourth sonne, (bicause he did not trouble his said neece Hawy about hir inheritance,) had his lands confirmed and assured in fee simple to him and to his heires generall male or female for euer. He married Alianor the sister of Elen, Owen Glyndowres mother, the daughter of Thomas sonne of Lhewelyn sonne of Owen sonne of Meredyth sonne of Owen sonne of Gruffyth sonne of Rees sonne of Gruffyth sonne of Rees ap Theodor prince of Southwales, by whome he had issue Iohn de Mowthwy.

Iohn the sonne of William Lord of Mowthwy had issue Elizabeth his daughter and sole heire, which was married to Sir Hugh Burgh knight.

Sir Hugh Burgh knight in the right of his wife lord of Mowthwy, had issue Sir Iohn Burgh.

Sir Iohn Burgh lord of Mowthwy, married Iane the daughter of Sir William Clopton knight lord of the manours of Clopton and Radbrooke in the countie of Glocester, and by hir had issue foure daughters, Elizabeth, Ancreda, Isabell and Alianor. Elizabeth married to Thomas Newport father of Iohn, father of Thomas father of sir Richard Newport knight late deceased father of Francis and Andrew now liuing. Ancreda married to Iohn Leighton of Stretton father of Sir Thomas Leighton of Watelsborough knight, father of Iohn Leighton, father of Edward Leighton Esquire, eldest sonne: and of Sir Thomas Leighton knight second sonne now liuing. Isabell married to Iohn Lingen, father of Sir Iohn Lingen knight. And Alianor married to Thomas Mytton, father of William Mytton, father of Richard Mytton, who by parti-
tion

tion had amongst the said coheires enioied the said Seignio-
rie and Lordship of Mowthwy.

The said Iohn Charleton first of that surname had issue by
the said Hawys Iohn, and died An. 1353.

Iohn Charleton the second lord Powys held that Seignio-
rie seuen yeares, and then died, An. 1360. leauing behind
him a sonne and heire called also Iohn.

Iohn Charleton the thirde lord Powys succeded his father,
and enioied that lordship fouretene yeares, and then died,
An. 1374. leauing behind him two sons, Iohn and Edward.

Iohn Charleton the fourth lord Powys possessed his fathers
inheritance after him 27. yeares, and then died without issue,
An. 1401.

Edward Charleton brother and heire to the said Iohn, suc-
ceded him in the lordship of Powys, and held the same 19.
yeares, he married Alianor daughter and one of the heires of
of Thomas Earle of Kent, being the widow of Roger Morti-
mer Earle of March, and mother to Anne countesse of Cam-
bridge, the mother of Richard duke of Yorke, and had issue by
hir two daughters his heires, Iane eldest daughter married to
Sir Iohn Gray knight, and Ioyce second daughter married to
Iohn lord Tiptoft, by whome she had issue Iohn lord Tiptoft,
created by king Henrie the sixt Earle of Worcester, who died
without issue: and foure daughters, Philip, Ioyce, Ioane, and
Margaret: the first Philip, married to Thomas lord Ros. The
second Ioyce, married to Edmond Dudley sonne and heire to
Iohn baron Dudley. The third Ioane, married to Sir Edward
Inglethorp knight, who had issue Isabell married to Iohn Ne-
uill Marques Montague.

After the death of the said Alianor, this Edward lord Powys
married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Iohn Barkley knight,
and died An. 1420. After whose death the lordship of Powys
was diuided into three parts: first the said Elizabeth had for
hir dowrie Lhannerch hudol, Strat marchelh, Deuthwr and
Teirtref, and married to hir second husband the Baron of Dud-
ley. The said Iane the eldest daughter had for hir part Ca-

D. v.

ereneon,

ereneon, Mecham, Modinant and Plâsdinas. The third, Ioyce the yonger daughter had Cyuelioc and Arustly.

11 Henrie Gray the sonne of Sir Iohn Gray knight, and Iane daughter and one of the heires of Edward Chareleton lord Powys, was in the right of the said Iane his mother lord Powys, he was also by king Henrie the first created Earle of Tanqueruile, and married Antigone base daughter to Humfrey duke of Glocester, fourth sonne to king Henrie the fourth, and had issue Richard, Humfrey, and Elizabeth the wife of Sir Roger Kinaaston.

12 Richard Gray lord Powys married Margaret the daughter of Iames lord Audley, and by hir had issue Iohn and Elizabeth, the wife of Iohn Ludlow sonne of sir Richard Ludlow knight, which Iohn and Elizabeth had issue two daughters, Anne and Alice. Anne the elder married Thomas Vernon, second sonne of Sir Henrie Vernon of Haddon in the Peke, of whom Henrie Vernon of Stokesay now living is descended. Alice the second daughter married Humfrey Vernon third sonne of the said sir Henrie, and brother to the said Thomas, of whom Iohn Vernon of Hodnet now living is descended.

13 Iohn Gray lord Powys had issue Iohn.

14 Iohn Gray lord Powys had issue Edward.

15 Edward Gray lord Powys married Anne the daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, and died without lawfull issue.

The same yeare Cadwallhon ap Madoc ap Ednerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and deliuered to Owen prince of Northwales, who sent him to the kings officers to be imprisoned at Winchester, from whence he escaped shortly after, and came to his countrie. Henrie king of England remained in Normandie all this yeare, whose sonne named also Henrie married Margaret the daughter of Lewys king of France. The yeare next folowing died Meyric bishop of Bangor. Then king Henrie

rie and the French King fell at variance; wherebpon shortly after, King Henrie went to Gascoyne to chastise certeine rebels there. But in the yeare 1162. there was a peace concluded betwene the kings of England and France. At that time Howel the son of Ieuaf ap Cadogan ap Athlestan Glodrydh, got the castell of Walwern in Cyuelioc, and rased it: which thing when it was told Owen Prince of Northwales, it displeased him wonderfullie, at the which he was so greued, that nothing could make him merrie, vntill such time as he had gathered his power, & came to Lhanthinam in Arustly, and thence fet great spoiles. Then the people of the countrie came all to their Lord Howel ap Ieuaf, who folowed the spoile to Seauerne side, where the Princes campe was: whereof the Prince seeing such an occasion of reuenge offered him, was right glad, and set vpon his enemies, and slew the most part of them, and the rest with their Lord escaped to the woods and rocks. Then the Prince being ioifull of this reuenge, built by his castell againe, and fortified it stronglie. The yeare folowing, Owen the sonne of Gruffyth ap Meredyth, named Owen Cyuelioc, and Owen ap Madoc ap Meredyth got the castell of Carrechoua by Olwestrie, and wasted it.

Matth. West. pag. 46.

1162
Matth. Paris. pag. 131.

Castell Caer- ec Houa.

About the same time, there was a combate fought betwene Robert Mountfort, and Henrie de Essex, to trie which of them had begun the flight in the voiage against the Welshmen in the marches. Either of them accused the other, but in the triall Henrie was ouercome, and afterward disinherited, & shauen a monke at Redding. Then the king gathered a great power against Southwales, and

1163
Matth. West. page. 46.

Matt. West.
page. 47.
Matt. Paris.
page. 134.

and came himselfe as farre as Pencadayr beside Brechnock, where Rees came to him and did him homage, and gaue him pledges, and then the king went to Ireland againe. About this time Eneon the sonne of Anarawd ap Gruffyth nephue to prince Rees was murthered in his bed by a man of his owne named Lhywarch. Also Cadogan ap Meredyth was slaine after the like maner by one Walter ap Riccart. Then the lord Rees (as he is called in Welsh, or king Rees as the Latine authoꝝ name him) toke the Cantref Mawr (which is a great countrie) and the land of Dynevowr, and enioied it. And this yeare died Cadiuor ap Daniel Archdeacon of Caerdigan; and Henrie ap Arthen, which was the worthiest clerke that had bene manie yeares in Wales. The yeare ensuing, the lord Rees seeing he was not able to maintaine his estate with such lands as the king had appointed him, entred the lands of Roger de Clare Earle of Gloucester, (for by the Earles means was his nephue murthered) and wanne the castels of Aberheidol and of the sonnes of Wynyaon & rased them. And so in short time he brought all Caerdigan to his subiection, from thence he made manie roades against the Flemings, and got great spoiles in their countrie. Then all VVales agreed to forsake the rule of the Normanes (whose treason and crueltie they could not abide) and to serue princes of their owne nation. This yeare Hamelyn base brother to king Henrie married the Countesse of VVarren, which was wife to VVilliam Earle of Egle, base sonne to king Stephen, and daughter and heire to VVilliam Earle VVarren. Also this yeare died VValter Gifford Earle of Buckingham without heire, & therefore

foze the Carledome fell to the kings hands.

In the yeare 1165, Dauid the sonne of Owen prince of Northwales did destroie all Flynt Chire, which was the kings, and caried all the people and cattell with him to the Dyffryn Cloyd now called Ruthyn land. Which thing when the king vnderstood, he leuied an armie in hast, and came to succour his castels and people as far as Ruthlan, and after he had laine there thre daies, and could do no good, he returned to England, where he gathered another armie of chosen men, thzough all his dominions, as England, Normandie, Aniow, Gascoine, & Gwyen; sending for succours from Flanders and Brytaine, & then returned towards Northwales, minding vtterlie to destroie all that had life in the land, and comming to Croes Oswalt called Oswaldstree, incamped there. On the contrarie side, prince Owen and his brother Cadwalader with all the power of Northwales, and the lord Rees with the power of Southwales: & Owen Cyuelioc, and the sonnes of Madoc ap Meredyth with the power of Powys: and the two sonnes of Madoc ap Ednerth, with the people betwixt Wye and Seauerne, gathered themselues together, and came to Corwen in Edeyrneon, purposing to defend their countrie. But the king vnderstanding that they were so nigh, being wonderfull desirous of battel, came to the riuer Ceireoc, and caused the woods to be hewen downe. Wherebpon a number of the Welshmen vnderstanding the passage, vnknowing to their captaines met with the kings ward, where were placed the piked men of all the armie, and there began a hote skirmish, where diuerse worthie men were slaine on either side, but in the
end

1165

end the king wanne the passage, and came to the mountaine of Berwyn, where he laie in campe certaine daies, and so both the armies stood in awe each of other: for the king kept the open plaines, and was affraid to be intrapped in straits; but the Welshmen watched for the aduantage of the place, & kept the king so straitlie, that neither forrage nor victuall might come to his camp, neither durst anie soldiour stirre abroad. And to augment these miseries, there fell such raine, that the kings men could scant stand vpon their fete vpon those slipperie hilles. In the end the king was compelled to returne home without his purpose, & that with great losse of men and munition, besides his charges. Therefore in a great choler he caused the pledges eies (whom he had receiued long before that) to be put out: which were Rees and Cadwallon the sonnes of Owen, and Cynwric and Meredyth the sonnes of Rees and other.

Roger Howden.

Ger. Dor.
Rad. Cogeshall.
Hol. pag. 408.

* I find also written by diuers, that in the assieging of a bridge the king was in no small danger of his life: for one of the Welshmen, shooting directlie at him, had perced him through the bodie, if Hubert de S. Clere constable of Colchester (perceiuing the arrow comming) had not thrust himselfe betwixt the king and the same arrow, whereby he saued his maister and died himselfe for him presentlie. Although Polydor (writing the historie out of the same authors) do conceale the same.

Then after long consultation, the king came the third time towards Northwales, intending to haue his armie conueied by sea, & to land in some conuenient place of the countrie, and so he came to Chester, and there laie a certeine time, till all his nauie was gathered together, aswell hired ships

ships of Ireland as his owne, and upon the sudden he brake by his campe, and gaue both ships and men leaue to depart. The same yeare Rees prince of Southwales laid siege to the castell of Aberteiui, and wan it, and made it flat with the ground, and likewise wan Cilgerran & rased it. At which time he tooke prisoner Robert the sonne of Stephen (his cosen germane, sonne to Nest his aunt, who after the death of Gerald had married Stephen constable) and so returned home with great honor and rich spoile. About the same time died Lhewelyn sonne to prince Owen a worthe gentleman and of great towardnesse. In the yeare ensuing the Flemings and Normanes came to Westwales with a great power, against the castell of Cilgerran (which Rees had fortified) and laid siege to it, assaulting it diuerse times: but it was so manfullie defended, that they returned home as they came, and shortly after they came before it againe, where they lost manie of their best men, and then departed againe. The same yeare Owen prince of Northwales laid siege to the castell of Bafygwerke, which the king had fortified, and in short time wan the same and rased it. About the same time Dermot the son of Murchart was chased out of his dominion in Ireland, and went to Normandie to king Henrie for succour. Also Iorwerth Goch was spoiled of his lands in Powys, by Owen Cyuelioc the son of Gruffyth ap Meredyth lord of Powys, & by Owen Vachan second sonne to Madoc ap Meredyth: which lands they diuided betwixt them, so that Owen Cyuelioc had Mochnant aboue Rayader, and Owen Vachan Mochnant beneath Rayader. This yeare there was an earthquake in Northfolke and Suffolke. At this
time

Girald. Camb.

time king Henrie married Geffrey his sonne to Constance the onelie daughter & heire of Conan Earle of Richmond and duke of Brytaine.

1167

In the yeare 1167. Owen prince of Nothwales, Cadwalader his brother, and Rees prince of Southwales brought an armie to Powys against Owen Cyuelioc, and wan all his lands, & chased him out of the countrie, and gaue Caereneon to Owen Vachan the sonne of Madoc ap Meredyth, to hold of prince Owen; and the lord Rees had Walwern, because it stode within his countrie. But within a while after, Owen Cyuelioc returned with a number of Normanes and Englishmen to recouer his countrie againe, and laid siege to the castell of Caereneon, and winning the same, burned it to the ground. Also the same yeare, the aforesaid princes Owen, Rees and Cadwalader, laid siege to the castell of Ruthlan, which the king had latelie built and fortified, which the garrison defended manfullie and worthilie; yet the princes would not depart vntill they had won it, which they did at two moneths end, and then rased it. Afterward they gat the castell of Prestatyn and destroied it, and then brought all Tegengl to Owens subiection, and returned home with much honor. In the yeare following Conan the sonne of prince Owen slew Vrgeney Abbot of Lhwythlawr, and Lhawthen his nephue. At this time Henrie duke of Saxonie married Mawd king Henries daughter. Then also the nobles of Poitiew rebelled against king Henrie, vpon hope of the French kings aid, and slew VWilliam Fitzpatrike Earle of Salisburie: then the king created VWilliam his sonne Earle in his sted. Also the Brytaines of Armorica rebelled against king Henrie; wherefore

wherefoze he destroyed a great part of the countrie. The next yeare Henrie the kings eldest sonne did homage to the French king for the Earledome of Aniw, and the stewardship of France, which belonged thereto: and Geffrey did his brother homage for the dukedome of Brytaine. Then the king made a great ditch or trench betwixt France and Normandie, to defend the countrie from sudden incursions and thæues. And this yeare Robert the sonne of Stephen constable was released out of his cousing the lord Rees his prison, and was sent to Ireland with a great power to succour Dermot son to Murchart, who landed at Lochgarmon and wan it, and so went forward.

*Giral. Camb.
Expug. Hib.*

* This Robert Fitzstephen, Moris Fitzgerald his brother, and their nephues Robert Meyler, and Raymond, with an armie of Welshmen vnder the conduct of Richard Strangbow Earle of Strigule, were the chiefe captains and doers in the conquest of Ireland, when it was first reduced vnder the subiection of the crowne of England: of whom the Fitzgeralds, Fitzstephens and Fitzmoris are descended, of whom Giraldus writeth at large in his historie of Ireland.

*Girald. Camb.
Wat. Hist.
Hol. in his
historie of
Ireland.*

In the yeare 1169, Meyric ap Adam of Buelht was murthered in his bed, by Meredyth Bengoch his cosen germane. Also this yeare there were found the bones of a giant cast by by the sea, of such length, that his body seemed to containe fiftie foote in height. At this time the king caused his sonne Henrie to be crowned king of England by the Archbishop of Yorke. Also this yeare Owen Gwyneth the son of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of North-wales passed out of this world, after he had gouerned his countrie well and worthilie 32. yeares. This prince was fortunate and victorious in all
his

1169

It is like that the bones were laid a good way a sunder in the measuring.

R. J.

his affaires, he neuer tooke any enterprize in hand but he atchieued it. He left behind him manie children gotten by diuerse women, which were not esteemed by their mothers and birth, but by their prowes and valiantnesse. First he had by Gladus the daughter of Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Caradoc, Iorweth drwyndwn (that is, Edward with the broken nose,) Conan, Maelgon and Gwenlhian: by Christian the daughter of Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn, he had Dauid, Roderike, Cadwalhon Abbot of Bardsey, and Angharat wife to Gruffyth Maylor: he had besides these Conan, Lhewelyn, Meredyth, Edwal, Run, Howel, Cadelh, Madoc, Eneon, Cynwric, Philip and Riryd lord of Clochran in Ireland, by diuerse women, of whom Run, Lhewelyn, and Cynwric died befoze their father: of the rest you shall heare hereafter.

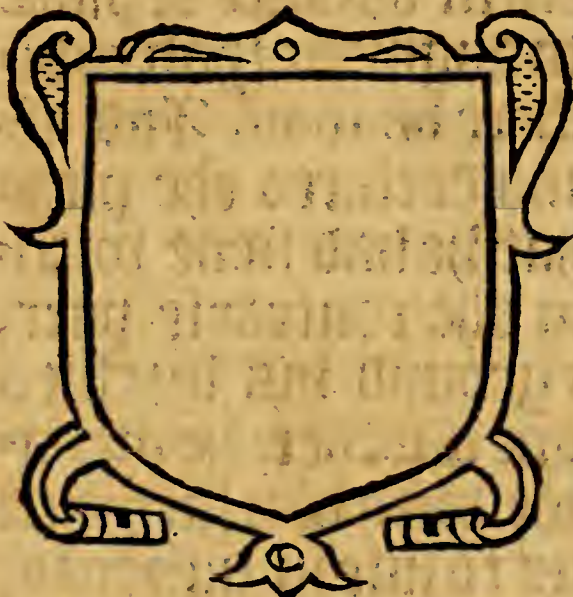


Dauid

David ap Owen.



David the sonne of Owen
Gwyneth.



AFTER the death of Owen, his sonnes fell at debate who should inherite after him, for the eldest sonne borne in matrimonie, Edward or Iorwerth Drwyndwn, was counted unmete to go-

uerne, bicause of the maimie vpon his face. And Howel who toke vpon him all the rule was a base sonne, begotten vpon an Irishwoman. Therefore David gathered all the power he could, and came against Howel, and fighting with him slew him, and afterward enioied quietlie the whole land of Northwales, vntill his brother Iorwerths son came to age, as shall hereafter appeare. Madoc another of Owen Gwyneth his sonnes left the land in con-

Madoc ap
Owen
Gwyneth.

R.ij.

tention

H. Lloyd.

tention betwixt his brethren, and prepared certaine ships with men and munition, and sought adventures by seas, sailing West, & leauing the coast of Ireland so far north, that he came to a land vnknown, where he saw manie strange things. This land must needs be some part of that countrie of which the Spaniardes affirme themselves to be the first finders sith Hannos time; for by reason & order of Cosmographie, this land, to the which Madoc came, must needs be some part of Noua Hispania or Florida. Wherebpon it is manifest, that that countrie was long before by Brytaines discovered, afore either Columbus or Americus Vespatus lead anie Spaniardes thither. Of the biage and returne of this Madoc there be manie fables fained, as the common people doe vse in distance of place and length of time rather to augment than to diminish: but sure it is, that there he was. And after he had returned home and declared the pleasant & fruitfull countries that he had sene without inhabitants; and vpon the contrarie part, for what barren and wild ground his brethren and nephues did murther one another: he prepared a number of ships, and got with him such men and women as were desirous to liue in quietnes, and taking leaue of his frends toke his iourne thitherward againe. Therefore it is to be presupposed, that he and his people inhabited part of those countries; for it appeareth by Francis Loues, that in Acufanus and other places, the people honored the crosse: whereby it may be gathered that Christians had bene there, before the comming of the Spaniards. But bicause this people were not manie, they folowed the maners of the land, they came

came vnto, and bled the lauguage they found there.

✱ This Madoc arriuing in that Westerne countrie, vnto the which he came, in the yeare 1170. left most of his people there: and returning backe for more of his owne nation, acquaintance and friends, to inhabite that faire and large countrie, went thither againe with ten sailes, as I find noted by Gutyn Owen. I am of opinion that the land, where vnto he came, was some part of Mexico: the causes which make me to thinke so be these.

1 The common report of the inhabitants of that countrie, which affirme, that their rulers descended from a strange nation, that came thither from a farre countrie: which thing is confessed by Mutezuma king of that countrie, in his oration made for quieting of his people, at his submission to the king of Castile, Hernando Curteis being then present, which is laid downe in the Spanish Chronicles of the conquest of the West Indies.

2 The Brytish words and names of places, vsed in that countrie euen to this daie, do argue the same: as when they talke togither, they vse this word Gwrando, which is, *Da. Ingram.* Hearken or listen. Also they haue a certeine bird with a white head, which they call Pengwin, that is, white head. *Sir Hu. Gib. discoverie.* But the Iland of Corroeso, the cape of Bryton, the riuer of Gwyndor, and the white rocke of Pengwyn, which be all Brytish or Welsh words, do manifestlie shew that it was that countrie which Madoc and his people inhabited.

The same time Elianor the kings daughter was married to Alonsus king of Castil. Also Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigul went to Ireland without the kings leaue, and married the daughter of Dermot king of Dublyn: wherefore the king seased all his lands in England to his owne hands, and Dermot died shortly after, and was buried at Ferna. About the end of this yeare, Thomas Bec-

*Girald. Cam.
in Hist.
Hibern.*

ket Archbishop of Canturburie was slaine. The yeare ensuing, Rees prince of Southwales came with great power to Powys, and subdued Owen Cyuelioc the Lord thereof, and tooke pledges of him, and so returned home with much honour. Then the king called his nobles to consult about the enterprise of Ireland, which had bene befoze determined to be taken in hand. To this consultation came messengers from Richard Strang-bowe Earle of Strigule Marshall of England: to deliuer to the kings hands the citie of Dublyne and the towne of Waterford, with such other townes as he had by the right of his wife: whereupon the king restored to him againe his lands in England and Normandie, and made him steward of Ireland, and so it was concluded for the kings going to Ireland. When the king was in his iournie towards Ireland, the Lord Rees came to the king, who receiued him to his peace, & confirmed vnto him all that he had. Then Rees promised the king towards his conquest of Ireland 300. horses and 400. Oxen, and gaue him 14. pledges. Then the king came to Southwales, & entering Caerlhone bpō Vske tooke the towne from the Lord thereof Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc, keeping the same to his owne vse. Wherefore Iorwerth departed from the king, and calling to him his two sonnes Owen and Howel, whom he had begotten by Angharat the daughter of Vchtryd bishop of Landaff, and his sister sonne Morgan ap Sitfyt ap Dyfnwal, gathered a number of men, and upon the kings departure entred the countrie, spoiling and burning as they went, and tooke the towne of Caerlhone, and destroyed it, saue the castell which they could not get.

get. But the king kept on his iornie to Penbrooke, and there he gaue Rees all Caerdigan, Stratywy, Arustly & Eluel. Then Rees being at Aberteiui, which he had wonne from the Earle of Gloucester and fortified of late, came from thence to Penbrooke in the calends of October, and spake with the king, and returned againe the daie after, and then chose out of the horses, which he caused to be brought thither for the king 86. and made them to be brought to Penbrooke, and presented them to the king, who chose out of the same 36. of the best, and sent the rest backe againe with great thankes. The same daie the king went to Saint Dauid, and offering there, dined with the bishop Dauid, the sonne of Gerald, cossen germaine to Rees; whither Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigule came from Ireland to speake with the king, and after dinner the king returned to Penbrooke. Within a while after, the king being at the white house, rendered to Rees Howel his sonne, who had bene long for pledge with him: and then also he gaue him day for the other pledges, and for his tribute till his returne from Ireland. The next daie, being the morrowe after the feast of S. Luke the Euangelist, the king tooke shipping there, and had faire passage to Ireland, and so landed at Dublyne, where he laie quietlie that winter. The Christmasse following, Henrie the yong king kept a solenne feast, where William S. Iohn procurator of Normandie, and William Fitzhamon Seneschall of Brytaine, and 110. besides, were made knights. In the yeare 1172. there fell a great plague among the kings soldiours in Ireland, by reason of the change of the aire and virtuals, and therefore the king returned

R.iii.

and

*i.e. Ti gwyn. Locus ab
Leyes Wallice latb em*

*Girald. Cam.
Var. Historie.
Matt. Paris.
pag. 168.*

1172

and landed in Wales in the passion weeke, and remained in Penbrooke on Easter daie, and the daie following, and on tuesdaye tooke his iourne towards England. Then the lord Rees met with him at Talacharn, to doo his dutie. The king as he passed from Cardyf by the new castell vpon Vske, sent for Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc to come & speake with him, vnder safe conduct to him his sons and frends, meaning to conclude peace with him, and so to quiet all Wales. Whereupon Iorwerth tooke his iourne towards the king, and sent word to Owen his sonne being a lustie yong gentleman, to meete with him by the waie; but as he came at his fathers commandement, the Earle of Brystowes men (hearing of it) came forth of the new castell vpon Vske, and laid wait for him by the way (being vnder the kings safe conduct, & trusting to his promise) and suddenlie set vpon him, and murthered him traitorously and cowardlie, being vnarmed and hauing but a few in his companie. Which thing when his father heard by some of his men that had escaped, he was verie sozie, and returned home with all his frends, and his sonne Howel, and would neuer afterwards trust neither the kings promise nor anie Englishmans: but forthwith gathered all the power & frends that he could make, and without mercie destroyed all the countrie with fire and sword to the gates of Hereford and Glocester, to auenge the death of his son. Then the king made the lord Rees chiefe Justice of all Southwales by commission, and tooke his iourne to Normandie. In the same yere died Cadwalader ap Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales; who had by his wife Alice the daughter of Richard Clare

Clare Earle of Glocester, Cunetha, Radulph, and Richard, and by other women he had Caduan, Cadwalader, Eneon, Meredyth goch and Cadwalhon. Towards the end of this yeare Sitfylt ap Dyfnwal and Ieuan ap Sitfylt ap Riryd got the castell of Abergevenny upon the sudden, and toke the kings garrison prisoners: and the yeare ensuing was the fairest winter that euer was scene. At this time there fell a variance betwixt the two kings of England, the father and the sonne, and there cleaved to the sonne the Queene his mother, and both his brethren Geffrey and Richard, and the Earle of Chester, and William Patrick, with the thre sonnes of the Earle of Mellent. Camerarius de Tancquerilla, Valeran de Hibera, Gilbert de Regularijs, Simon de Montfort, Radulph de la Haie, Hugh de S. Maura, and the French king, with the Earle of Flanders gaue the yong king aid, who toke Hugh Lacie, and Hugh Beauchamp in the castell of Vernoyle, yet the elder king was not discouraged, who had Almanes and Brabanters to his soldiours. Also Rees prince of Southwales sent to him Howel his sonne with a goodlie companie of men to serue him, and the king was verie glad & sent the lord Rees great thanks. King Henrie ouerthrew his enimies diuerse times, and toke Radulph de Fulgerijs and the Earle of Chester prisoners, but William Patricke and Hastulph de Hilario escaped. Also the Earle of Leycester & Hugh de nouo Castello (as they began a stirre in England) were taken at Burie by the elder kings soldiours, and committed to prison. In this meane time Iorwerth ap Owen brought his power against Caerlhéon, and they of the towne fought with him, whome he ouerthrew, and toke

R. v. manie

Matt. Paris.
pag. 169.

This Ralph
was vncl
to the
Queene.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 169.

Hol. pag. 437

manie prisoners of them, and wan the towne, and laid siege to the castell, which was yelded him forthwith in exchange for his prisoners. Then also his sonne Howel brought all Gwent is Coet (the castell onelie excepted) to his subiection, and tooke pledges of the inhabitants of the countrie. Also at this time Dauid ap Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales made warre against his brother Maelgon, which kept the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, & brought his people ouer Mônai, (for so that arme of the sea is called which separateth that Ile from the maine land) and chasing his brother out of the Ile to Ireland, brought all the Ile to his subiection. Also he expelled all his brethren and cosens out of Northwales, and tooke all their lands to himselfe, and taking his brother Maelgon as he came from Ireland, kept him in close prison: then Conan his brother died.

1175.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 174.

Fabian, par.
7. cap. 238.

In the yeare 1175. Howel the sonne of Iorwerth ap Owen of Caerlêon tooke his vnckle Owen Pencarn prisoner, & putting out his eyes gelded him, least he should beget children which should inherit Caerlêon and Gwent. But God prouided a punishment for him, for vpon the saturdaye folowing there came a great armie of Normanes and Englishmen befoze the towne, and wan it, with the castell; mauger Howel and his father, who was not priuie to his sonnes lewd deed. Also this yeare the elder king came to England: then William king of Scots, and Roger de Mobbay were taken prisoners at Alnewike by the Barons of the North, as they came to destroie England in the quarell of the yong king: therefore the elder king put them in safe keeping with the Earle of Leycester, receiuing

uing Hugh Bygod Erle of Northfolke to his peace, and so returned to Normandie with a great armie of Welshmen, which were sent him from Dauid prince of Northwales, to whome the king gaue his sister Emme in mariage: then the king sent the Welshmen ouer the riuer of Sene, to cut away the victuall which came to his enemies campe: wherfore the French king came to a parlex, and shortly they concluded a peace, so that all the brethren desired the father forgiuenes. Also at this time Dauid prince of Northwales (being bold of the kings affinitie) did imprison his owne brother Roderike in boltes, bicause he desired part of his fathers lands. In the yeare folowing, both the kings came to England, and the Scottish king was set at libertie, who became liegeman vnto king Henrie, and sware fealtie to him with all the lords of Scotland spirituall and temporall, and deliuered the king the towngs of Rocksburgh and Berwicke, and the castell of Maydens. Shortly after died Reginald Earle of Cornwall base sonne to king Henrie the first, and the king seased his lands in England, Wales and Normandie to himselfe, for Iohn his yongest sonne, saue a small portion which he left to his daughter. Also about the same time died Ralph Earle of Kyme, and Philip his sonne was created in his sted. Shortly after there died also William Erle of Arundell at Wauerley, and was buried at Wyndham, whereof he was patrone. This yeare also Rees prince of Southwales came to the kings court at Glocester, and brought with him such lords of Southwales as had offended the king, to doo him homage, which pleased the king wonderfullie, whose names were these; Cadwalhon

ap

*Hol. pag. 437.**Hol. pag. 440.*

The Herolds books saie that he died without issue.

Giral. Camb.

ap Madoc of Melyenyth, Reeses cōsen germane, Eneon Clyt of Eluel, Eneon ap Rees of Werthrynton, which two had married two of his daughters, Morgan ap Caradoc ap Iestyn of Glamorgan, Gruffyth ap Iuor ap Meyric of Senghennyth, Sitsylt ap Dyfnwal of higher Gwent, which thre had married his sisters: and Iorwerth ap Owen of Caerlhone, whom the king receiued all to his peace, and restored to Iorwerth ap Owen Caerlhone againe: and so they returned home with great ioy. But shortly after

I I 7 6
Hol. pag. 439. William de Bruse lord of Brechnock desired Sitsylt ap Dyfnwal, Geffrey his sonne, and a great number of the worshipfullest men of Gwent land to a feast at the castell of Abergeuenny (which he had receiued of them by composition) and they mistrusting no harme came thither; but he like a traitor and murtherer had a great number of armed men within the castell, which fell vpon this lord and the rest, and without mercie slew them all, and forthwith went to Sitsylts house (being not farre thence) and toke his wife, and slew Cadwalader his sonne before his mothers face, and destroyed the house, and this was a lamentable daie to all the land of Gwent, and a lesson for all men to take heed of their enemies.

Matt. Paris. pag. 176.

✱ This William lord Bruse hauing the Welshmen within his castell of Abergeuenny, to seeke a quarell propounded vnto them certaine articles, to be by them kept and performed: and among other things, that none of them should at anie time carie about them in their iournies, either bow or sword: for the obseruing of the which he would haue had them to be sworne, which they refused to do: wherevpon he falling out with them, called his men which were readie for that purpose, and caused them all thus to be murthered: and

when

When that deed was done (to cloake his treason with some reasonable excuse) he caused it to be reported abroad, that this he did in reuenge of the death of his vnkle Henrie de Hereford, whom they on Easter euen before had slaine.

In Northwales Roderike brake his brothers prison, and escaping came to Anglesey, where all the countrie receiued him for their lord, bicause they abhorred the ingratitude of the prince, who vnnaturalie disinherited all his brethren & cosens, by boldnes of his brother in law the king. This Roderike also was receiued as lord and prince in all the countrie aboute the riuer of Conwey. Then prince Dauid fled ouer Conwey, and there remained for a time. This yere died Cadelh the son of Gruffyth ap Rees and brother to the lord Rees, after long sicknesse, and was buried honorablie at Stratflur. The next yere died Dauid Fitzgerald bishop of Meneuia, and Piers was installed bishop in his place. This yere the lord Rees prince of Southwales made a great feast at Christmas in the castell of Aberteiui, which feast he caused to be proclaimed through all Brytaine long before, and thither came manie strangers, which were honorablie receiued and worthilie intertained, so that no man departed discontented. And among deeds of armes and other shewes, Rees caused all the poetes of Wales, (which are makers of songs & recorders of gentlemens petegres & armes, of whome euerie one is intituled by the name of Bardh, in Latine Bardus) to come thither, & prouided chaires for them to be set in his hall, where they should dispute together, to trie their cunning and gift in their faculties, where great rewards & rich gifts were appointed for the ouercomers; amongst whome they

A feast.

they of Northwales wan the price, and among the Musicians Reeses obone household men were counted best. Shortlie after, Eneon Clyt and Morgan ap Meredyth were both slaine by treason of the Normanes which inhabited the marshes.

Castell Ray-
der Gwy.

1179
Matt. Paris.
page. 186.
Hol. pag. 453.

Matt. Paris,
page. 222.
Matt. West.
page. 66.
10. Cast.
Ran. Cest.
lib. 7. cap. 27.

All the writers here alledged, doo affirme this to haue bene about ten yeares after this time.

At this time the lord Rees did build the castell of Rayder Gwy, that is to saie, The fall of Wye: for the riuer Wye falleth there ouer a great and a high rocke. At that time the sonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth made warre against him. Then also Cadwalhon, brother unto Owen Gwyneth, and vnclie to Dauid and Roderike, who had fled to the king for succour, as he was conueied home by the kings men, to enioy his patrimonie, was cruellie murthered by the waie, and found those whom he hoped to be his helpe and frænds, to be in deed traitors and butchers. And about this time, Ione the daughter of king Henrie the elder was married to William king of Sicile. This yeare the bones of noble king Arthur and Gwenhouar his wife were found in the Ile of Aualon, (that is to saie, the Ile of Aples) without the Abbie of Glastenburie, fiftæne foote within the earth, in a holow elder tree, and ouer the bones was a stone and a crosse of lead, with a woziting turned towards the stone, wherein were ingrauen these words.

Hic iacet sepultus inclytus rex Arthurus in insula Aualonia.

The bones were of maruelous bignes, and in the scull were ten wounds, of which one was great, and seemed to be his deaths wound: the Quænes haire was to the sight faire and yellowe, but as soone as it was touched it fell to ashes. This graue was found by meanes of a Bard or Poet, whom the king heard at Penbrooke declare in a song

song the worthie actes of that noble prince, and the place of his buriall. Therefore let William Paruis and Polydore Virgil, with their complices, stoppe their lieng mouthes, and desist to obscure and darken the glistering fame & noble renoume of so inuincible and victorizous a prince, with the enuious detraction and malicious flander of their reprochfull and venomous tonges, thinking that they may couer with the cloud of obliuion, and burie in the pit of darkenesse those noble acts and princelie deeds by their wilfull ignozance and dogged enuie, whereof the trumpet of fame hath sounded, not onelie in Brytaine, but also throught out all Europe. But remitting the discovering and blazing of their cankered minds towards the honour and fame of the Brytaines, to such as can better paint them in their colours, I will returne to my matter. King Henrie the elder forsooke his wife for certeine considerations, and kept hir in prison manie yeres. And about this time, Ranulph de Poer with a great number of Gentlemen, was slaine by certeine yong men of Gwent land, in reuenge of their lords death.

*H. Lloyd**Girald. Cam.
Hol. pag. 456*

* This Ranulph de Poer, was Shirife of Gloucestershire, or (as Giraldus noteth) of Herefordshire, whose death the same authoz seemeth to impute vnto himselfe for his cruell and vnreasonable dealing against the Welshmen. But the king toke the same verie graeuoussie, who being fore incensed against them, assembled a mightie armie, and came with the same vnto Worcester, meaning to invade the enemies countries. But the Lord Rees ap Gruffyth, fearing the kings puillance thus bent against him and his countrymen, came by safe conduct vnto Worcester, where submitting himselfe, he sware fealtie to the king, and became his liegeman,

Hol. pa. 460.

liegeman, promising to bring his sonne and nephues unto him for pledges. But when according to his promise he would haue brought them, they (remembering how the other pledges befoze were vned) refused to go with him, and so the matter rested for that time.

1183

Matt. Paris.
pag. 189.

1184

Matt. Paris.
page. 192.

Matt. West.
page. 58.

Hol. pag. 462.

1186

Matt. Paris.
pag. 192.

Matt. Paris.
page. 192.

And the yeare 1183, Henrie duke of Saxonie being banished his countrie, came to king Henrie his father in law to Normandie. Also this yeare Henrie the young king died, and was buried at

Roane. The yeare ensuing, the duke of Saxonie came into England, and his wife was brought to bed of a sonne which was named William. About this time William de Mandeuile Earle of Essex went to Flanders with an armie to succour the Earle, against the Earle of Henald or Henagow.

Shortlie after, Iohn the kings youngest sonne was dubbed knight, and toke his iournie to Ireland. At which time Hugh de Lacie lord of Meth was slaine by a sick man. Then Iohn returned home from Ireland at Christmas next folowing. Also Howel ap Ieuaf lord of Arustly died, & was buried at Stratflur.

And the yeare 1186, died Geffrey duke of Brytaine, the kings third son, leauing behind him a daughter and his wife great with child of a sonne, which afterward was named Arthur.

* At this time Mawd the Emperesse died, which was daughter to king Henrie the first, wife to Henrie the fourth Emperour of Almaine; then to Geffrey Plantagenet Earle of Aniw, and mother to the most noble king Henrie the second: vpon whose tombe this Epitaph was written.

Ortu magna, viro maior, sed maxima partu,

Hic iacet Henrici filia, sponsa, parens.

Also this time Cadwalader sonne to the Lord Rees was slaine priuilie in Westwales, and buried in

in the Tuy Gwynn. The next yeare Owen Vachan the sonne of Madoc ap Meredyth was slaine in the castell of Carrecgoua hard by Oswaldstree in the night time, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwalhon the sonnes of Owen Cyuelioc: and shortly after Llewelyn sonne to Cadwalhon ap Gruffyth ap Conan, who was murthered by the Englishmen, was taken by his owne brethren, and had his eies put out.

✱ About the yeare 1187. Baldwin Archbishop of Canturburie, hauing in his companie Giraldus Cambrensis Archdeacon of Brechnock, visited Wales, being the first Archbishop of Canturburie that euer visited that countrie: whom the Clergie of Wales began to resist, alledging the liberties and priuileges of their Metropolitick Church of S. Davids, but they preuailed not. In this visitation (which is described in writing by the said Giraldus in his booke which he calleth *ὁδοιπορικόν* or *Itinerarium Cambriae*) he procured and exhorted as manie as euer he could to take the crosse and to vow the viage against the Saracens: wherevnto he perswaded manie of the nobles of Wales, as appeareth by the said Giraldus.

1187

Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 24.

Giral. Camb. in Itin. Cam.

Also this yeare Maelgon sonne to the lord Rees brought his power against Tenbye, and by plaine force wan the towne, and spoiling the same burned it to ashes. This lord was faire and comelie of person, honest and iust of conditions, beloued of his frends, and feared of his foes, against whom (especiallie the Flemings) he atchieued diuerse victories. In the yeare 1189. Henrie the second surnamed Curtmantel king of all Brytaine, duke of Gascoine Gwyen and Normandie, passed out of this transitorie life, and was buried at Fonteueraud, after him Richard his sonne was crowned in his place,

1188

1189

S. J.

place,

Matt. Paris.
pag. 208.
Matt. West.
page. 63.

Matt. Paris.
page. 208.

Matt. Paris.
page. 210.
Matt. West.
pag. 55.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 217.

place, who receiued homage of William king of Scots, and deliuered him againe the castell of Maydens or Edenburgh, Roksburgh and Berwicke, which king Henrie had long kept. Also this yeare, the lord Rees gathered all his strength, and wan the castels of Seynclere, Abercorran, and Lhanstephan, and brought all the whole countrie to his subiection, taking Maelgon his sonne, in whom remained all the hope of Southwales, whome he kept in prison. In the yeare folowing, Rees did build the castell of Cydwely, and Gwenlhian his daughter died, the fairest and goodliest woman in all Wales. About this time king Richard made the bishop of Durham Earle of Northumberland for a 1000. pound, and afterward he said in iest that he had made a young Erle of an old bishop. Shortlie after king Richard toke his iourne to the holie land to make against the enimies of Christes faith. Then the bishop of Elie the kings Chanceler and Vicegerent made a great ditch about the towne of London. At this time Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield a noble man and a wise, and one that in liberalitie passed all the lords and noble men of his time, died and was buried at Myuot; he had by his wife Angharat the daughter of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, a sonne called Madoc, who succeeded his father in that part of Powys called Powys Vadoc. About the same time diuerse noble men of England died at Acon, as Henrie Earle of Leycester, the Earle Ferrers, Ranulph de Fulgerijs, Ranulph de Alta ripa. In those daies William Marshall, Geffrey Fitzpeter, Hugh Bardulf and William Briwer, were the nobles that bare most rule in England in the kings absence. Then also Rees prince of Southwales wan the
castell

castell of Dynevowr, and Owen his sonne died at Strata florida or Stratflur. About this time king Richard wan the kingdome of Cypres, and gaue it to Gwido king of Ierusalem, vpon condition that he should release to Richard his claime of Ierusalem, which he did. Then the king being at Cyprus married Berengaria the daughter of the king of Navarra. Shortlie after Maelgon the sonne of the lord Rees escaped out of prison, where his father had kept him a long time. But the lord Rees gat the castell of Lhanhayaden and the countrie about. At that time Gruffyth ap Cadogan died.

Then king Richard, after he had atchieued (with his nobles, the Earle of Leycester, Bartholomew Mortimer, Randulph de Malo leone, N. de Furnevale, Roger de Lacy, William de Stagno, Hugh de Neuel-
Matt. Paris. pag. 231.
Matt. West. page. 66.
 la, William de Porcell, and Henrie Duch his standardbearer) manie worthie deeds of arms against the infidels, in his returne homeward through Austrich was taken prisoner by Lupold the duke thereof, who presented him to Henrie the Empe-
Or fold him rather.
 rour, & he kept him vntill he had paid him 2000000 markes for his ransome, laieng to his charge that he had spoiled the Ile of Sicilie in his biage towards the holie land. The same yeare Roderike the sonne of Owen Gwyneth by the help of Gothrike king of Man, entred the Ile of Môn, and brought it to his subiection: but before the end of the yeare the sonnes of his brother Conan chased him out of the Ile, and got it themselues. At this time Maelgon the sonne of Rees prince of Southwales laid siege to the castell of Stratmeyric, and wanne it. Also Howel (surnamed Says, that is to saie, Saxon or English, because he had serued in England) sonne to
 S. ij. the

the said prince Rees gat the castell of Gwys bpō the sudden, & tooke Philip de Gwys, his wife, & his two sonnes prisoners therein. Then because he had moze castels than he could well defend, he determined to rase the castell of Lhanhayaden: but the Flemings hauing vnderstanding thereof, gathered all their strength, and came thither the daie appointed to rase the castell, and set fierlie vpon the men of Howel and Maelgon, and slewe manie of them, putting the rest to flight. Neuerthelesse, they gathered a great power shortly after, and came thither againe, and rased the castell to the ground, without anie let or staie. Upon this, Anarawd the sonne also of prince Rees (moued with filthie ambition and couetousnesse of lands) tooke his two brethren Howel and Madoc prisoners (vnder the coloz of frændship) and put out both their eies.

1194

Matt. Paris.
page. 236.
Matt. West.
page. 69.

In the yeare 1194. king Richard came into England, and being at dinner in his litle hall of Westminster, hearing that the French king besieged Vernoyle, he sware that he would neuer turne his face till he had fought with him, if he did abide, & caused the wall to be broken before him, and so passed to Normandie, and receiuing his brother Iohn to mercie raised the siege: for the French king fled as soone as he heard of king Richards comming. This yeare Maelgon somme to prince Rees gaue his brother Anarawd the castell of Stratmeyric for his prisoners, whom he set at libertie. Then Rees himselfe did reedifie againe the castell of Rayader Gwy: and his owne sonnes laid wait for him, and tooke their father prisoner, fearing least he would reuenge their cruell and vnnaturall dæds: but by the meanes of Howel his sonne which was blind, he

he escaped out of his sonne Maelgons prison, and took the castell of Dineuwor which Maelgon kept, and destroyed it. Also the sonnes of Cadwalhon ap Madoc of Melyenyth wan the castell of Rayder Gwy, and fortified it for themselves.

At this time Lhewelyn the son of Iorwerth Drwyn-dwn, who was the eldest sonne of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, remembering his right & title to his inheritance of Northwales (although his father had bene disinherited by his brother Dauid) called together his freends by his mother (which was Marred the daughter of Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys) and also drew to his side his cousins the sons of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, and so challenged the rule of Northwales, and entered the countrie, to whom the people willinglie yielded, and took him for their lord: and so without bloodshed he received all Northwales to his subiection, except thre castels which his vncle Dauid kept by force of Englishmen, in whom was all his trust, because of his wife Emme aunt to the king of England. And thus

Dauid lost his land, and Lhewelyn began to rule, in the
yeare of our Lord,

1194.

1194



S. iij. Lhewelyn

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth.



Lhewelyn the sonne of Iorwerth, the
sonne of Owen Gwyneth, called
 Leolinus Magnus.



After that
 Lhewelyn,
 the sonne of
 Iorwerth had
 gotten the
 rule of Northwales to him-
 selfe, as right inheritour
 thereof, Roger Mortimer
 came with a great power

Castell Cymaron.

to Melyenyth, and built the castell of Cymaron,
 and so brought that countrie to his subiection,
 and chased awaie the two somes of Cadwal-
 hon ap Madoc Lords of the countrie. About
 the same time Rees and Meredyth the sonnes of
 Prince Rees (being two lustie gentlemen) gathe-
 red together a number of wild heads of the coun-
 trie, and came to Dineuowr, and got the castell
 from

from their fathers garrison, and afterward they went to Cantre Bachan, where the whole countrey receiued them gentlie, and deliuered the castell to their hands. Wherwith their father was soze displeased, & laid priuie wait for them, and by treason of their owne men (which were afraid anie further to offend their lord and prince) they were taken and brought to their father, who kept them in safe prison.

The yeare ensuiuing, there was a combat appointed betwixt the French king with five knights with him, and king Richard with five other, which should end all controuersies: of which fight king Richard was glad, but the French king like a snaille drew in his hornes and forsooke the battell. And in Wales prince Rees gathered a great armie, and laid siege to the towne and castell of Caermarthin, and in short time wanne them both, spoiling and destroieng the same, and then returned with great bootie. Then he lead his said armie to the marches befoze the castell of Clun, which after a long siege, and manie a fierse assault, he got and burned it, and from thence he went to the castell of Radnor, and likewise wanne it; to the defense whereof came Roger Mortimer and Hugh de Saye, with a great armie of Normanes and Englishmen well armed and tried soldiours. Then Rees, which had wonne the castell, determined not to keepe his men within the walles, but boldlie like a worthe prince, came into the plaine besides the towne, and gaue them battell, where his men (although for the most part vnarmed, and not accustomed to the battell) declared that they came of Brytaines bloud (whose title the noble Romane Emperours

Matt. Paris.
pag. 237.
Math. West.
page. 69.

did so much desire, as a token of manhood and worthines) choosing rather to die with honour in the defense of their countrie, than to live with shame, did so worthilie behaue themselves, that their enimies forsooke the field, with great losse of their men, whom Rees pursued till the benefit of the night shadowed them with his darknes, and forthwith he laid siege to the castell of Payne in Eluel, & gat it. Thither came William de Bruse the owner thereof, and made peace with Rees, of whom he received the same castell againe. Not long after, the Archbishop of Canturburie (whom king Richard had substituted his lieutenant in England) came with an huge power towards Wales, and laid siege to the castell of Gwenwynwyn, at the poole; but the garrison defended the hold so manfullie, that he lost manie of his men, and could doo no good. Therefore he sent for miners, and set them on worke to undermine the wals; which thing when the garrison vnderstood, and knowing that their enimies were thre to one, they were content to yeeld by the castell, vpon condition that they might depart with their armour frelie: which offer the Archbishop tooke, suffering them to passe quietly, and fortifieng the castell againe stronglie to the kings vse, and placing therein a garrison for the defense thereof, returned to England. But immediatlie Wenwynwyn or Gwenwynwyn laid siege to it againe, and shortly after received it vpon the same conditions that his men had giuen it by, and kept the same to his owne vse.

The next yeare after there was a great and a terrible plague through all the Ile of Brytaine and France, of the which died a great number of nobles,

Ger. Dor.

*Matt. Park.
page, 138.*

bles, beside the common people. And the same
 yeare the fourth daie of Maie, Rees the sonne of
 Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor prince of Southwales *Hol. pag. 534.*
 died, the onelie anchor, hope and staie of all that
 part of Wales, as he that brought them out of
 thraldome and bondage of strangers, & set them
 at libertie, and had defended them diuerse times
 in the field manfullie, daunting the pride and
 courage of their cruell enimies, whom he did ei-
 ther chase out of the land, or compelled by force to
 liue quietlie at home. Who to that cruell destinie *Marnad*
 that spoiled the miserable land of hir defense and
 shield, who as he descended of noble and princelie
 blood, so he passed all other in commendable quali-
 ties and laudable vertues of the mind; he was the
 ouerthrower of the mightie, and setter vp of the
 weake, the ouerturner of the holdes, the separa- *μῦθος*
 tor of tropes, the scatterer of his foes, among *poetica.*
 whome he appeared as a wild boare among *Ran. Cest.*
 whelps, or a lion that for anger beateth his taile *lib. 7. cap. 31.*
 to the ground.

* In praise of this prince there is a long discourse in the Bry-
 tish booke after the maner of the VVelsh poets, whose wor-
 thie commendation is laid downe at large by Ranulph
 Monke of Chester in the seventh booke of his Historie inti-
 tuled Polychronicon the 31. chap. and Grafton in the life *Ri. Grafton,*
 of Richard the first, pag. 92. *in his chro-
 nicles of
 England.*

This prince had manie sonnes and daughters,
 as Gruffyth who succeded his father, Cadwallon,
 Maelgon, Meredyth and Rees; and of the daughters
 one called Gwenlhian was married to Ednyuet
 Vachan, who was ancestor to Owen Theodor or
 Tudor that married Quene Catharine the widow
 of king Henrie the fift, and the rest were married to
 S. v. other

other lords in the countrie. After the death of Rees, Gruffyth his sonne subdued all the countrie to himselfe, and enioied it in peace, vntill Maelgon his brother (whom his father had disinherited) made a league with Gwenwynwyn the sonne of Owen Cyuelioc lord of Powys, who both together leuied a number of men, & came suddenlie vpon Gruffyth at Aberystwyth, and slaieng a great number of his men toke him prisoner, and so recovered all the countrie of Caerdigan, with the castell. Thus Maelgon hauing taken his brother sent him to be imprisoned with Gwenwynwyn, who in despite deliuered him to the Englishmen. Then Gwenwynwyn gathering a power, entred Arustly, and subdued the same to himselfe.

Also about that time there was great warre in Northwales, for Dauid ap Owen of late prince, came with a great armie aswell Englishmen as Welshmen, purposing to recouer the land againe; but Llewelyn his nephue, who was the right inheritor of the same, and then in possession thereof, came boldlie and met him, and gaue him battell, and putting his people to flight toke him prisoner and kept him in safetie, and afterward enioied the countrie quietlie. Toward the end of this yeare, Owen Cyuelioc lord of the higher Powys died, and left his land to Gwenwynwyn his sonne, after whom that part of Powys was called Powys Wenwynwyn, for a difference from the other called Powys Vadoc, being the possession of the lords of Bromfield. At this time also died Owen the son of Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield, and Brychtyr the sonne of Howelap Ieuaf, likewise Maelgon the sonne of Cadwallhon ap Madoc lord of Melienyth.

About

About the same time Trahaern Vachan (a man of great power in the countrie of Brechnock) as he came to Lancors to speake with William Bruse lord thereof, was suddenlie taken, and (by the lords commandement) tied to a horse taile, and drawen through the towne of Aberhodny or Brechnock, to the galowes, and there beheaded, and his bodie hanged by by the fete thre daies. This crueltie shewed vpon no iust cause, made his brother his wife and his children to flee the land. The yeare ensuing Maelgon the sonne of prince Rees, after he had imprisoned his elder brother, got his castels of Aberteini and Stratmeyric: also the yongest son of prince Rees wan the castell of Dyneuowr from the Normanes.

The summer folowing Gwenwynwyn intending to extend the limits of Wales to their old meers, gathered a great armie, & laid siege first to the castell of Payn in Eluel, which was of the possessions of William de Bruse: making a proclamation that assoone as he had won the castell, he would burne all the whole countrie to Seauerne without mercie, in reuenge of the murther of Trahaern Vachan his cosen. But because he lacked engines and miners, he laie thre weekes at that castell, and the murtherers sent for succours to England: where vpon Geoffrey Fitzpeter lord chiefe Justice of England gathered a great power, & ioining with him all the lords Marchers came to raise the siege. And because the fortune of the battell is variable and vncerteine, he sent first to Gwenwynwyn to haue a treatie of peace concluded: but he and such as were with him would in no wise condescend to peace, whose answere was that they would at that

1198

Hol. pag. 537.
Matt. Paris.
pag. 259.

H. Lloyd.
 Matt. Paris.
 pag. 259.

that iournie reuenge their old wrongs. Where-
 upon the English lords did first enlarge Gruffyth
 the sonne of prince Rees of Southwales, whom they
 knew to be an enimie to Gwenwynwyn, which
 Gruffyth gathered a great power, and ioined with
 the English lords, and so they came towards the
 castell, against whome Gwenwynwyn came verie
 stoutlie, & there began a cruell battell with much
 slaughter on either part; but at the last the Eng-
 lishmen gat the victorie, and Gwenwynwyn lost a
 great number of his men, among whom were A-
 narawd sonne to Eneon, Owen ap Cadwalhon, Ri-
 chard ap Iestyn, and Robert ap Howel; also Meredyth
 ap Conan was then taken prisoner with manie
 moe. Matthew Paris saith, that this battell was
 fought befoze Mawdes castell, & that of the Welsh-
 men there were slaine 3700. and after this victo-
 rie the English lords returned home with much
 honoz. And forthwith Gruffyth sonne to prince Rees
 recovered by force and good will of the people all
 his land, sauing two castels Aberteiui and Strat-
 meyrlic, which his brother Maelgon by the aid of
 Gwenwynwyn had wrongfullie taken from him.
 Then his brother Maelgon (fearing his displea-
 sure) tooke a solemne oth befoze noble and religi-
 ous men, which were about to make peace be-
 twixt them; that if his brother Gruffyth would
 giue him pledges for the assurance of his owne
 person, he would deliuer him by a day the castell
 of Aberteiui: wherupon Gruffyth did so. But as soon
 as Maelgon got the pledges, he fortified the castell,
 & manned it to his owne vse, and sent the pledges
 to Gwenwynwyn, who hated Gruffyth to the death,
 there to be kept in prison. But shortly after, by
 Gods

John. Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth.

253

Gods helpe they brake the prison & escaped home.

In the yeare 1199. Maelgon sonne to prince Rees laid siege to the castell of Dynnerth, and getting it, slew all the garrison which his brother Gruffyth had left to defend it. But at the same time Gruffyth wan the castell of Cilgerran, and fortified it. This yeare, as king Richard did bevo the castell of Chaleus in the countrie of Lenuoyle, he was stricken with a quarell and sore wounded, whereof he died the ninth of April, and left by his testament Iohn his brother inheritor of all his lands, hauing no respect to his brother Geffreys son Arthur duke of Brytaine, who being the sonne of the elder brother was his right heire. Then this Iohn, surnamed Withoutland, was crowned king of England with great triumph: wherfore the French king forthwith made warre against him, to whom Arthur duke of Brytaine cleaued, thinking thereby to obtaine the crowne of England. Also the king of Scots by meanes of Hugh Bygod came to Yorke, and openlie swore fidelitie to the king of England.

1199

Matt. Paris.

pag. 261.

Matt. West.

page. 75.

Matt. West.

page. 92.

The yeare after, Gruffyth sonne to Conan ap Owen Gwyneth a noble man died, and was buried in a monks cowle at the Abbey of Conwy, and so were all the nobles (for the most part) of that time buried: for they were made to beleue by the monks and friers, that that strange weed was a sure defense betwixt their soules and hell, how so euer they died. And all this baggage and superstition receiued they with monks and friers a few yerres before that out of England. For the first Abbey or frier house that we read of in Wales, sith the destruction of the noble house of Bangor, which saued not of Romish dregges, was the Tuy Gwyn, built

H. Lloyd

built the yeare 1146. and after they swarmed like bees through all the countrie: for then the Cleargie had forgotten the lesson that they had receiued of the noble Clerke Ambrosius Telesinus, who writing in the yeare 540. when the right Christian faith (which Ioseph of Aremathia taught at the Ile of Aualon) reigned in this land, before the proud and bloodthirstie monke Augustine infected it with his Romish doctrine, in a certaine Ode hath these verses:

Taliesin.
In those
daies the
Brytaines
refused the
doctrine of
Augustine
as erroneus
and cor-
rupt.

Gwae'r offeiriad byd
Nys angreiffia gwyd
Ac ny phregetha:
Gwae ny cheidw ey gail
Ac ef yn vigail,
Ac nys areilia:
Gwae ny theidw ey dheuaid
Rhae bleidhie, Rhufeniaid
A'i ffon gnwppa.

Which may thus be Englished almost word for word.

*Wo be to that priest yborne,
That will not cleanly weed his corne
And preach his charge among:
Wo be to that shepherd (I saie)
That will not watch his fold alwaie,
As to his office doth belong:
Wo be to him that doth not keepe
From Romish woolues his sheepe
With staffe and weapon strong.*

And

And because no man should doubt of them, I haue set them here as they were written by him that made them. Whereby it may be proued, that the Brytaines the first inhabiteres of this realme did abhorre the Romish doctrine taught in that time, which doctrine (I am sure) is litle amended now in the church of Rome: and that may be to vs a mirrour to see our owne follie, if we do degenerate from our forefathers the ancient Brytaines in the sinceritie of true religion, as we do in other things.

This yeare Maelgon ap Rees, seeing he could not well keepe Aberteuii, of verie spite to his brother and hatred to his countrie, sold it to the Englishmen for a small summe of monie, being the keie and locke of all Wales. The same yeare Madoc the sonne of Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfild did build the abbie of Lhanegwest, called in English commonlie Vale crucis. This yeare also king Iohn made peace with the French king, and Arthur duke of Brytaine his nephue, and married Isabel daughter and heire vnto the Earle of Angolisme, which was before assured vnto Hugh de Brune Vicount of Carce: wherefore the said Hugh forsooke king Iohn, and became his enimie.

*Matt. West.
pag. 78.*

* This Hugh Brune Earle of March and Turyn had this Isabel to wife after the death of king Iohn, by whome he had issue William de Valence, who in the right of Ione his wife daughter and heire of Warren Montchensley, and of Ione the eldest daughter and one of the heires of William Earle Marshall and Penbrooke, was Earle of Penbrooke, as in this historie hereafter doth appeare.

The yeare 1201, Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Northwales, being a lustie young man, banished out

1201

1202*Matt. West.
pag. 78.*

out of the land his cosen Meredyth the sonne of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth suspected of treason, and seased the Cantref of Lhyyn and Euyonyth to his owne hands, which were Conans land. Then shortly after, Meredyth the sonne of prince Rees was slaine at Carnwilhion by treason, whose elder brother Gruffyth seased vpon his castell in Lhanym-dhyfri and all his lands. This Gruffyth was a wise and discreet gentleman, and one that was like to bring all Southwales to good order and obedience, who in all things folowed his fathers steppes, whom as he succeeded in gouernment, so he did in all martiall prowes and nobilitie of mind; but cruell fortune, which frowned vpon that countrie, suffered him not long to enioy his land. This prince died vpon S. James daie ensuing, and was buried at Stratflur with great solemnitie; he left behind him a son called Rees as right inheritor of Southwales, whose mother was Mawd the daughter of William de Bruse. Also this yeare died Arthur duke of Brytaine at Roane not without suspicion of poison ministred by his vncles meanes, who caused his sister Elianor to be conueied to England, and to be kept in prison miserablie in the castell of Brystow as long as she liued. Then the French king got all Normandie, sauing Roane and two castels, by treason of the Normanes, who hated Iohn to the death. The next yeare after that, certeine lords of Wales got the castell of Gwerthrynion, which was Roger Mortimers, and made it plaine with the ground.

Then Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Northwales calling to memorie his estate and title, and how all the other princes by the ordinance of Roderike the

the Great, and after by the lawes of Howel Dha, ought of right to acknowledge the king or prince of Northwales as their liege lord, and hold their lands of him and of none other; notwithstanding that, of late yeares by negligence of his predecessors they had not vsed their accustomed dutie: but some held of the king of England, other ruled as supreme powers within their owne countries. Therefore he called a Parliament of all the lords in Wales, which for the most part appeared before him, & swore to be his liegemen: but Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys would not come thither, nor take the oth of allegiance. Which disobedience the prince declared to all his lords, & they all thought that it was meete that Gwenwynwyn should be constrained by force to doo his dutie, or else to lēse his lands. Yet one of his lords named Elise ap Madoc would not agree to hurt Gwenwynwyn in anie case, but departed awaie suddenlie: then Lhewelyn came with an armie to Powys; but by the meanes of certaine learned men, Gwenwynwyn and the prince were made frēnds, & Gwenwynwyn became the prince his liegeman, and confirmed that both by oth and writing. Then Lhewelyn remembering how Elise ap Madoc had serued him, sealed vpon all his lands, and Elise fled the countrie, but afterward yēlded himselfe to the princes mercie, who gaue him the castell of Crogen, and seuen towneships withall. And here I thinke it not vnmeetē to declare the cause why the Englishmen vse to call the Welshmen Crogens, as a word of reproch and despite: but if they knew the beginning, they should find it contrarie. For in the biage that king Henrie the second made against

T. J.

the

He had need to vse a caution in this oth, for he was sworne before to the king of England.
H. Lloyd.

the Welshmen to the mountaines of Berwin, as he laie at Oswestree, a number of his men that were sent to trie the passages, as they would haue passed Offas ditch at the castell of Crogen, at which place there was & is at this daie a narrow waie through the same ditch, for that ditch appeereth yet to this daie verie deepe through all that countrie & beareth his old name. These men, I saie, as they would haue passed this strait, were met withall, & a great number of them slaine, as appeareth by their graues there yet to be seene, whereof the strait beareth the name. Therefore the Englishmen afterward not forgetting this slaughter, vsed to cast the Welshmen in the teeth in all their troubles with the name of Crogen, as if they would signifie vnto them thereby, that they should looke for no fauour but rather reuengment at their hands: which word in processe of time grew to be taken in another signification.

*Adwyr
bedheu.*

*Mat. Paris.
page. 279.
Mat. West.
pag. 79.*

*Mat. Paris.
pag. 276.
Polydor
virg. lib. 15.*

Now when Llewelyn had set all these parties in good order, he returned to Northwales, & by the waie fortified the castell of Bala in Penllyn. About the same time Rees sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees (by right prince of Southwales) got the castell of Lhanyndhyfri vpon Michaelmas day. This yeare king Iohn lost all Normandie, with Aniow, Mayne and Poytiers; and Hugh Gurnaie, Robert Fitzwater and Sayer de Quincie, who had a great part of these countries vnder their rule, deliuered all vp to the French king at the first summon; yet Roger Lacie kept his castels as long as he had any hope of succors. About this time there was in England one called Simon de Thurnay, a great diuine and philosopher, who diuerse times made his aduaint, that

that he knew all that was to be knowen, and suddenly he fell to such ignozance that he cold nether read noz vnderstand one letter in the booke.

* About this time Llewelyn pzince of Wales toke to wife Ione the daughter of king Iohn, by Agatha the daughter of Robert Ferrers Earle of Derby, with whom the said king gaue him the lordship of Elsmere in the Marches of Wales.

Ran. Cest.
lib.7.cap.33.
Fabian.

The yeare next ensuing the foresaid Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees got the castell of Lhangadoc, and fortified it to his owne vse; but shortly after Maelgon his vnckle with his frend Gwenwynwyn came with a strong power before the castell of Lhanymdhyfri & wan it, and from thence they remoued to Lhangadoc, got the same likewise, suffering the garrison to depart. From thence Maelgon went to Dinerth, and finished the castell which he had begun there. About this time Dauid sonne to Owen Gwyneth, after that pzince Llewelyn (his nephue) had set him at libertie, fled to England, and got an armie to restore him to his ancient estate in Northwales, but all in vaine; for his nephue met him and ouerthrew him in the waie, then he returning to England, for berie sorow died shortly after. The next yeare to this, Howel the sonne of pzince Rees, being blind, was slaine at Cemaes by his brother Maelgons men, and buried by his brother Gruffyth at Stratflur. Although this Maelgon in those daies bare all the rule in Southwales, yet his brother Gruffyths sonnes Rees and his brethren wan from him the chiefe defense of all his countrie, to wit, the castels of Dyneuowr and Lhanymdhyfri. Then William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke laid siege to the castell of Cilgerran & wan it. Not long after, Maelgon ap Rees hired an Irishman to
C.ij. kill

1204

1205

kill Gadiuor ap Griffri, whose foure sons Maelgon took and put them to death. These were toward gentlemen, and came of a noble stocke: for their mother Sulanna was daughter to the said Howel ap Rees by a daughter of Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys. The yeare 1205, Maelgon did build a castell at Abereneon. At that time there came such abundance of fish to Aberystwyth, as the like was neuer sene before. Within the next thre yeares after, the French king got manie townes in Gwyen. In those daies there fell a great debate in England betwæn the king & the clergie about the election of the Archbishop of Canturburie: in so much that the yeare 1208, the Pope denounced all England accursed, & no seruice was bled in anie church within England. This yere the king did banish out of the land VWilliam de Bruse with his wife, for displeasure that he bare to his son, and seased their lands to his owne hands, which William with his said wife and son fled to Ireland, & there remained for a while. This man was of great power in the Marches of Wales, but extreme cruell and bniust. The same yeare Gwenwynwyn came to Shrewesburie to speake with the kings councell, and was there detained prisoner, wherebpon prince Lhewelyn conquered all his countrie, with all the towngs and castels therein, and kept the same to his owne vse. Which when Maelgon ap Rees vnderstood, and that Lhewelyn would make his voiage to Southwales, he ouerthrew his castels of Aberystwyth, Stratmeyric, and Dynernth, which he before had fortified, despairing to be able to withstand the prince: but the prince kept on his iournie to Aberystwyth, and built the castell againe, & fortified it,

and

Hol. pag. 566.
 & 570.

and seased to his owne hands the Cantref of Penwedic, & the land betwixt Dyui and Aeron, which he gaue to Maelgons nephues the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, and so returned home with great ioy. Within a litle after Rees Vachan sonne to prince Rees laid siege to the castell of Lhangadoc, and wan it, not regarding his promise and league with the sonnes of his brother Gruffyth ap Rees, forgetting how worthilie they had serued him in his necessitie. Therefore as soone as they heard of this, both Rees and Owen came befoze the said castell & wan it by assault, & slew or tooke prisoners all the garrison, and then burned the castell to the earth.

The yeare 1210, king Iohn made a voiage to Ireland, with an armie of great power, and wanne the countrie of Conacht, and tooke Cathol their prince prisoner.

1210

Matt. Paris.

pag. 307.

* In this voiage of King Iohn towards Ireland, as he was in his iournie in the borders of Wales, there was one taken and brought befoze him, who had killed a prest. The officer desired to vnderstand the kings pleasure what he would haue done to him; Let him go, saith the king, for he hath slaine mine enimie. The churchmen of those daies persecuted king Iohn with booke, bell and candell, and therefore he little regarded the losse of some of them.

Matt. Paris.

page. 303.

Also he spoiled Hugh de Lacie Lord of Meth of his castels and lands, and tooke William de Bruse the yonger, and Mawd de Saint Valerike his mother, and brought them both to England with him, and caused them cruellie to be famished in the castell of Wyndfor.

* The cause of the kings displeasure taken against this William de Bruse, Lord of Brecknock, as Matthew Paris reports the same, was this. When the Pope had excommu-

Matt. Paris.

pag. 303.

L.iii.

nicated

ruinated the realme of England. The king fearing a further inconuenience, tooke pledges of such of his nobles as he suspected would make anie stirre against him, & sending his messengers to the said William de Bruse, demanded his sons for pledges. Then Mawd the wife of the said William, (more malipart than manerlie, taking the word out of hir husbands mouth) answered roundlie, that the king, who had shamefullie slaine Arthur his nephue, whom he ought rather to haue kept and preserued, should haue none of hir children. These words being by the messengers signified vnto the king, put him in such a heat against the said Lord, that he sent certeine souldiours to take him; wherevpon he his wife and children were faine to flie into Ireland to saue their liues; where the said Mawd and hir sonne were now taken: but the father escaped and fled into France, where he died afterward, as the same authoz saith.

Idem. pa. 308

This yeare the Earle of Chester reedified the castell of Dyganwy, which stood vpon the sea shore, East of the riuer Conwy, which prince Lhewelyn had befoze destroied. Also he fortified the castell of Treffynnon or S. Wenefride. Then prince Lhewelyn entered the Earles land, and destroied a great part thereof, and returned home with a great spoile. Also Rees Vachan sonne to prince Rees fearing prince Lhewelyn, who defended his nephues the sonnes of Gruffyth in their right, went to the king for succours, which he receiued with good will, and by their aid he laid siege to the castell of Lhanymdhyfry. Now when the garrison sawe no hope of succours, they desired that they might depart bag & baggage, horses & all, and so they did. Likewise Gwenwynwyn, whom the king held in prison, was set at libertie, and the king fearing the princes power, sent an armie with him, by whose means he receiued all his countrie againe in short space.

space. Maelgon also, when he heard the same, came to the kings court, & became the kings man, who returning home with a great number of Normanes and Englishmen, ioined to them all the power he could make in Wales; and contrarie to the oth that he had made to his nephues Rees and Owen, began to spoile their countrie, and coming to Cantref Penwedic, encamped at Cilkennyn, and laie there all night consulting vpon his voyage. In the meane time his nephues hearing this, hauing but a small power, not aboue 300. of chosen men, came and lodged hard by, vnknowing to their enimies. And when they vnderstood by their spies that all was in quiet in Maelgons campe, and how that his men mistrusting nothing behaued themselues careleslie, these two lords prosecuted boldlie the enterprise which they had taken in hand, and peaceablie entring the campe, did come where they thought Maelgon laie, & oz euer they were espied they gaue alarm, and slew a great number befoze they awoke: and the rest hearing the noise, halfe amazed, by means of the darkenesse escaped awaie, thinking some great power had beene there. But Maelgons men defended them manfullie, vntill such time as their lord had gotten vpon his feete, and escaped awaie by benefite of the night. Then his nephue Conan ap Howel and his chiefe counseller Gruffyth ap Cadogan were both taken, and Eneon ap Caradoc with a great number more slaine.

About this time Gilbert Earle of Gloucester fortified the castell of Buelht, where a litle befoze he had lost manie of his men. This yeare also Mawd de Bruse wife to Gruffyth ap Rees died, and was buried

I 2 I I

*Mat. Paris.**pag. 307.**Mat. West.**page. 89.*

ried in a monks coule in Stratflur by hir husband. The next yeare ensuing king John had manie complaints made vnto him by the Marchers, vpon prince Llewelyn, how he entring their countrie burned and spoiled all as he went, and slew their men. Wherefore the king gathered a great armie through all England, and called to him such lords and princes of Wales as held of him, as Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, whom Llewelyn had banished: Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield, Chirke and Yale: Meredyth ap Rotpert lord of Cydewen: Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys, Maelgon and Rees Vachan the sonnes of prince Rees, rulers of Southwales. With this great armie he entred into Northwales by Chester, minding to destroye all that had life within that countrie. Then the prince hearing of all this preparation against him, aswell of his owne countriemen as others, commanded all such as inhabited the Inland or Midle countrie (which is now part of Denbigh and Flynt shires) to remouue all their goods and cattels to Snowden hills for a time. And so the king came along the sea coast to Ruthlan, and so passed ouer the riuier Clwyd, and came to the castell of Teganywy, and there remained a while: but Llewelyn cut off his victuals behind him, so that he could haue none from England, and there cold not a man scatter from the skirmishes vnfought withall: where the Northwales men alwaies, both for the aduantage of the straits and knowledge of the places, had the vpper hand. At the last the English souldiours were glad to taste horste flesh for pure neede. Then, when the king saw no remedie, he returned home in great rage, leauing the countrie full of dead

dead bodies. In August next ensuing he returned againe with a great armie, and the lords before named with him, & entred into Wales, at Blanchmonasterie now Ofwestree, whereof Iohn the sonne of William Fitzalan was lord. At this time the king passing the riuer of Conwey, encamped there by the riuer side, and sent part of his armie with guides of the countrie to burne Bangor: who did so, taking Rotpert the bishop prisoner, who was afterward ransomed for 200. hawkes. Then the prince seeing all England and Wales against him, & a great part of his land won from him, thought it best to entreat with the king. And therupon he sent Ione his wife the kings daughter to his father to make a peace, who (being a discreet woman) found the meanes that vpon pledges giuen for safeconduct the prince came to the king, and made peace with him, and did him homage. Then giuing him pledges, he promised vnto him towards his charges 20000. heads of cattell and fortie horses. Moreover he granted to the king the Inland for ever: whereupon the king returned to England with great triumph, after that he had brought all Wales vnder his subiection, sauing Rees & Owen the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees. Therefore at his departure he gaue strait commandement to Foulke Vicount of Caerdyff (called Warden of the Marches, a cruell tyrant, but yet wel loued of the king) to take an armie with him, that he ioining with Maelgon and Rees Vachan, might compell the aforesaid sonnes of Gruffyth to obeie him.

1212
Mat. Paris,
 page. 309.
Mat. West.
 page. 91.

* This Foulke or Falcaus de Breant, a Norman borne and a

Mat. Park,
 pag. 311.
Mat. West.
 page. 92.

L. v. cruellie

cruellie towards them, for which cause the said king gaue him in mariage Margaret de Riparijs an inheritrice of great possessions.

This Foulke calling vnto him Maelgon and Rees came to the Cantref of Penwedic: then the yong lords seing no remedie, sent to him for peace and safeconduct to passe to the court, which he granted them. When they came to the court, vpon their submission to the king, with the gift of all their lands betwixt Aeron and Dyui, they were receiued of him verie gentlie, and curteouslie intreated, and after they had doone him homage, they returned home againe. Then Foulke before his departure out of the countrie, fortified the castell of Aberystwyth, and manned it to the kings behoofe. But within a while Maelgon (as he was verie vnconstant) and Rees Vachan repented them of the peace they had made with the king, and therebpon laid siege to the castell of Aberystwyth, & getting the same destroyed it. When their nephues Rees and Owen sawe that their vncler had broken the kings peace, they made a roade vnto Maelgons countrie, and slew a great number of his men, and returned with a rich bootie.

The next yeare prince Lhewelyn, being not able to abide the displeasures which the garrisons that the king left in his nephues castels in Northwales did to his people, called to him Gwenwynwyn from Powys, Maelgon ap Rees from Southwales, Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor from Bromfield, Meredyth ap Rotpert from Cydewen, and opened to them this miserable case, how they which were wont to haue a prince of their owne nation, now (by their owne wilfulnesse) were brought in subiection to a stranger,

stranger, and declared also vnto them, how that if they would agree among themselues, they might defend their ancient estate still; which thing they all promised to do, & swore fealtie to prince Lhewelyn, & forthwith gathered an armie, & wan all the castels sauing Ruthlan & Dyganwy: then comming to Powys, they laid siege to the castell which Robert Vepont had made at Mathraual. But when the king was informed of all this, he leuied an armie, and came thither to raise the siege, and after caused the castell to be rased, & then returned home, hauing greater matters in hand betwæne him & his nobles. Then being at Notingham, & hering how the prince of Wales destroied all the Marches, he caused the pledges which he had receiued the last yere to be hanged, as Howel the son of Cadwalhon, Madoc the sonne of Maelgon, and others, to the number of 28. striplings. Also Robert Vepont did hang at Shrewesburie, Rees the sonne of Maelgon not being yet seuen yeares of age, and so cruellie murthered the innocent, to reuenge the offenses of others.

Castell Mathraual.

Matt. Paris. page 309.

Hol. pag. 573.

In the meane while that the king remained at Notingham, he receiued letters from the princeesse of Northwales his daughter, declaring that his nobles had conspired with the French king against him, and for prooue thereof she alledged, that Robert Fitzwater, Eustace de Vescy, and Stephan Riddell were secretelie fled into France, and that the French king prepared an armie to come to England, vnder the colour that the king was a rebell from the church, for that he would not condescend to the bishop of Romes requests.

Hol. pag. 574. Matt. Paris. page 309.

The yeare 1213. Innocentius Pope of Rome did release prince Lhewelyn, Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgon,

$$\begin{array}{r} 1213 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

This is not
Euangelium
pacis.
Ex f. uctibus
eorum cog-
nosce:is eos.

Matt. Paris.
page. 318.

Annal. Fland
Iac. Meyri.
lib. 8.
Hol. pag. 578.

Hol. pag. 586.

Maelgon, of those oths that they had made to king Iohn, and willed them vnder the paines of cursing to annoie and trouble him all that they could, as the enimie of the church. Whereupon forthwith Lhewelyn receiued all the Inland countrie, which to this time was in the kings hands. But within a little after, the king by the persuasion of Pandulph the legat, granted the Pope his request, and obtained absolution at his hands, and release-ment of the interdiction vpon performance of his promises. Then king Iohn hearing how the French king was in Flanders, and had a great nauie at Dam, purposing to bring the Earldome into his subiection, sent William de Longaspata Earle of Salisburie, Reginald Earle of Boleyn, and Hugh de Noua villa or Neuill thither with a great nauie, who ouerthrew the Frenchmen, and returned home with great spoile. Shortlie after king Iohn sailed to Rochell, where the Earle of those marches, and Geffrey de Landanamo were reconciled to him.

The yeare folowing, king Iohn made peace with the French king, for five yeares. Then Rees son to Gruffyth ap Rees, which was heire to prince Rees, seeing he could haue no part of his fathers lands, but that his vncles did keepe all from him by force, made his complaint to the king. And the king pitttieng his estate, sent to Foulke Vicount of Caerdyff (warden of the marches) and to the steward of Hereford, commanding them to take all Stratywy from Rees Vachan (whom other call Rees Gryc) vnlesse he would let his nephues enioie the castell of Lhauymdhyfry, with the territorie belonging thereto. And they sent to Rees to know his
his

his mind, who answered them stoutlie, that they should not haue one foote of land of him. Therefore Foulke gathered a great armie, and met with yong Rees at Talhwynelgain, where he looked for him with a number of men, that he had gotten in Brechnock, and thence they marched in thre battelles towardes Dyneuowr, of which, yong Rees lead the first, Foulke the second, and Owen brother to Rees the third. Then Rees Vachan came boldlie and gaue them battell, where in the end he was put to flight, with the losse of a great number of his men. Then he went straight, and manned the castell of Dineuowr, and burned the towne of Lhandeilo vawr, keeping himselfe in the wild and rough places: then his enimies laid siege to the castell of Dyneuowr, and at the first assault, they wanne the first ward, so that they of the garrison were faine to take the Koxe for their defense, and defended the same manfullie; but they without made engines to cast in great stones, and began to vndermine the walles in such sort, that the captaine fell to that composition, that if he were not succoured by the next daie at noone, he would deliuer by the castell, vpon condition that all his men might depart with their armour and weapons, and so they did, for they had no succours. Afterward they brought the Cantref Mawr to their subiection. Then Rees Vachan remoued his wife and children to his brother Maelgons countrie, and least the castell of Lhauymdhyfry well fortified and manned. After the departure of Foulke, yong Rees came with an armie of Welshmen and Normanes to Lhauymdhyfry; but before they were encamped, the captaine deliuered by the castell, the garrison
depar-

departing with their liues. And shortly after Rees Vachan was taken at Caermarthyn, and committed to the kings prison.

* The Wytish booke of the Abbeie of Stratflur doth in this place set downe the earnest repentance of king Iohn, of all the extremities that he had vsed against the churchmen, and how that he called home againe such of them as were either expelled, or voluntarilie went out of the realme, and restored to them all such things as his officers had taken from them. At what time also he made the kingdome of England tributarie to the church of Rome, to be holden of the Pope, yelding and paieng vnto him the summe of a thousand markes yearelie for euer.

At this time prince Llewelyn laid siege to the castell of Dyganwy, and Ruthlan, and wanne them both, so that he leaft the king neither hold nor castell within his land.

1215
Matt. Paris.
pag. 339.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 340.

In the yeare 1215. king Iohn with the Carles of Chester and Derby toke the crosse, but the rebellion of his barons staid his iournie; for they required of him certeine auncient lawes and customs to be kept, which he denied to do. Therefore they were confederate with Llewelyn prince of Wales, that he should stirre vpon his part, and they would vpon theirs: then gathering an army, they appointed Robert Fitzwater captaine, and came to Bedford, where William Beauchamp receiued them into the castell, and from thence they went to London, and were there ioifullie receiued. Then the king leuied a power, with William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke, and laid siege to the castell of Rochester, which was manfullie defended thre moneths by William de Abbineto, but at the last it was taken by force. And at that time there

there were taken with the said William, William de Lancaster, William de Emmford, Thomas de Moleton, Quince Gyfford, Odinel Bobi, and Odinel de Albineto, whom the king sent to the castell of Corff to be imprisoned sure. At this time the Pope cursed all such as made warre against king Iohn.

✱ There is a bull of excommunication among the Records kept in the towre against Lhewelyn prince of Wales, and others, for making warre against king Iohn being vnder the protection of the church of Rome. Thus the Pope can blow hot and cold out of one mouth. A litle before he released prince Lhewelyn, the Barons and all the commons of the realme from their oth of obedience and subiection to king Iohn, commanding them vpon paine of curse to make warre against him: and now hauing brought his purpose to passe, he curseth them for doing of that which he commanded. So the Pope setteth at variance kings and princes at his pleasure to worke his owne commoditie, and when the same is brought about, he curseth them with booke, bell, and candle, if they without consideration of their own greifs will not agree againe when he will: whereas fire being kindled is not easilie quenched, & hatred once stirred by betwene princes, and growne by displeasures to open war (wherin manie are slaine, other taken, & the most spoiled and vndone) is not so soone put off with a Mandamus from Rome, and shaking of hands at the Popes pleasure.

Neuerthelesse prince Lhewelyn leuied an armie and came to Shrewesburie, which towne and castell were deliuered to him without any resistance, and there he remained a while. In the mean time Giles de Bruse bishop of Hereford (and chiefe of this conspiracie) sonne to William de Bruse, sent his brother Reynold to Brechnock, and all the people receiued him as their lord, and so he got all his castels without gaine-saieng of anie man, to wit, Aberge-

Abergeuenny, Penkelhy, Castell Gwyn (or the White castell) Grosimont & the Ile of Cynuric. But when the bishop came thither himselfe, they deliuered him the castles of Aberhodny, Hay, Bnelht, & Blaynlhyfny, and he to strengthen himselfe in that countrie promised castell Payn, Clune with all Eluel, to Walter Vachan the sonne of Eneon Clyd. In the meane time of this, yong Rees sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees and Maelgon his vncler were made frends, and went both to Dyuet, where they recouered all the land to themselues sauing Cemais, and ouerthrew the castell of Arberth & Maynclochoc. Then Maelgon and Owen brother to Rees went to Northwales to prince Lhewelyn, and did to him homage: and yong Rees gathered a great power and came to Cydwely, and brought it with all Carnwylheon to his subiection, and rased the castell there, and likewise the castell of Lhychwr. Fro thence he lead his armie to the castell of Hugh de Myles at Talybont, and hauing taken the same by force, slew a great number of the garrison. Then the daie after he tooke his iournie to Senghennyth, where the garrison which laie there burnt the towne, and departed. Therfoze Rees laieng siege to the castell of Ystymhlwynarth, got the same the next daie folowing, and burned it and the towne also, and so he got all the castels of Gwyrland within thre daies after, and then returned home with victorie and triumph. At this time Rees Vachan (or Rees Gryc) vncler to yong Rees, and sonne to the lord Rees was set at libertie by the king, leauing his sonne and two other pledges for him. This yeare also two Abbots were consecrated bishops, Iorwerth of S. Davids, and Cadogan of Bangor. Giles de Bruse

Bruse bishop of Hereford by the Popes commandement went and made peace with the king, and died in his returne homeward at Gloucester, whose inheritance descended to his brother Reginald, who married the daughter of prince Lhewelyn.

Shortlie after Lhewelyn prince of Northwales came with a great armie to Caermardhyn, and laid siege to the castell, which was yelded vnto him the fifth daie after, which he rased to the ground, and so he did with the castels of Lhanstephan, S. Cleare, & Talacharn. From thence he went to Caerdigan, and winning the new castell in Emlyn, he subdued Cemaes, and got the castell of Trefdraeth, (called in English Newport) and rased the same to the ground. Then the garrison, which kept the castell of Aberteiui deliuered the same vnto him vpon S. Stephens daie: and the daie after he had the castell of Cilgerran, from whence he returned to Northwales with great honor and triumph. In the which biage these lords accompanied him, to wit, Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan, Lhewelyn ap Meredyth, Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys, Meredyth ap Rotpert, Maelgon and Rees Vachan the sonnes of prince Rees, Rees and Owen the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, and the power of Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield. The winter after was the fairest winter that euer was scene.

The yeare folowing the prince went to Aberteiui, to make an agreement betwixt Maelgon and Rees Vachan sonnes to prince Rees on the one side, and their nephues yong Rees, and his brother Owen the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees on the other side: where he diuided Southwales betwixt them after this maner: to Maelgon he gaue thre Cantrefs

treſs in Dyuet Gwarthaf, Penlhwynoc, Cemaes and Emlyn, with the caſtell of Cilgerran: two in Stratywy, Hiruryn and Malhaen and Maenor Bydvey, with the caſtell of Lhanymdhyfry, and two in Caerdigan Gwynionyth and Mabwyneon to yong Rees and Owen his brother he gaue the caſtell of Aberteiui, and the caſtell of Nant yr arian (oz ſiluer dale) and thre Cantrefs in Caerdigan withall. And to Rees Vachan otherwiſe called Rees Gryc, the caſtell of Dyneuowr, the Cantref Mawr, and the Cantref Bachan (except Hiruryn and Mydhuey & the Comotes of Cydwely and Carnwylhion) This diuiſion being accompliſhed, the prince returned homeward, to whom by the way it was ſignified that Gwenwynwyn (contrarie to his oth and bonds in woziting) had forſaken him, and became againe the kings ſubiect, which greued the prince verie much, and therefore he ſent vnto him biſhops and Abbots to moue him to remember his oth and promiſe, and his pledges giuen to the prince, and to ſhew him his owne hand, and therebpon to ſee if he would come againe, and to promiſe him the princes fauour; but he would in no caſe heare of reconcilia- tion, wherefore the prince entred into Powys with fire and ſword, and ſubdued the countrie to him- ſelfe: wherebpon Gwenwynwyn fled to the Earle of Cheſter for ſuccours, and there remained for a while.

Mat. Paris.
page. 377.

At this time Lewys ſonne to the French king be- ing called by the Barons of England, landed at Te- net, who receiuing to his hands all the holdes by the waie, came to London, and there receiued ho- mage of the Barons, and from thence went to- wards Wincheſter where king Iohn was, and by
the

the waie got the castels of Rygat, Guilford, and Fernam, then comming to Winchester receiued the same with the castell. Whereupon king Iohn fled to Hereford in the Marches of Wales, and sent to Reynold Bruse and to prince Lhewelyn, desiring frendship; but they would not heare him. Therefore he destroyed the castell of Radnor and Haye and came a long to Oswestree, which towne being of the possessions of Iohn Fitzalans, he burned to the earth, and departed from thence northward, leauing power as he went, in whose companie were William de Albemarle the Earle of Glocester, Philip de Albineto, Iohn Marshall, Foulke de Breant a noble good soldiour, to whom the king gaue in marriage the daughter of the Earle Riuers with the castell of Bedford, William Earle of Salisburie the kings brother, William Briwer, Walter Espec. Also he appointed gouernors of the North, Hugh Baliol, and Philip Halcots. He made gouernors of the citie of Yorke, Robert de Veipont, Geffrey Lucy, and Bryan de Lysle. Upon the other part Lewys coming from Winchester, took the castell of Odyham and came to London with great triumph, where Geffrey Maundeuile Earle of Essex was slaine by misfortune running at the tilte. And the Lords that mainteined the quarell were these: William Erle Warren, William Earle of Arundell, William Erle of Salisburie, who forsooke the king at the end, William Marshall the yonger, William de Maundeuile, Robert Fitzwater, William Huntingfield all southern men, and Robert de Rose, Peter de Bruse, and Richard Percie northern men. And all this while Hubert de Burgh kept the castell of Douer worthilie to the behoofe of the king. But as king Iohn was ma-

Matt. Paris.
page. 383.

U.ij.

king

king preparation at Newerke, he fell sicke and died, and lieth buried at Worcester.

Mat. Paris,
page. 386.

Matth. West.
page. 104.

After the death of king John, Randle Earle of Chester, William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke, William Earle Ferrers, Philip de Albineto, and John Marshall crowned Henrie his sonne king of England at Glocester. In the meane while Lewys besieged the castell of Douer, but all in vaine. Then returning to London, where the citie was deliuered him, he proceeded and wan the castels of Hartford and Berkamstede. Whereupon there was a truse concluded betwixt both princes for a while, then Lewys returned to France. This yeare Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan died, and lieth buried at Conwey.

1217

The yeare 1217. manie of the nobles of England forsooke Lewys, whom they had called in before, and contrarie to their oth came to king Henrie, as William de Albineto lord of Bealwere besides Nottingham, who was imprisoned in Corff, & William Earle Warren, William de Albineto Earle of Arundell, William longa Spata Earle of Salisburie, William Marshall the yonger, and William de Cantilupo. Then Lewys shortly after landed at Douer with a great armie, and laid siege to the castell, but he could doo no good: from thence he went and incamped before the castell of Windsor, and when he cold not get it, he toke his iournie to Lincolne, whither the armie of king Henrie came against him, where a cruell battell was fought, wherein Lewys was put to flight, & a great number of his nobles taken, as Saere Quincy Earle of Winchester, Henrie de Bohune Earle of Hereford, Gilbert de Gaunt Earle of Lincoln, Robert Fitzwater, Richard

Mat. Paris.
pag. 395.
Mat. West.
page. 104.

Richard Montfytchet, Gilbert de Clare, William Mowbraye, William Beuchamp, William Mandit, Aemer Harcourt, Roger de Crescy, William de Coluile, William de Rosse, Robert Rippeley, and there were slaine Symon de Vescy, Hugh de Roch, Reynald Crescy constable of Chester, Gerald de Furneuale, and manie other. Also Hubert de Burgh capitaine of Douer, Henrie de Turberuile, and Richard Sward gaue the French nauie (whereof Eustace a monke was capitaine) an ouerthrow.

Matt. Paris.
page. 398.

In this meane tyme, Reynald de Bruse did agree with the king, vnknowing to prince Lhewelyn, and contrarie to his promise. Wherefore yong Rees and Owen his sisters sons (seeing that he in whom they trusted most deceiued them) rose against him, and wanne all Buelht from him sauing the castell. But when the Prince heard of this agreement, he was sore offended withall, and comming with an armie to Brechnock, he laid siege to the town of Aberhodny, where the burgeses of the towne came to him, and by meanes of yong Rees, the Prince taking 100. markes and fve pledges of them, raised his siege, and toke his iourne ouer the blacke mountaines towards Gwyr, where he lost much of his cariages. And as he camped at Lhangruc, Reynald Bruse came to him with sixe knights in his companie, and desired his father in law of pardon for his offense, who receiuing him gentlie, did not onlie forgiue him, but also gaue him the castell of Senghennyth, and Reynald committed the same to the custodie of Rees Vachan. Lhewelyn after he had set all things in good order in that countrie marched to Dyuet, and being at Cefn Cynwar-
chan, the Flemings sent to him to desire peace, but

Brecheinoc
was the
whole coun-
trie or lord-
ship of
Brechnock:
Aberhodny
the cheete
towne.

the Prince would not grant them their request. Then young Rees was the first that passed the river Cledheu to fight with them of the towne. Whereupon Iorwerth bishop of S. Davids with all his clergie came to the Prince to desire peace to the Flemings, which after long debating was thus concluded.

Articles of
peace be-
twene
prince Lhe-
welyn and
the Fle-
mings.

First, that all the inhabitants of Ros and the land of Penbrooke should become the princes subjects, and ever from thenceforth take him for their liege Lord. Secondarily, that they should paie him a 1000. markes towards his charges, before Michaelmas next coming. Thirdly, that for the performance of these, they should deliver forthwith to the Prince twentie pledges of the best in all the countrie: which things they did. Then the prince, after he had brought all Wales to his subiection, returned to Northwales with much honour. Shortly after, there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and Lewys the French kings sonne. Whereupon the king promising the barons all their requests, Lewys returned toward France. Then shortly after, William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke got the towne of Caerlheon, and made warre against the Welshmen, whom contrarie to their promise the barons least out of the conclusion of peace.

The barons
pacifieng
France and
England,
do conspire
against
Wales. ^a

* The barons were verie glad of the friendship and aid of the prince of Wales, to serue their turne. But now in the generall conclusion of the peace, contrarie to their oth and promise, they reserue out Wales to keepe them plaine withall, hoping to get some more land thereby. Therefore let men take heed how they build vpon Turne-seruing Friendship.

Whereupon Rees Vachan rased the castell of Senghen-

^{included}
a. Tho not in the Treaty between Lewis & the Regent,
yet he had an honorable Peace, y^e next year, w^{ch}
the Custody of the Castles of Caermarthen and
Abertivi was granted to him, during H. Henry's Minority,
tho this Hist. mentions not y^e grant. v. pag. Sequent.

Henrie. 3. Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth.

Senghennyth, & all the castels he had in his custodie in that countrie, and banished all the Englishmen that dwelled there with their wiues and children for euer, and diuided the countrie to the Welshmen, who haue kept it vnto this daie.

The yeare ensuing, prince Lhewelyn put his garrisons in the castels of Caermardhin and Aberteiui. Then yong Rees (by the princes consent) went to the king & did him homage for his lands. At this tyme William Earle of Arundell, Rondell Earle of Chester, William Ferrers Earle of Derby and Bryan Lisle toke their boiage toward the holie land.

In the yeare folowing, Rees Gryc sonne to prince Rees married the daughter of the Earle of Clare; and Iohn de Bruse married Marret the daughter of prince Lhewelyn. At that tyme William Marshall the elder died, leauing after him fve sonnes and fve daughters, which daughters were thus married. Mawd to Hugh Bygod, Ioane to Warren de Mount Chenssey; Isabell to Gilbert de Clare; Sibill to William Earle of Derby; and Eua to William de Bruse, betwixt which fve all his great inheritance was after diuided, for all his sonnes died without issue, and were euerie one after another Erles of Penbrooke.

The yeare 1220. Lhewelyn prince of VVales lead an armie to Penbrooke against the Flemings, who contrarie to their oth and league had taken the castell of Aberteiui, which castell the Prince wanne and destroyed, putting the garrison to the sword, rased the castell, & went thence to the land of Gwys, where he rased that castell, and burned the towne. Also he caused all Hauerford to be bur-

1220

1221

U.iii.

ned

*Hol. pag. 619.
Matt. Paris.
pag. 415.
Matt. West.
pag. 110.
c. III.
Castell Tre-
faldwyn.*

ned to the castell gates, and destroyed all Ros and Daugledhau: and they which kept the castell sent to him for truse till Maie, which was concluded vpon conditions, and so he returned home. Also this yeare certeine lords of Wales besieged the castell of Buelht, which was Reynalds de Bruse. Therefore the king came with an armie to the marches, and raised the siege, and came as far as Mountgomerie, and built a new castell there. As William de Albineto Earle of Arundell, Henrie de Bohune Earle of Hereford, and Sayer de Quincie Earle of Winchester were comming home from the holie land, they died by the waie. The yeare following there fell a great dissention betwixt prince Lhewelyn, and Gruffyth his sonne: for this Gruffyth enioied the Cantref of Merionyth without his fathers consent, and therefore his father sent for him to come vnto him, but he would not come: therefore the Prince sware that he would be reuenged vpon him and his complices for that dishonor, and then came with a great armie to Merionyth: but his sonne fearing not the father, got his people in the field readie to abide the battell, but as they were in fight, there was a peace concluded, and Gruffyth yelded to his father, and cried him mercie. Then Lhewelyn although he forgaue his sonne his offense, yet he tooke Merionyth and Ardydwy from him, & building a castell there, returned home againe. At this time yong Rees forsooke prince Lhewelyn, bicause Aberteiui was not deliuered him (as the promise was at the diuiding of Southwales) and went to William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke: therefore Lhewelyn came to Aberystwyth, and sealed the castell and all that ter-
ritoire

ritorie to his owne vse. Then yong Rees hearing this went vnto the king to complaine vpon the Prince, and the king sent for the prince to Shrewesburie, and made him and Rees freinds; the prince promising to deale with Rees for Aberteiu as he had done with Maelgon for Caermardhin. This winter Iohn de Bruse by the consent of prince Lhewelyn fortified the castell of Senghennyth: at that time also Isabell the kings mother married the son of Hugh de Brune Earle of March, without making the king priuie thereto.

William de Fortibus Earle of Albemarle about this time made an insurrection in Lincolneshire, which was soone appeased: then the king seased into his hands certaine honors and castels that diuerse men kept in their possessions without iust cause: as Foulke de Breant kept the Earldoms of Northampton, Oxford, Bedford and Buckingham, with the castels and holdes. Peter de Malo lacu, the castels of Corff, and Shirburne with Somersets hire, and Dorcesters hire, and the liberties and forrests. Philip de Marke, the castels of Peke and Notingham, Notinghamshire and Derbyshire. Gigelard de Siconia kept Windsor and Odham, which for the most part the king receiued to his hands. Also Hubert de Burgh was created Earle of Kent, and chiefe Justice of England, who tooke to wife the king of Scots sister. The yeare after, yong Rees sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees departed out of this world, being a lustie gentleman, and endued with manie notable bertues, and was buried at Stratflur, whose inheritance Lhewelyn diuided betweene his brother Owen, and his vnckle Maelgon.

Matt. West. page. 111.

Hol. pag. 519.

The yeare after Christes incarnation 1223. 1223
 A. b. William

Hol. pag. 622. William Marshall came from Ireland, and landed at S. Davids with a great armie, and shortly after laid siege to Aberteivi and got it, and from thence marched to Caermardhin, and likewise got the same.

Matt. Paris. pag. 423. Matt. West. page. 114.

✱ Lhewelyn prince of Wales, at what time William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke prosecuted the warres in Ireland against the kings enemies there, took by force two castels in Wales belonging to the said Earle, putting all his men which kept the same to the sword, and fortifying the same with a garrison of his owne men in either of them, departed home againe: whereof when the said Earle was advertised, he returned from Ireland with all speed, and recovering his castels againe, used the same courtesie towards Lhewelyns men that he had shewed to his: and then entering further into the Princes countrie, destroyed all before him as he went.

These newes coming to Lhewelyns eares did sore offend him: whereupon he sent Gruffyth his sonne with a power of men to staie the Earle for passing further. Then Gruffyth went to Cydweli, and understanding that the Burgesses of the towne meant to betraie him, burned the towne, churches, and all to the earth. Then William Marshall passed the riuer Tywy at Caermardhin, where Gruffyth met with him, & gaue him battell, which was verie doubtfull and endured vntill night, and then either partie withdrew themselues, and the riuer betwixt. And after they had laien so certen daies, Gruffyth for lacke of victuals (for his men which were about 9000. persons) returned back, and the Earle went to Cilgerran, and began to build there a verie strong castell. Then receiuing letters from the king to come and speake with him,

Matt. Paris. pag. 423.

Matt. Paris saith, that the Earle had the victorie, and that there were slaine and taken of the Welshmen 9000. persons.

him, he went to the court by sea, and left his armie to continue the worke he had begon. Then the king and the archbishop of Canturburie being at Ludlowe sent for the Prince, and would faine haue agreed him and the Earle: but it would not be, and so they departed. And when the Earle would haue passed to Penbrooke by lande, with the strength of the Earle of Derby, and Henrie Pygot lord of Ewyas, the Prince sent his son to keepe the passage at Carnwylhion, & he himselfe came as far as Mabedryd. Which when the Earle vnderstood he returned backe to England, & the Prince went to Northwales. Certeine of the barons also misliking the rule of Hubert de Burgh conspired against the king and him: as Randulph Earle of Chester, VVilliam de Fortibus Earle of Albemarle, Iohn constable of Chester, Foulke de Breant, Hugh de Veteri ponte, Bryan Lyfle, Patrike de Malo lacu, Philip Marke, and VVilliam lord de Cantilup. But the matter was appeased, and the king got the castell of Bedford by long siege, wherein was VVilliam de Breant brother to Foulke. About this time died William de longa Spata Earle of Salisburie. The yeare folowing, Sarancus de malo Leone deliuered Rochell to the French king. Also Foulke de Breant was at this time banished England, and came to such pouertie that he begged from doze to doze. The yeare 1226. Rees Vachan sonne to Rees Gryc did take his father prisoner, and would not set him at libertie till he had deliuered him the castell of Lhanymdhyfri. At this time died Meredyth archdecon of Caerdigan, sonne to prince Rees, and was buried by his father at S. Dauids. The yere folowing king Henrie came with a great armie to Wales as farre as Ceri, and

Matt. Paris.
page. 425.
C. 427.
Math. West.
page. 115.

Matt. Paris,
page. 428.
Matt. Paris,
page. 439.

1226

1228

Matt. Paris,
pag. 468.

and incamped there, & vpon the other side prince Llewelyn called to him all the power of Wales, and incamped not farre off, and there were diuerse great skirmishes, and chieflie vpon one daie the most part of both armies was in the field, and a great number slaine of the kings men. At which time William de Bruse sonne to Reynald was taken prisoner, who offered for his ransome the countrie of Buelht, and a great summe of monie beside: then there was a peace concluded betwene the king and the Prince, wherevpon the Prince came to the king, and did honoz him, but not as his king and lord, and euerie partie returned home.

Mat. Paris.
page. 468.

✱ This historie is somewhat otherwise laid downe by Matthew Paris, which I haue thus translated out of the same authoz.

Mat. West.
page. 124.

About the same time, those souldiers which laie in garrison in the castell of Mountgomery, went out with some of their neighbours to amend a certeine passage in the high waie, leading through a great wood thereby, where the Welshmen were wont to rob and slaie such as trauelled that waie: and comming to the place, with their axes and other weapons began to fell the trees, and to cut downe the bushes; whereby the waie might be enlarged. Which thing when the Welshmen vnderstood, they came with a great power, and setting vpon their enimies, compelled them to take the castell for their defense, (certeine being slaine on both sides) and then casting a trench about the same, laid siege vnto it. This being quickelie certified vnto Hubert de Burgh chiefe Justice of England, to whom a little before the same castell and honoz was giuen: the king himselfe with conuenient speed comming raised the siege, and when his whole armie came to him, (for few soldiours came with him thither) he went to the said wood, which was verie large, being five miles in length, and by
reason

reason of the thicke growth of the same verie hard to be stocked: howbeit the king caused the same with great diligence and trauell to be asserted and consumed with fire. Then leading his armie further into the countrie, he came to an abbeye of white monks called Cridia, being a refuge for the Welshmen to flie vnto, which he caused to be burnt to ashes; where Hubert de Burgh (to whome the place seemed verie fit for fortification) hauing the assent of the king, caused a castell to be builded. But or euer the worke was finished, manie were slaine on both sides: and William de Bruse a noble warrour, who went out to make prouision for the armie, was taken by the Welshmen, and cast in prison: and diuerse other went out for the like purpose, where of one being knighted a few daies befoze, seing some of his felowes in danger and like to be distressed, rushed boldlie into the middelt of his enemies, killing manie about him, who in the end with manie other of the kings men was there slaine. Manie also of the kings chiefe soldiours being confederate with prince Lhewelyn, did verie faintlie defend his cause with whom they came thither. Whereupon the king wanting necessarie prouision, and perceiuing the double dealing of some of his owne men, was constrained to conclude a dishonorable peace with the Welshmen, giuing his assent that the castell, which with so great expences of men and monie was now almost finished, should be rased at his owne charges, taking of prince Lhewelyn three thousand pounds towards the same. The peace being thus confirmed both parties departed homeward. So the king of England, after that he had bestowed three moneths in the building of the said castell, and disbursed an infinite summe of monie in vaine, leauing William de Bruse one of his nobles in the Princes prison, returned home with great shame of his honoz. The name also which Hubert the chiefe Justice had giuen to the castell at the beginning of the building, calling it Huberts folie, did now moue manie to laugh at the thing, who seing that costlie and sumptuous

*Stultitia
Huberti.*

building,

building, to be made equall with the ground, said that Hubert was a prophet and moze than a prophet. Thus farre out of Matthew Paris.

Shortlie after this, there fell a great variance betwene the king and Richard Earle of Cornwale his brother, where great partaking was on either side. These lords held with Richard, Randulph Earle of Chester, William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke, Gilbert Earle of Glocester, William Earle Warren, Henrie Earle of Hereford, William Earle Ferrers, and VWilliam Earle of Warwick. But this debate was soone taken bp and finished, the king and his brother being made frænds. In the yeere

1 2 3 0

Mat. Paris.
pag. 485.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 488.
Mat. West.
pag. 128.

1 2 3 1

Hol. pag. 538.
Mat. Paris.
pag. 492.

1 2 3 0. Henrie made a iournie to France, to recouer againe that which his father had lost: from whence he returned backe againe without doing any good. At this time Lhewelyn the sonne of Maelgon died in Northwales, and was buried at Conwey. Prince Lhewhelyn caused William Bruse to be hanged, being (as it was reported) taken in adulterie with his wife, who was the sister of king Henrie. Also Gilbert of Clare Earle of Glocester died, whose wife afterward married Richard Earle of Cornwale, and the king gaue the wardship of his sonne to the Earle of Kent. Likewise Maelgon sonne to prince Rees died at this time, and was buried at Stratflur, whose patrimonie yong Maelgon his sonne inherited after his father. The yeare ensuing, William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke died, and Richard his brother enioied his inheritance.

This yeare the king lead a great armie to Wales, & after he had remained in the Marches a while, he returned to England, and left Hubert de Burgh Earle of Kent with his armie to defend the Marches,

Marches, & he by spies vnderstood where certeine
 Welshmen entred the Marches to spoile, and set
 vpon them by Mountgomery, & slew a great num-
 ber of them. Then the Prince being therewith soze
 offended gathered an armie, and to reuenge his
 men, entring the Marches with fire & sword, slew
 all that withstood him, and burned the castels
 with the garrisons without mercie: and first the
 castell of Mountgomery, for the Earle withdrew
 himselfe for feare. Then the castell of Radnor, Aber-
 hodni, Rayader Gwy, & so he went through Gwent-
 land to Caerlêon, and after long fight and losse of
 manie of his men, got the towne, and left nothing
 therein but ashes. The like he did with the castels
 of Neth and Cydwely. Therefore the king caused
 the Prince to be denounced accursed, and came to
 Hereford with a mightie armie, and sent a great
 number of his nobles with the most part of his
 armie to VVales, who vsing the direction of a frier
 of Cymer, met with a number of Welshmen,
 which at the first encounter fled, whome the Eng-
 lishmen folowed to the straits, where the ambush-
 ments laie, which fell vpon them and slew a great
 number of the best soldiours, and the rest escaped
 with flæing. Therefore the king would haue bur-
 ned the house of Cymer, but the Prior paid 300
 markes, and the king returned to England after
 he had built the castell of Mawd. In the meane
 time of this, Maelgon the sonne of Maelgon ap Rees
 laid siege to Aberteiui and got the towne, and de-
 stroied it to the castell gates, slaieng all the inha-
 bitants. And shortly after he returned with his
 cosen Owen sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees, with cer-
 taine of the Princes captaines, and brake downe
 the

Mat. West.
page. 131.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 492.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 493.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 502.

Hol. pag. 640
Matt. Paris.
pag. 507.

Hol. pag. 622.

the bridge upon the river Teiui, and laid siege to the castell, and with engines and mines threwo downe the same, and then returned home with much honor. The next yeare to this, prince Lhewelyn entred into England, and returned with a rich spoile of goods, cattell, and men. Therefore the king leased a subsidie to subdue the Welshmen. Hubert de Burgh was at this time accused upon certeine articles, and committed to prison. Randulph Earle of Chester and Lincolne died the same yeare, and Iohn his sister sonne (by the brother of the Scottish king) was Earle of Chester after him, who toke to wife the daughter of prince Lhewelyn: and another of his nephues had the Earldome of Lincolne. Also Ephraim bishop of Lhanelwy died. About the same time Iohn de Bruse falling off his horse, his foote sticking fast in the sturpe and the horse taile, was drawen by his owne horse till he died miserablie. The summer following Richard Earle of Cornwall fortified the castell of Radnor, which the Prince had latelie destroyed.

Shortlie after that, Prince Lhewelyn came with an armie to Brechnock, and destroyed all the townes and castels in the countrie: and laie a moneth at the siege of the castell of Brechnock, but yet went without it, and burning the towne, returned homeward with a great bootie. In his iourne by the waie he burned the towne of Clunn, and recovered all the countrie called Dyffryn Teueidiat (which was of the possession of Iohn Fitzalan) but he could not get the castell. After that he overthrew the Reddecastell in Powys, and burned the towne of Oswestree, and so came home. About this time Richard Marshall Earle of Penbrooke fell at debate with

I 2 3 3
Matt. West.
page. 134.
Matt. Paris.
page. 517.

with the king, who with Hubert de Burgh that brake out of the castell of Deuises came to Wales, and ioined with the Prince against the king. *Matt. Paris. pag. 518.*

✱ Matthew of Westminster doth write, that Hubert de Burgh then prisoner in the castell of Deuises, being admonished that Peter bishop of Winchester purposed to furnish him in the said castell, escaped ouer the wall and tooke sanctuarie; out of the which he was violentlie taken by the keepers of the castell: but by the meanes of the bishop of Sarum (within whose diocese the same was) he was restozed againe to the sanctuarie, and within a while after fetched awaie by a power of armed men, being the freends of the Earle Marshall, and brought into Wales, where he ioined himselfe to the kings enemies. *Matt. West. page 177.*

Then the Earle with Owen ap Gruffyth ap Rees came to Meneuia or S. Davids, and killed and spoiled all the kings seruants and freends within the towne. Also Maelgon & Rees Gryc, with the power of the prince ioined with them, who in that biage wanne all these castels, Caerdyff, Abergeuennie, Pencelhy, Blaynlhefyni, and Bwlchy Dinas, which they rased all, sauing Caerdyff. Then the king gathered a wonderfull great armie aswell Flemings, Normanes, and Gascoines, as Englishmen, and entred Wales, thinking to destroie the whole countrie, and encamped at Grosmont, where the Earle with the power of Wales encamped hard by him. And as the kings men would haue entred further they were met withall, and lost 500. horsses, wherupon the king had aduise to retorne home, and so he did. After whose departure the Earle with the power aforesaid lay before Caermardhyn thre moneths; but it was so manfullie defended that they could not come by it. And at last there came in

Æ. J.

the

the kings ships, and manned and victualed the towne afresh, wherefore they raised the siege and departed. Within a while after Rees Gryc sonne to the lord or prince Rees died at Lhandeilo vawr, and was buried honozable besides his father at S. Davids. Then Maelgon Vachan sonne to Maelgon ap Rees finished the castell of Treflan which his father had begon.

*Mat. Paris.
page. 518.*

✱ The Earle Marshall understanding that the bishop of Winchester had with a thousand markes of monie wonne from him to the kings part the Carles of Chester and Lincolne, made a firme league with Llewelyn prince of Wales, and other nobles of that countrie, swearing among themselves, that none of them should grow to anie agreement with the king without his confederats. Whereupon the king sent to Flanders and other countries beyond the sea for aid: to whom Baldwyn Earle of Gyfnes came with a great armie to Gloucester. Also manie Poictouins came to him by the procurement of the said bishop, who was that countrieman himselfe.

1 2 3 1

In the yeare of Christ 1 2 3 4. Iohn lord Monmetensis a noble warrior, captaine of the kings armie, being made Warden of the Marches of Wales, leuied a power, and came against the Earle Marshall and the Welshmen: but when he had once entred Wales he came backe in post, leauing his men for the most part slaine and taken behind him.

*Mat. Paris.
pag. 526.
Polydorus
virg. lib. 16.*

✱ This historie is laid downe by Matthew Paris after this manner. About the feast of S. Iohn Baptist, Iohn of Monmouth a noble and expert warrior, who was with the king in his warres in Wales, gathered a great armie, meaning to inuade the Earle Marshall at vnawares; but he being certified of the same, hid himselfe in a certaine wood, by the
which

which laie the waie of his enimies, intending to deceiue them, who went about to serue him after the same sort. *Fallere fallentem non est fraus.*
 When the enimies therfore came to the place where the ambush was, the Earle Marshalls armie gaue a great shout, and so set vpon their enimies being vnprouided, and suddenly put them all to flight, slaieng an infinite number of them aswell Poictouins, as other. John of Monmouth himselfe escaped by flight, whose countrie with the villages, buildings, and all that he had therein the Earle Marshall did spoile and destroie with fire and sword, and left him nothing at all, and then returned with rich spoiles.

Afterward, in the weeke after the Epiphanie, Lhewelyn prince of Wales together with the Earle Marshall ioining their powers, and entring the kings land, destroied all with fire and sword, from the confines of Wales vnto the towne of Salop, which they also toke, and burnt a great part thereof, and then returned with great spoiles. The king of England, being all this while with the bishop of Winchester at Glocester, little regarding warre, who for want of sufficient strength for the warre, durst not meete his enimies in the field, but being ashamed of the matter, departed towards Winchester, leauing the Marches to be destroied by the enimies, as anie man might see. *Matt. Paris. pag. 527.*

The same yeare Richard Earle of Penbrooke, by the counsell of Geffrey de Marisco went with an armie to Ireland, where he was slaine in fight by treason of his owne men, after whom his brother Gilbert inherited his lands. *Matt. Paris. pag. 533.*

In that time the king sent the Archbishop of Canturburie, with the bishops of Rochester and Chester, to intreate with prince Lhewelyn for to make peace with the king, but they returned without doing of anie good. *Matt. Paris. page. 540.*

✧ Matthew Paris saith this. The king at this time going to meet Edmond Archbishop of Canturburie, and the other Bishops
 E.ij. Bishops

A peace
concluded
betwixt
Llewelyn
and king
Henrie.

The barons
called
home and
pardoned.

H. Lloyd.
Matt. Paris.

Shops which he had sent to conclude a peace with Llewelyn prince of Wales, came to Woodstocke, where being certified of the death of the Earle Marshall (by certeine messengers which came from Ireland) he fell into great weeping and sorrowe for the death of so valiant a knight: affirming withall, that he had not leaft his peere behind him in the realme. From thence he went to Gloucester, where the said Archbishop and bishops comming to him, declared the treatie and forme of peace taken betwene him and the said Llewelyn: yet neuerthelesse vpon this condition, that the noble men of England, which were confederates with the said Llewelyn, and by euill counsell were exiled, should first be reconciled to the king, whereby the said peace might be moze firme and stable. Moreover the Archbishop said, that with much a doo they had brought the matter to that passe, adding sometimes threathnings on the kings behalfe with his clergie, to the which threathnings the said Llewelyn is reported to haue answered, that he moze regarded the kings almes-deeds, and his godlie behauiour, than he did feare his warre with all his clergie. Then the king (who wished peace with all his heart) caused by his letters all the nobles that were outlawed, to be called againe vnto him to Gloucester, the sundaie before the Ascension daie next following, to haue their pardons, and to receiue their inheritance which the king had sealed into his owne hands. Then Hubert de Burgh Earle of Kent came to the king and obtained his fauour, whom the king reuerentlie embraced and kissed.

Prince Llewelyn also this yeare set Gruffyth his sonne at libertie, whom he had kept in prison sixe yeares for his disobedience. At the same time died Robert Fitzwater, who as Matthew Paris saith, had a stone about his necke of such vertue, that he could not die as long as it was there. Also Roger de Somerie died; and Cadwallon ap Maelgon of Melienyth. The yeare after died Owen sonne to Gruffyth ap

ap Rees, being a noble Gentleman, and verie well beloued, and was buried by his brother Rees at Stratflur. King Henrie about this time tooke to wife the second daughter of the Earle of Prouince called Elianor. And Frederike the Emperour married Isabel sister to king Henrie. The yeare after, Madoc the sonne of Gruffyth Maylor lord of the lower Powys or Bromfield, Chirke, and Yale, a man verie iust and mercifull, died and was buried honourable at the abbie of Lhan Egwest, or Vale Crucis, which he had built, and leaft behind him a sonne named Gruffyth to inherit his lands. Also Owen ap Meredyth ap Rotper of Cydewen departed out of this world. The same yeare Gilbert Erle of Penbrooke by treason got the castell of Morgan ap Howel, called Marchen, and fortified it verie strong for feare of the Prince. Then the Earles of Cornewall and Penbrooke tooke the crosse. The next spring died Ione daughter to king Iohn, prin-
1237
 cesse of Wales, and was buried vpon the sea shoare within the Ile of Anglesey, at Lhanuaes, as hir pleasure was, where the Prince did build a house of barefoote friers ouer hir graue. Then also died Iohn Scot Erle of Chester without issue, therefore the king sealed that Earldome to his owne hands.

X. iij.

* Because

* Because the Earles of Chester were men of great possessions in Wales, and had much warre with the princes of Northwales, I thinke it conuenient for the better vnderstanding of this historie, to laie downe a brieue Catalog of the descents of the same Earles in order, from the conquest to this Iohn Scot which was the last of them.

HVgh Lupus the sonne of Richard Earle of Au-
 ranges Vicount of Abonica, and of Margaret the daugh-
 ter of Harlowine a noble man in Normandie, who married Ar-
 let the daughter of a burgesse in Falois, which was also mother
 to William Conquerour, came to England with the said Con-
 querour, and was by him created Erle of Chester, and sword-
 bearer of England, with these words: *Habendum & tenen-
 dum dictum comitatum Castris sibi & heredibus suis, ita
 liberè ad gladium sicut ipse rex totam tenebat Angliam
 ad coronam;* that is, To haue and to hold the said countie of
 Chester to him and his heires by right of the sword, so freelie
 as the king held the realme of England in the right of the
 crowne. Hugh being established in the possession of the Earle-
 dome, with most large priuiledges and freedoms, ordained by
 der him (for the better government of the said countie) foure
 Barons, to wit: The first, Nigell or Neal his cosen Baron
 of Halton, Constable and Marshall of Chester, by condition
 of service to lead the Hauntgard of the Earles armie when he
 should make ante iournie into Wales; so as the said Baron
 should be the foremost in marching into the enemies countie,
 and the last in comming backe: of him the Lacyes Earles of
 Lincolne descended. The second, Piers Malebanke Baron of
 Nantwich. The third, Eustace Baron of Malpas. The fourth,
 Warren Vernoun Baron of Shipbrooke. This Hugh Lupus
 conuerted the church of S. Werburgh to an Abbete: and di-
 ed An. 1102. after he had ruled that Earldome fourtie years
 leautng issue behind him Richard, Robert Abbot of Burie, and
 Otuel

Foure barons

1. Halton.

2. Nantwich.

3. Malpas.

4. Shipbrooke.

Henrie. 3. Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth.

295

Otuell tutoꝝ to the childꝛen of king Henrie the first.

Richard Lupus the sonne of Hugh Lupus, being the second Earle of Chester after the Conquest, was but seven yeare old when he was Earle, he married Mawd the daughter of Stephen Earle of Bloys Charters and Champaigne, being the sister of king Stephen; he with his brother Otuell after he had been Earle of Chester xvij. yeares was drowned at Godwinlands comming from Normandie with the childꝛen of king Henrie the first, in the yeare of Christ. 1120.

2

Randulph Meschines *alias* de Bohun, the sonne of Iohn de Bohun, and of Margaret the sister of Hugh Lupus, succeeded Richard in the Earledome of Chester as cosen & next heire of blood to him, being the third erle of Chester after the conquest: he married Mawd the daughter of Aubrey de Vere Earle of Gines, by whom he had issue Randulph surnamed Vernounes (bicause he was boꝛne at Vernoune castell) and died An. 1130. after that he had bene Earle about eight yeares.

3

Randulph Bohun his sonne succeeded his father being the fourth Earle of Chester after the Conquest, who married Alicia the daughter of Robert Earle of Glocester base sonne to king Henrie the first, by whom he had issue Hugh Cyuelioc (so called of that countrie of Powys wherein he was boꝛne) and died An. 1158. when he had bene Earle nine and twentie yeares.

4

Hugh Bohun *alias* Keuelock or rather Cyuelioc, being the fift Earle of Chester after the Conquest, married Beatrice the daughter of Richard Lucie lord chiefe Justice of England, by whom he had issue Randulph, and foure daughters; Mawd married to Dauid Earle of Anguis and Huntington lord of Gallo-way: Mabill married to William Daubney Earle of Arundell: Agnes married to William Ferrers Erle of Derby, and Hawys married to Robert Quincy a Baron of great honoꝝ, who was in hir right after hir brothers death Earle of Lincolne, and after him she was married to sir Warren Bostock. This Hugh was Earle of Chester 28. yeares, & died about the yeare 1182.

5

Randulph Bohun *alias* Blandeuell, so called, bicause he was boꝛne in Powys, in a towne named Album monasterium, suc-

6

ceeded

£.iiij.

ceded his father being the sixt Earle of Chester after the
 Conquest: who was also Earle of Lincolne, as cosen and
 next heire vnto William Romare Earle of Lincolne, the se-
 cond brother of Randulph Meschines the third Earle of Che-
 ster after the Conquest. He was thrice married, first to Con-
 stance the daughter and heire of Conan Erle of Brytaine and
 Richmond, being the widow of Geffrey the third son of king
 Henrie the second, and the mother of Arthur Erle of Brytaine:
 from whom afterward he was diuorced, and then married a
 ladie named Clemence daughter to the Earle Ferrers: after
 whose decease he took to his third wife Margaret daughter to
 Humfrey de Bohun Earle of Hereford, Essex, and Constable
 of England. Puerthelesse he neuer had issue by anie of those
 his wiues, and therefore the Earldome of Chester and his
 lands in Northwales after his death descended to Iohn surna-
 med Scot, his sister Mawdes sonne by Dauid Earle of Anguis
 and Huntington. The manour of Barrow with 500. pound
 lands came to Mabil: the Earldome of Lincolne to Hawyse:
 the castell and manour of Chartley and (as I thinke) his pos-
 sessions in Powys to Agnes. This Randulph atchieued manie
 enterprises against Lhewelyn prince of Wales, but one time
 meeting with the said Prince, and being too weake to encoun-
 ter with him, he was driuen to retire backe to the castell of
 Ruthlan, wherein the said Prince besieged him: whereupon he
 was faine to send to Roger Lacie Constable of Chester, to
 come to his succors in that extremitie. Lacie calling his
 frends vnto him, requested them to make as manie men as
 they could, and to go with him, to deliuer the Earle out of the
 danger of his enemies: at whose request Ralph Dutton his son
 in law, being a lustie youth, assembled together all the plaiers,
 musicians, and merie companions within the citie (being
 then the Faire time) and came to the Constable, who forthwith
 went to Ruthlan, raised the siege, and deliuered the Earle from
 danger. In recompense of which seruice, the Earle gaue
 vnto his Constable diuerse freedoms and priuiledges, and
 granted vnto the said Dutton the ruling and ordering of all
 the

the plaiers and musicians within that countie, which his heire enioieth euen to this date. This Earle builded the castels of Charteley and Bcellon, & the abbie of Dalacrosse. He died about the yeare of Christ 1232. when he had bene Earle 51. yeares.

John Scot was in the right of Mawd his mother the eldest sister, and one of the heires of Randulph Blandeulle, the seventh Earle of Chester, he had great warres with Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Wales; but in the end peace being made betwixt them, the Earle for further confirmation of the same, married Iane the Princes daughter, neuerthelesse he died without issue, leaving foure sisters his heires. Margaret married to Alan de Galawey, by whom she had a daughter named Derngold, the mother of John Baliol king of Scotland: Isabel married to Robert Breux: Mawd, who died without issue, and Alicia married to Henrie Hastings; to the which sisters the king gaue other lands, and toke the said Earldome into his owne hands, *Quia noluit tam preclaram dominationem diuidi inter colos.*

7

In the yeare 1237. Lhewelyn prince of Wales, called all the Lords and Barons of Wales befoze him to Stratflur, and there euerie one of them swoze to be faichfull subiects, and did homage to Dauid Lhewelyns sonne.

1237

* At this time Lhewelyn prince of Wales, being impotent (by reason of a pallsie which had taken him) and sore vexed and disquieted by his sonne Gruffyth, sent Ambassadors to the king, to signifie vnto him, that for as much as his yeares were now welnigh spent, he was desirous to lead the rest of his daies in peace and quietnes: and therefore purposed now to submit himselfe to the government and protection of the king of England, and that he would hold his lands of him: promising withall, that when soeuer the king should stand in need of his aid, he would be readie to helpe him with men and monie, to the vttermost of his power. There were sent as mediators in this behalfe, the bishops of Hereford & Chester, who trauelled about the same, with the good

Matt. Paris.
page. 584.
Matt. West.
page. 154.

Æ. b.

liking

liking of many of the nobles of Wales, although some openly gain said them, & in no case would accept any such peace.

Matt. Paris,
page. 584.

H. Lloyd.
Math. West.
page. 154.

Matt. Paris,
pag 703.
Matt. West.
page. 154.

1240

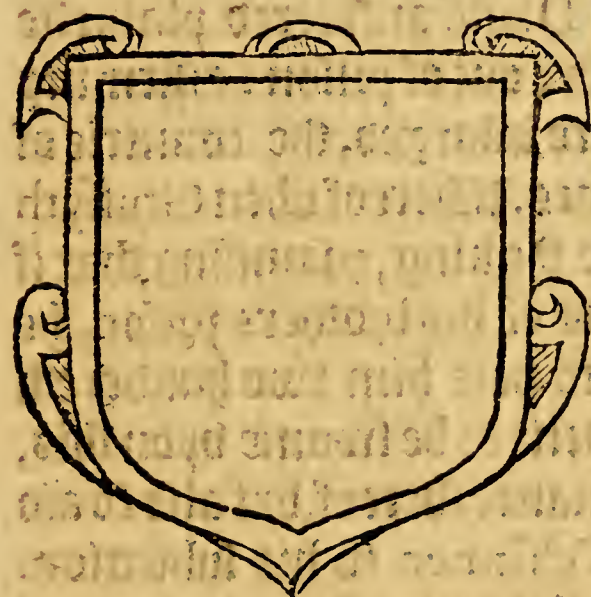
Then the said David took from his brother Gruffyth, Arustly, Ceri, Cyuelioc, Mowthwy, Mochnant, and Caereneon, and let him onely enjoy the Cantref of Lhyyn. This Gruffyth was the elder brother and a lustie gentleman, but yet base borne. The summer folowing, the Earle of Cornwale, and William de longa Spata the yonger took their biage towards the holie land, & Simon de Monteforti fled from France to England, to whom the king gaue the Stewardship of England, with the Erldome of Leicester. This time David sonne to prince Llewelyn did contrarie to his oth, take his brother Gruffyth (being in safeconduct with the bishop of Bangor) vpon whose promise he was content to speake with his brother, and imprisoned him in the castell of Crickieth. The yeare after Christs incarnation 1240. Llewelyn ap Iorwerth the most valiant and noble prince, which brought all Wales to his subiection, and had so often put his enimies to flight, and defended his countrie, enlarging the meares thereof further than they had bene manie yeares before, passed out of this transitorie life, and was honozable buried at the Abbeie of Conwey, after he had gouerned Wales well and worthilie fiftie and six yeares. This prince left behind him one sonne called David begotten vpon his wife Ione daughter to king Iohn of England, by whom also he had a daughter called Gladys married to sir Ralph Mortimer. Also he had another sonne called Gruffyth, whom his brother wrongfullie kept in close prison as long as he liued, as shalbe hereafter declared.

David

Dauid ap Lhewelyn.



Dauid the sonne of
Lhewelyn.



DAuid to whom
all the Barons in
Wales had made
an oth of fide-
tie, toke the gouernment
of Wales after his father,
who within a moneth af-
ter came to the king to
Glocester, and did him ho-
mage for the principalltie of Wales, and also all
the Barons of Wales did the king homage for
their lands. But forthwith the Englishmen began
to trouble the Welshmen after their accustomed
vse, for Gilbert Marshall came with an armie and
fortified the castell of Aberteiui. At this time Earle
Warren died. The yeare ensuing the king came
with a great armie to Wales, and manie noble
men

men yelded to him, because they hated Dauid, betrayer of his brother and accursed of the Pope.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 764.

✱ When Richard bishop of Bangor sawe that Dauid dealt so hardlie with his brother Gruffyth, contrarie to his faithfull promise made vnto the said bishop, he excommunicated him, and then withdrawing himselfe out of Wales, made a grieuous complaint to the king vpon Dauid, most instantlie requesting the king to deliuer Gruffyth out of prison, least the rumoz of that fact being notified in the court of Rome, and other countries out of the realme, should be some staine of the kings honoz, if he should not withstand such outragious and wilfull dealings. The king therefore greatlie blaming Dauid his nephue for the abusing of his brother in such sort as he did: requested him with most pithie persuasions to set his brother at libertie, as well for the sauing of his owne credit and fame, as also for the anoiding of the said excommunication, and other imminent dangers which might ensue of that matter. To the which request of the king, Dauid answered plainelie that he would not deliuer his brother out of prison: affirming constantlie, that if his brother were enlarged, the countrie of Wales would be in great disquietnes. Whereof when Gruffyth was certified, he sendeth priuilie to the king, promising that if he would forceablie deliuer him out of his brothers prison, he would hold his lands of him, and paie him two hundredth markes yearelie: offering not onelie to be sworne vpon this, and to deliuer pledges for performance thereof, but also to aid the king to bring the rest of the Welshmen to his subiection. Further, Gruffyth Lord of Bromfield did assure the king of aid, if he would come to Wales with an armie, to chastise Dauid for his falsehood and iniurie vsed towards his brother. Moreouer, the bishop of Bangor (being more desirous to be reuenged vpon Dauid in an other mans matter, than carefull to fæd his flocke in discharge of his owne dutie) sent to Rome, and there followed the matter so hard, that the Pope excommunicated Dauid: which excommunication was denounced accordingle, and his land interdicted. Now king Henrie being

ing allured with these promises on Gruffyth's behalfe, leaured a puissant armie to go into Wales; straightlie commanding by his writs all such as ought him seruice in time of warre, to giue their attendance vpon him readie with horse and armoz at Glocester the first daie of August folowing, to set forward against his enemies. Whither the king came at the daie appointed, and from thence went to Salop, and remained there fiftene daies.

During the kings abode at Salop, diuers noble men were great suters vnto him in the behalfe of Gruffyth, as Ralph lord Mortimer of Wigmore, Walter Clifford, Roger de Monte Alto steward of Chester, Maeigon the sonne of Maelgon, Meredyth ap Rotpert lord of Cydewen, Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield, Howel and Meredyth the sonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, and Gruffyth the sonne of Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys. These wrought so with the king, that there was a league concluded betwene him and Senena the wife of the said Gruffyth, in the behalfe of hir husband lieng then in his brothers prison, according to the articles comprised in this charter folowing.

Matt. Paris.
page, 841.

Conuenit inter dominum Henricum tertium regem Anglorum illustrem ex una parte, & Senenam uxorem Gryffini, filij Leolini, quondam principis Northwallia, quem David frater eius tenet carceri mancipatum, cum Owino filio suo, nomine eiusdem Gryffini ex altera, &c.

Articles agreed vpon betweene the king, & the wife of Gruffyth.

Articles of agreement betweene Henrie the third of that name, king of England of the one partie, and Senena the wife of Gruffyth, the sonne of Llewelyn, sometimes Prince of Northwales, whom David his brother deteineth in prison, with Owen his sonne, in the name of the said Gruffyth of the other partie.

IN primis, the said Senena undertaketh, that the said Gruffyth hir husband will giue vnto the king sixe hundred markes, vpon condition that the king do cause the said Gruffyth and Owen

Owen his sonne to be deliuered from the prison wherein they are kept, and will stand to the iudgement of the kings court, whether by law he ought to be imprisoned or no.

2 Item the said Gruffyth and his heires will stand to the iudgement of the kings court, for and concerning that portion of the inheritance of the said Lhewelyn his father, which of right ought to appertaine vnto him.

3 Item the said Senena vndertaketh for the said Gruffyth and his heires, that the said Gruffyth and his heirs shall yeld and paie yearelie to the king for the same lands, the summe of thre hundreth markes. Whereof the first third part to be paid in monie, the second in kine, and the third in horses, by the estimation of indifferent men, and the same to be paid yearelie at Michaelmas and Easter by euen portions, by the hands of the Shirife of the countie of Salop for the time being.

4 Item the said Senena vndertaketh further for the said Gruffyth and his heires, that they and euerie of them shall obserue the peace against the said Dauid, and suffer him quietlie to enjoy such portion of his fathers inheritance as to him shall be found to be due.

5 Item the said Senena doth further vndertake for the said Gruffyth hir husband and his heires, that in case anie Welshman hereafter shall happen to rebell against the king, they at their owne costes and charges shall compell the said offender to make satisfaction to the king for his disobedience.

6 Item for the performace of the premises, the said Senena will deliuer vnto the lord the king, Dauid and Roderike hir sonnes for pledges, with prouiso that if the said Gruffyth and Owen or either of them shall happen to die before their deliuerie out of the said prison, it shall be lawfull for the said Senena to haue one of hir sonnes released, the other remaining with the king for pledge.

7 Item the said Senena hath swozne vpon the holie Euangelist, that the said Gruffyth hir husband and his heires, and euerie of them shall accomplish and performe all the premises on their behalfe; & further vndertaketh that the said Gruffyth
hir

hir husband, vpon his deliuerie out of prison, shall take the same oth.

Item the said Senena in the name of the said Gruffyth hir husband, submitteth hir selfe concerning the obseruation of the premisses vnto the iurisdiction of the reuerend fathers the bishops of Hereford and Lichfield, so that the said bishops or either of them at the kings request shall compell the said Gruffyth and his heires to obserue all and singular the premisses on their behalfe, by sentence of excommunication vpon their persons, and interdiction vpon their lands.

Lastlie, the said Senena doth undertake and promise (bona fide) to see and procure the full performance of all the premisses, and that the said Gruffyth hir husband and his heires shall allow and performe the same, and thereof shall deliuer his instrument in writing to the king in forme aforesaid. To this charter both parties put their seales, Gruffyth and Senena to that part which remained with the king, and the king to that part which remained with Senena.

Moreouer, for the sure performance of these articles, the said Senena, for and in the name of hir husband, put in for pledges the aforesaid noble men, to wit, Ralph Mortimer, Walter Clifford, Roger de monte alto, &c. Who bound themselues by their seuerall writings obligatorie to the king, in maner and forme following.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris Rogerus de monte alto Senescallus Cestriae Salutem: Sciatis quod ego me constitui plegium, &c.

TO all and singular to whome this writing shall come, Roger de monte alto Steward of Chester sendeth greeting: Know yee that I haue constituted my selfe pledge for Senena the wife of Gruffyth

Gruffyth the sonne of Llewelyn, sometimes prince of Northwales, and haue vndertaken for hir to our soueraigne lord Henrie king of England, that the said Senena shall accomplish and performe all and singular those couenants and articles, agreed vpon betweene our said soueraigne Lord and the said Senena, for and concerning the deliuerance of the said Gruffyth hir husband and Owen his son out of the prison of David his brother, & the portion of inheritance due vnto the said Gruffyth, which the said David keepeth from him by force. In witnesse whereof to this present writing I haue put my seale, Dated at Salop, the mundaie before the feast of the Assumption of the blessed virgin Marie, in the 25. yeare of the reigne of the said King.

The like charters were made by euerie one of the other noble men pledges, who bound themselues with the like words. Further, such of the said lords which fauored Gruffyths cause, as were out among themselues were now made friends, as Morgan ap Howel lord of Kery, & Sir Ralph Mortimer which before were at variance. Wherebpon David being druen to extremities, hauing most of the nobilities of Wales against him: especiallie Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield, fauored him not, who being a man of great wisdom and power was entirelie loued of the king. Againe, the sentence of excommunication & the interdiction of his land did not a little bere him. But the kings presence with so puissant an armie did so moue his spirits, that he could not be quiet, till he had sent to the king to desire peace, with this submissio folowing.

The

Mat. Paris.
page. 842.

David in
great per-
plexitie be-
ing ouer-
matched.

The Charter of the Articles of Davids
submission to the King.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsentēs literæ
peruenerint David filius Leolini salutem. Sciatis
quòd concessi domino meo Henrico regi Angliæ
illustri, &c.

All Christian people to whome these
present letters shall come, David the sonne of
Llewelyn sendeth græting. Know yce that I
haue granted and promised to deliuer vnto the
lord Henrie the noble king of England, Gruffyth my brother
with his sonne and heire whom I keepe in prison, and all other
prisoners, who by occasion of the said Gruffyth lie in durance.

Item I shall stand to the iudgement of the kings court,
aswell in that case, whether the said Gruffyth ought to be detai-
ned prisoner or no, as also for and concerning the part of the
inheritance of the said Llewelyn my father, claimed by the
said Gruffyth according to the custome of Wales: so that the
peace be maintained betwene me and the said Gruffyth.

Item I and the said Gruffyth, and either of vs shall hold
our portions of land, of our said soueraigne Lord the king in
Capite, acknowledging him chiefe lord thereof.

Item I shall restore vnto Roger de monte alto Steward
of Chester, his land of Montalt or Mould, with the appurte-
nances.

Item I shall likewise restore to all other Barons, all such
lands, lordships and castels, as were taken from them si-
thence the beginning of the wars betwene the lord Iohn king
of England, and the said Llewelyn prince of Wales my fa-
ther, sauing the right of all couenants and grants by writing,
to be reserued vnto the iudgement and determination of the
kings court.

Item I shall giue and restore vnto our souereigne lord
P. j. the

the king all his charges in this present viage laid out.

7 Item I shall make satisfaction for all damages and injuries done by me, or any of my subjects unto the king or his, according to the consideration of the kings court, and shall deliver such as shall be malefactors in that behalfe.

8 Item I shall restore unto the said lord the king all the homages, which the late king John his father had, & which the said lord the king of right ought to haue, especiallie of all the noble men of Wales: and if the king shall set at libertie any of his captives, the possessions of that man shall remaine to the king.

9 Item the land of Elsmere with the appurtenances shall remaine to the lord the king and his heires for euer.

10 Item I shall not receiue or suffer to be receiued within my countrie of Wales, any of the subjects of England, outlawed or banished by the said lord the king, or his barons of Mercia.

11 Item for confirmation and performance of all and singular the premisses on my behalfe, I shall provide by bonds and pledges, and by all other waies and meanes as the said lord the king shall award, and will accomplish the commandment of the said king, and will obeie his lawes.

In witnesse whereof to this present writing I haue put my seale: Dated at Alnet by the riuer of Elwey, in the feast of the decollation of S. Iohn Baptist, in the 25. yeare of the reigne of the said king.

For the obseruations of these articles, the said prince David and Ednyuet Vachan were sworn. Also the said prince David submitted himselfe to the iurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canturburie, and of the bishops of London, Hereford, and Couentrie, for the time being. That all, or one of them whom the king shall appoint, may excommunicate him, and interdict his land upon breach of any the said articles. And thereupon he procured the bishops of S. Bangor, and S. Asaph to make their charters to the lord the king, whereby they granted to execute and denounce all sentences, aswell of excommunication as of interdiction sent from the foresaid Archbishop, bishops

bishops or anie of them.

The said Dauid also sent priuillie to the king, to desire him that he would suffer him being his nephue, and the lawfull heire of Lhewelyn his father, to enioy the p̄ncipalitie of Wales rather than Gruffyth, which was but a bastard, and no kinne vnto the king. Giuing him withall to vnderstand, that in case he did set Gruffyth at libertie, he should be sure to haue the warre renewed. Whereupon the king knowing these things to be true, and vnderstanding also that Gruffyth was a valiant stout man, and had manie fr̄ends and fauozers of his cause, inclined rather to assent vnto Dauids request than otherwise to be in danger of further troubles, and therefore willinglie granted the same.

Shortlie after Dauid sendeth his brother Gruffyth vnto the king, and other pledges for himselfe, for performance of the said articles, which the king sent forthwith to the towre of London, there to be safelie kept, allowing to Gruffyth a noble daie for his finding. And within few daies after Michaelmas, *Mat. Paris.* prince Dauid came to the kings court and did his homage, *page. 765.* and swore fealtie, who for so doing, & in that he was the kings nephue, was sent home againe in peace. When Gruffyth saw how althings went, & that he was not like to be set at libertie, he began to deuise waies and meanes to escape out of prison.

Wherefore deceiuing the watch one night, he made a long line of hangings, couerings, and sheetes, and hauing gotten *Mat. Paris.* out at a window, let downe himselfe by the same from the *page. 830.* toppe of the towre: but by reason that he was a mightie personage and full of flesh, the line brake with the weight of his bodie, and so falling downe headlong of a great height, his necke and head was driuen into his bodie with the fall: whose miserable carcase being found the morowe after, was a pitifull sight to the beholders. The king being certified thereof, commanded Gruffyths sonne to be better looked vnto, and punished the officers for their negligence.

Then the king fortified the castell of Dyserth in Flyntshire. Also the king gaue to Gruffyth sonne to

P.ii.

Gwenwyn-

Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys his inheritance : and to the sonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth their lands in Merionyth. Then shortly after, Gilbert Marshall Earle of Penbrooke was slaine by misfortune fighting at the Turnay at Hereford. The bishop of Bangor came to the court to sue for the deliverance of Gruffyth some to prince Llewelyn, but the king knowing him to be a man of great courage, would in no wise grant him libertie.

The yeare after, king Henrie went to France with an armie to succour Hugh de Brune his father in lawe, meaning also to recouer some of that which his father had lost : but all in vaine, for the people favoured the French king, therfore hauing lost a great number of his men, amongst whom was Gilbert de Clare, he returned home againe. Maelgon Vachan about this time fortified the castel of Garthgrugyn, Iohn de Mynoc also fortified the castell of Buelht, & Roger Mortimer the castell of Melenyth. The summer folowing, the king began to trouble the Welshmen verie sore, and to take their lands by force without iust title or rightfull cause. This yeare died Hugh de Albineto Earle of Arundell, whose inheritance was diuided betwixt his foure sisters. Whereof Isabel the eldest had married Iohn Fitzalan lord of Oswalstree and Clun, whose sonne named also Iohn Fitzalan was in the right of the said Isabel his mother created Earle of the Earledome of Arundell, in the which house it remained to our time. Within a while after, Rees Mechylh some to Rees Gryc of Southwales died. This yeare prince David sent to Rome to complaine to the Pope, how the king of England compelled him vniustlie to hold his lands of him.

Therefore

Therefore the Pope sent to the abbots of Aberconwy and Cymer a commission to enquire of this matter.

✱ After the death of Gruffyth, king Henrie in the 29. yeare of his reigne (as appeareth by the records in the towre) intituled his eldest sonne Edward to the principallitie of Wales: which thing when Dauid vnderstood, he put himselfe in armour to defend his inheritance and right, and knowing himselfe not able to withstand the kings force, he sent to Rome with great gifts to the Pope, complaining as is here mentioned; and declaring withall, that Lhewelyn his father had leaft him and the principallitie of Wales vnder the protection of the church of Rome. His sute therefore to the Pope was, that he would accept of the same, and that Dauid and his heires might hold it of the church of Rome, yeelding and paieng yearelie out of the same the summe of five hundreth markes, for paiment of which summe he bound himselfe and his successours by solemne oth and writing executed accordingle. Which offer Pope Innocentius (*ex superabundanti gratia*) accepted: *Quia ecclesia Romana nunquam claudit gremium talia offerentibus,* and therevpon granted his letters of commission to the abbots aforesaid, to release Dauid from his oth of allegiance to the king of England, and to inquire of the whole estate of the matter, and to certifie him of the same. These commissioners taking vpon them the authoritie, directed their Mandat to the king of England, commanding him to appeare before them at Creythyn in the church of Lhangustenyn in the vigil of S. Agnes next comming, to answer in the premisses. Wherevpon the king laughing at the presumption of these abbots, being greatlie offended with the Pope for his vn-satiabie greedines, sent to Rome, and with greater summes of monie quieted all things againe: so that the Pope made his gaine at both hands. See Matthew Paris, page. 840.

Records, An.
29. Henrie. 3.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 880.

φιλοχρη-
ματία
Rom. Curia.

Then prince Dauid gathered all his strength
P. iij. to

Matt. Paris,
page. 884.

Matt. Paris.
page, 891.

Matt. Paris,
pag. 927.

to be reuenged of the wrongs which the Erles of Clare and Hereford, with Iohn de Monmouth, and Roger de Monte Alto, and other Marchers did to his people. Whom all the lords in Wales obeyed, and toke for their souereigne, sauing Gruffyth son to Gwenwynwyn and Morgan ap Howel: which two shortly were compelled to obey also. Wherefore the prince entred the land of March; spoiling and destroing a great part thereof, with whome the said Charles fought diuerse times: and sometimes the one and sometimes the other had the victorie. The yeare ensuing the Marchers and the Welshmen met, not far from Mountgomery where was a cruell fight, and 300. of the Welshmen slaine, and a great number of Englishmen, among whome there was slaine a noble knight called Hubert Fitzmatthew. Whereupon the king being wearie of these domesticall troubles, gathered a huge armie of Englishmen and Gascoynes, and entred Northwales, intending to destroie the countrie: but the Prince met with his people in a strait, & fought with them, and put them to flight. There the king lost a great number of his most worthie soldiours and nobilitie, & the most part of all his Gascoynes, therefore seeing he cold do no good, he sent for the Irishmen, which landed at the Isle of Monoz Anglesey, and spoiled a great part thereof, till the inhabitants of the Isle gathered themselves together and met with them, being loden with spoile, whom they chased to their ships: then the king manned and victualed his castels, and returned to England.

* Of this blage a certeine noble man, being then in the kings campe, wrote thus to his friends about the end of September, 1245.

The

The king with his armie lieth at Gannock, fortifieng of that strong castell, & we lie in our tents thereby, watching, fasting, praieng, & freezing with cold: we watch for feare of the Welshmen, who are wont to inuade and come vpon vs in the night time. We fast for want of meat, for the halspennie loafe is worth five pence. We praiue to God to send vs home againe speedilie, wee starue for cold wanting our winter garments, and hauing no moze but a thin linnen cloath betwixt vs and the wind. There is an armie of the sea vnder the castell where we lie, whereto the tide commeth, and manie ships come vp the hauen thither, which bring victuals to the campe from Ireland and Chester. This armie of the sea lieth betwixt vs and Snowdon, where the Welshmen abide now, and is about a flight shoote ouer when the tide is in. There came to the mouth of that hauen a certeine ship from Ireland with victuals to be sold, vpon mondaye before Michaelmas daie, which being negligentlie looked vnto, was set on drie ground at the low ebbe on the further side of the water, ouer against the castell: which thing when the Welshmen saw, they came downe from the hilles and laid siege to the ship being now vpon drie ground: wherupon we on the other side beholding the same, sent ouer by boates thre hundred Welshmen of the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, with certeine archers and armed men to the rescue of the said ship. Then the Welshmen withdrew themselues to their accustomed places in the rockes and woods, whom our men followed as far as two miles, being a foote, bicause they brought no hories ouer with them, and slew manie of them. But our men in their returne being ouergreedie and couetous, spoiled the abbey of Aberconwey, and burned all the houses of offices belonging to the same. Which doings caused the Welshmen to come together, who like desperate men set vpon our soldiers being loden with spoiles, and slew a great number of them, following the rest to the waterside, of whom some gat to the boates and so escaped, and some cast themselues into

Man. Paris.
pag. 924.

The lords
of Brom-
field and
Powys held
with the
king in all
these wars.

the water, and were drowned, and such as they took they hanged or headed euerie one. In this conflict we lost manie of our men, speciallie of those that were vnder the conduct of Richard Earle of Cornewal, as Sir Alan Buscell, Sir Adam de Maio, Sir Geffrey Estuemy, and one Ramond a Gascoine, whom the king greatlie fancied, and diuers other, beside a hundreth of common soldours. In the meane time Sir Walter Bisset worthilie defended the said ship, vntill the tide came, and then came awaie with the same manfullie, wherein there were threescore tunnes of wine beside other prouision, &c. Many other things are contained in the said writing, of the hard shifts that were made in the kings campe for victuals, and the great dearth of all things that were to be eaten.

This yeare died Walter Marshall Earle of Penbrooke and Anselme his brother without issue, whose inheritance descended to their five sisters.

* To the intent the reader may vnderstand to whom the lands and lordships in Wales of the Earle Marshall and Penbrooke came: I thought it conuenient here to late downe how these five sisters were bestowed.

1 Ione the eldest married Warren Mountchensley, whose daughter and heire named also Ione was married to William de Valence, halfe brother to king Henrie the third, who in his right was Earle of Penbrooke, whose two daughters (after the death of Aymer de Valence) were his heires, to wit: Isabel married vnto John lord Hastings and Abergeuenny, whose daughter named Elizabeth married Reynold lord Gray of Ruthyn, to the which familie afterwards the inheritance fell: and Ione married to John lord Comyn, who had issue Elizabeth married to Richard lord Talbot: and Ione married to Dauid Earle of Athell.

2 Mawd the second daughter of the Earle Marshall and Penbrooke was married to Hugh Bygod Earle of Northfolke, father of Ralph Bygod, whose daughter and heire Isabel

bel was married to Sir Gilbert Lacy, who had issue Margerie and Mawd his daughters and heires : Margerie married to Iohn L. Verdon, of whom the Earle of Shrewesburie and the Earle of Essex are descended. Mawd married Gefrey Geniuill father to Peter Geniuill, whose daughter and heire was married to Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmore, and the first Earle of March.

3 Isabel the third daughter of the Earle Marshall & Penbrooke was married to Gilbert de Clare Earle of Gloucester, of whose issue mention is made before pag. 129. and after his death she was married to Richard Earle of Cornwall, and king of the Romanes.

4 Sibylla the fourth daughter was married to William Ferrers Earle of Ferrers and Derby.

5 Eua the fift daughter was married to William Bruce, lord Bruce of Gower.

Likewise manie nobles died without issue male at this time, as the Earle of Arundell, the Earle of Chester, the Earle of Essex, the Earle of Huntington, and diuerse others. Matt. Paris. page. 930.

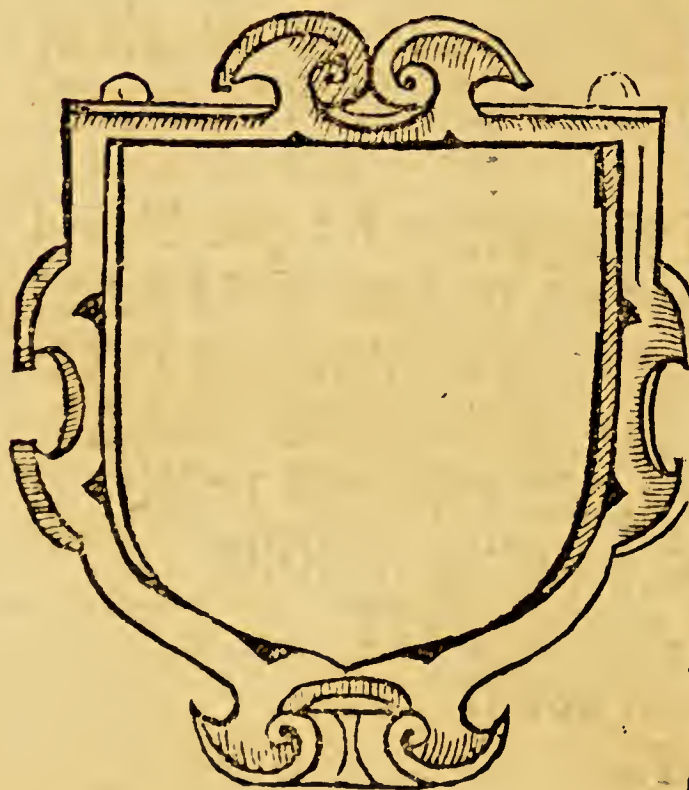
In the beginning of the yeare 1246. David prince of Wales, after he had gotten the loue of his subiects, and atchieued manie notable victories, passed out of this life, and was buried at Conwey by his father, after he had ruled Wales five yeares, leauing no issue of his bodie, to the great discomfort of the land. Matt. Paris. pag. 933.

Y.v. Llewelyn

Lhewelyn ap Gruffyth.



Lhewelyn and Owen the sonnes
of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.



When all the
Lords & Ba-
rons of wales
vnderstood of
the death of the prince,
they came together, &
called for Lhewelyn and
Owen Goch, the sonnes
of Gruffyth son to prince
Lhewelyn brother to Da-
uid, as next inheritors,
(for they esteemed not

Roger Mortimer sonne to Gladys suster to Dauid, and
right inheritor by the order of law) and did them
homage, who diuided the principallitie betwixt
them two. Then the king hearing of the death of
the prince, sent one Nicholas de Myles as Justice of
Southwales

Southwales to Caermardhyn, and with him in commission Meredyth ap Rees Gryc and Meredyth ap Owen ap Gruffyth, to disinherite Maelgon Vachan of all his lands: wherefore the said Maelgon fled to the princes to Northwales for succour, with Howel ap Meredyth (whom the Earle of Clare had by force spoiled of all his lands in Glamorgan) against whome the king came with a great armie, who after he had remained a while in the countrie, and could doo no good, returned home againe. This time died Ralph de Mortimer, who had married Gladys dhu daughter to prince Lhewelyn and sister to Dauid: whose inheritance descended to Sir Roger Mortimer his sonne, who also should of right haue bene prince of Wales.

* The Prince of Northwales was the superiour Prince of all Wales, to whom the other princes of Southwales and Powys did paie a certeine tribute yearelie, as appeareth by the lawes of Howel Dha, and in diuers places of this historie: and was the right heire of Cadwalader, as is euident by all writers, whose line of the heire male from Roderi Mawr endeth in this Dauid the sonne of Lhewelyn, the sonne of Iorwerth, the sonne of Owen Gwyneth, the sonne of Gruffyth, the sonne of Conan, the sonne of Iago, the sonne of Edwal, the sonne of Meyric the sonne of Edwal Voel, the sonne of Anarawd, the sonne of Roderi Mawr, the sonne of Efylht, the daughter and sole heire of Conan Tindaythwy, the sonne of Roderike Molwynoc, the sonne of Edwal Ywrch, the son of Cadwalader the last king of the Brytaines.

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Northwales, father to Dauid married two wiues, whereof the first was Ione, the daughter of king Iohn, by whom he had issue Dauid and Gladys. His second wife was Eua the daughter of Foulke de Breant, by whom he had no issue. Dauid succeeded his father in the principallitie of Wales, and died without issue:
after

after whose decease the right of the inheritance descended and fell to his sister of the whole blood Gladys, the wife of Ralph lord Mortimer of Wigmore, who had issue Roger Mortimer, of whom mention is made in this place, Peter, John a frier preacher, and Hugh lord of Chilternsh.

1 Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmore (and by right of inheritance Prince of Wales) married Maud de Bruce daughter of William de Bruce lord of Brecknocke, by whom he had issue Edmond, Roger lord of Chirkeland, William and Geoffrey: and two daughters, Margaret married to the son of the Earle of Oxenford, and Isabel married to John Fitzalen Earle of Arundell. This Roger died An. 1282. and was buried in the abbie of Wigmore.

2 Edmond Mortimer lord of Wigmore married Margaret Fendles, and had issue Roger, John slaine in a Turne at Worcester, Edmond, Hugh and Walter; and two daughters, Maud married to Theobald lord Verdon, of whom the Earle of Shrewsburie and the Earle of Essex are descended: and Ione who died without issue. He lieth buried in the said abbie at Wigmore.

3 Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmore married Ione the daughter and heire of Sir Peter Geniuill, and had issue Edmond Mortimer lord of Wigmore, Sir Roger Mortimer, and Geoffrey lord of Cowich, called in stories Comes Iubensis; and seven daughters: Catharine married to Thomas Beauchamp Earle of Warwick: Ione married to James lord Audely: Agnes countesse of Penbrooke: Margaret married to Thomas lord Berkeley: Maud married to John Charleton lord Powys: Blanch married to Sir Peter Graunson knight: and Beatrice married to Edward sonne & heire of Thomas Brotherton Earle Marshall, and after his death to Thomas de Bruce. This Roger Mortimer escaped out of the Towre, and fled into France, and afterward returned againe with Quene Isabel the wife of king Edward the second, and Edward the prince hir sonne, by whom (after the putting downe of the said king) he was created Earle

Earle of March, and was afterward attainted.

Edmond Mortimer lord of Wigmor, married Elianor late widow of William de Bohune Earle of Northampton one of the daughters and heires of Bartholomew Badelfmer, lord of Leedes in Kent, and by hir had issue Roger, and John who died without issue. He died in the castell of Ludlowe, and lieth buried in the said abbie of Wigmor.

5
This Elianor had issue by the Earle Bohune, who inherited hir part afterward.

Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor was by king Edward the third An. Regni sui. 29. restored to the Earledome of March, and all his grandfathers inheritance, honors and possessions, the said attaindour being repealed and made void. He had issue by Philippa his wife, the daughter of William Mountague Earle of Sarum, Edmond Earle of March, and died at Roueraie in Burgundie, the 26. of Februarie, Anno. 1359. whose bones were afterward translated to the abbie of Wigmor.

6

Edmond Mortimer Earle of March and lord of Wigmor married Philippa the daughter & sole heire of Leonell duke of Clarence, in whose right he was Earle of Ulster, he had issue Roger, and Edmond that was taken by Owen Glyndoure; and two daughters, Elizabeth married to Sir Henrie Percy knight sonne and heire to Henrie Percy Earle of Northumberland; & Philippa married first to John Hastings Earle of Penbrooke, and after his death to Richard Earle of Arundel, and last to John lord S. John. He died in the citie of Corke in Ireland, An. 1381. and lieth buried in the said abbie of Wigmor.

7

Roger Mortimer Earle of March and Ulster lord of Wigmor, Trym, Clare, and Conaght, married Elianor the eldest daughter and one of the heires of Thomas Holand Earle of Kent, by whom he had issue Roger and Edmond, who both died without issue; and two daughters, Anne married to Richard Plantagenet Earle of Cambridge; and Elianor Countesse of Deuon, who died without issue.

8

The said Richard and Anne had issue Richard duke of Yorke, and Isabel married to Henrie Bourchier Earle of Essex,

9

9
This Earle
of Rutland
was flaine
in the bat-
tell of
Wakefield
by the lord
Clyfford.

10

sex, of whom the Earle of Essex now liuing is descended.

Richard Plantagenet duke of Yorke married Cicilie the daughter of Ralph Neuill Earle of Westmerland, and had issue Edward the fourth king of England, Edmond Earle of Rutland, George duke of Clarence, & Richard duke of Gloucester, afterward king of England by the name of Richard the third; and three daughters, Margaret married to Charles duke of Burgundie, Elizabeth married to Iohn de la poole duke of Suffolke, and Anne married to Henrie Holand duke of Excester, and after to Sir Thomas Saintleger knight.

Edward the fourth king of England married Elizabeth the daughter and one of the heires of Richard Wooduile Earle Riuers, and had issue king Edward the fift, who died without issue, and Elizabeth married to king Henrie the seventh, and mother to king Henrie the eight of famous memorie, father to the QUEENES Maicstie that now is: who by lineall descent is the right inheritrice of the Principallitie of Wales.

By these Detegrées it is euident, that the title which Owen Glyndoure pretended to the principallitie of Wales was altogether friuolous: for he was not descended of the house of Northwales by his father, but of a yonger brother of the house of Powys: whose portion by inheritance is laid downe by me in the description of the lordship of Powys before, page 213. which was but a verie small thing. There be diuerse gentlemen euen at this daie in Wales, which are come of the house of Northwales lineallie: but I know none which are lawfullie descended of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, called by Matthew Paris, Leolinus Magnus, but such are come out of the house of Mortimer, in the which house by order of descent the right of the inheritance lieth.

See before,
page. 213.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 938.

About this time Harold king of Man came to the court and did homage to king Henrie, and he dubbed him knight. The summer folowing, Rees Vachan son to Rees Mechyl got the castell of Carrec Cynnen,

Cynnen, which his mother of mære hatred conceived against him, had deliuered to the Englishmen. The Abbots of Conwey and Stratflur made sute to the king for the bodie of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, which he granted vnto them, and they conueied it to Conwey, where he was honozablie buried. Then also VVilliam Ferrers Earle of Derby and his wife died, being either of them a hundzeth yeares of age. Not long after, William de longa Spata Earle of Salisburie was slaine in the holie land, leauing one daughter behind him, married to Henrie Lacy Earle of Lyncolne. The same time likewise died Gladys daughter to prince Lhewelyn, and wife to Sir Ralph Mortimer in the castell of VVyndfore. The yeare next folowing was so drie, that there fell no raine from the eleuenth daie of March, to the Assumption of our ladie. In the yeare 1254. there arose a great debate betwæne the princes of VVales: for Owen could not be content with halfe the principallitie, but got his yonger brother Daud to him, and they two leuied a great power to disinherite Lhewelyn, who with his men met with them in the field, and after a long fight gaue them an ouerthrowe, where he tooke them both prisoners, & then seased all their lands into his owne hands, enioieng alone the whole principallitie of Wales.

The yeare ensuing, all the lordes of Wales came to prince Lhewelyn, and made their complaints to him with weeping eyes, how cruellie they were handled by prince Edward and others of the nobles of England, their lands being taken from them by force: and if at anie time they did offend, they were punished with extremitie, but where they

they were wronged they found no remedie. Therefore they protested before God and him, that they would rather die in the field in defense of their right, than to be made slaves to strangers: whereupon the Prince pitying his estate and theirs, determined together with them, utterly to refuse the rule of the Englishmen, and rather to die in libertie than to live in thraldome, shame and opprobrie. And gathering all his power, first recovered againe all the Inland countrie of Northwales, and afterward all Merionyth, and such lands as Edward had usurped in Caerdigan, which he gaue to Meredyth the sonne of Owen ap Gruffyth, and Buelht he gaue to Meredyth ap Rees, chasing awaie Rees Vachan out of the same, and so honorablie diuided all that he wan amongst his Barons, that he kept nothing to himselfe but the perpetuall fame of his liberalitie. Then also he recovered Gwerthryneon from Sir Roger Mortimer. The summer folowing prince Llewelyn made warre against Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn (who serued the king) and wan all Powys from him saue the castell of Pole, and a little of Caereneon and the land by Seauerne side.

Rees Vachan ap Rees Mechylh meaning to recover his lands againe; obtained of the king a great armie, whereof one Stephen Bacon was captaine, and came to Caermardhyn by sea, and marching from thence towards Dyneuowr, laid siege to the castell: but the princes power came with his cousins to raise the siege; where there was fought a bloudie battell as euer was fought in Wales of so manie men, and in the end the Englishmen were put to flight, and lost of their men aboute 2000. soldours,

soldiours, from thence the princes armie went to Dyuet, and burned all the countrie, and destroyed the castels of Abercorran, Lhanstephan, Maenlochoc, & Arberth, and then returned home with much spoile. And forthwith not being able to abide the wrongs that Geffrey Langley (Lieutenant to the Earle of Chester) did to them, the Prince entred the Earles lands, and destroyed all to the gates of Chester on either side the water. Whereupon Edward the Earle fled to his vnkle, (who was then chosen king of Romanes) for succour, and returning backe with an armie, durst not fight with the Prince, who had 10000. armed men, euerie one sworne to die in the field (if need required) in the defense of their countrie, yet Gruffyth ap Madoc Maelor, comunouly surnamed lord of Dinas Brân (which is a castell standing vpon a verie high mountaine, of situation impregnable in the lordship of Chirke) forsooke the Prince, and serued the Earle with all his power, which Earle was counted a cruell and vniust man, hauing no regard to right, promise, or oth.

The next yeare prince Lhewelyn seasing to his hands Cemey, and making peace betwixt Rees Gryc and Rees Vachan his brothers sonne, got the castel of Trefdraeth or Newport, with all Ros sauing Hauerford. Then destroyeng the countrie in his waie towards Glamorgan, he rased the castell of Lhangymwch, and returning to Northwales, met with Edward Earle of Chester by the waie, whom he caused to retire backe, and then destroyed the lands of the said Gruffyth lord of Bromfield. Therefore the kings of England & Almaine wrote to him gentlie, to depart home, which he refused to do;

A. a. j. but

I 2 5 6
Matt. Paris.
page. 1251.

Ibid. 1252.
Tho. Wallsh.
Hypodigma
pag. 61.

Matt. Paris.
page. 1253.

Math. West.
page. 277.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 1260.

Matt. Paris.
page. 1263.

Matt. Paris.
page. 1271.

but diuiding his armie into two battels, in eue-
rie of the which (as Matthew Paris saith) there
were 1500. footemen, and 500. horsmen well ap-
pointed. Whereupon Edward sent to the Irishmen
to come to his succours: whereof the Prince be-
ing certified, made readie his ships, and sending
them to the sea, with sufficient power, to resist the
comming of his enimies that waie, preuented
him: so that the Irishmen were ouercome and sent
home with great losse. Wherefore the king with
his sonne (being in a great rage) gathered all the
strength of England, from S. Michaëls Mount to
Twede, & came to Northwales as far as Teganwy:
but the Prince caused all the victuals to be remo-
ued ouer the riuer of Conwey, and kept all the
straictes and passages so narrowlie that the king
was compelled to retire to England with great
losse.

Matt. Paris.
pag. 1272.

Matt. Paris.
page. 1275.
¶. 1276.

Then prince Lhewelyn calling to him all the
power of Southwales, came to the marches, where
Gruffyth Lord of Bromfield yielded himselfe to him,
(bicause the king could not defend his lands) & sea-
sing to his owne hands all the lands in Powys, he
banished the lord Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, and
wanne the castels of Gilbert de Clare Earle of Glo-
cester, where also he gaue the Englishmen an ouer-
throwe, and slew a great number of the worthiest
soldiers and such as the king loued well. There-
fore the king called his strength to him, and sent
to Gascoine and Ireland for succours, and then
comming to Wales in harvest time, destroyed all
the corne that was in his waie: yet he went not
farre beyond Chester, but returned backe with-
out doing any notable act, for God (as Matthew
Paris

Paris saith) defended the poore people, that put their whole confidence in him. The lord James Audley (whose daughter Gruffyth lord of Bromfield had married) brought a great number of horsemen fro Almaine, to serue against the VWelshmen, who with their great horses and vnaccustomed kind of fight ouerthrew the VWelshmen at the first encounter. Wherefore the VWelshmen shortly after minding to reuenge that displeasure, made roade into the said lord Audleys lands, where the Almaines set vpon them, pursuing hard such as fled to the straits, who (vsing that flight for a policie) returned againe so suddenlie and so fearfullie vpon the Almaines, that they being not able to retire vpon the sudden were almost all slaine. At this time there was great scarcitie in England of beefes and horses, whereof they were wont to haue manie thousands yerele out of VVales, and all the marches were made as a desolate and desert place. The next spring all the nobles of VVales came together, and sware to defend their countrie to the death, and neuer to forsake one another, and that vpon paine of cursing; but shortly after Meredyth ap Rees of Southwales not regarding his oth serued the king. Then the king called a Parliament for a subsidie to conquire Wales, when he had so manie losses, and of late all the countrie of Penbrooke burnt and spoiled, wher the Welshmen had found salt plentifulle which they lacked. In the which Parliament William de Valentia accused the Carles of Leycester and Glocester, as the workers of all this mischiefe: wherupon the Parliament broke without the grant of anie subsidie.

Mat. Paris,
page. 1274.

Mat. Paris,
page. 1279.

Mat. Paris,
page. 1287.

1258

Mat. Paris,
page. 1288.

¶ a. ii.

¶ Againe

Ibidem, page,
1294. &
1297.
Mat. West.
page. 277.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 1301.
To this
Patrike the
lordship of
Cydweli
was given,
if he could
winne the
same and
keepe it.
Mat. Paris.
pag. 1307.

Mat. West.
pag. 278.

Againe shortly after, the same Parliament by prorogation was holden at Oxford, where the king and Edward his sonne were sworn solemnly to obey the lawes and statutes of the realme, but the kings brethren Gwy and William with Henrie son to the king of Almaine, and Iohn Earle Warren forsooke the oth, and departed awaie. And there the lords of Wales offered to be tried by the lawe for any offense they had committed against the king uniuersally: but Edward would not heare of it, but sent one Patrike de Canton as Lieutenant for the king to Caermardhin, and with him Meredyth ap Rees, and this Patrike desired to speake (upon peace) with the princes councell. Whereupon the prince meaning good faith, sent his brother David whom he had set at libertie, with Meredyth ap Owen and Rees ap Rees to Emlyn to intreat with them of peace, but Patrike meaning to intrap them, laid an ambushment of armed men by the waie, and as they should haue met, these men fell upon the Welshmen, and slew a great number of them, but the lords which escaped raised the countrie forthwith, and followed Patrike and slue him and the most part of all his men. And after this, the Prince desirous of peace and quietnesse to redeme the same, and to end all troubles and to purchase the kings good will, offered the king 4000. markes, and to his sonne 300. and to the Quene 200. to haue peace, but the king answered; What is this to our losses: and refused it.

* It appeareth by the Records in the Towre, that about this time, to wit, An. 43. H. 3. There was a commission to William bishop of Worcester, Iohn Mansel treasurer of Yorke the kings Chaplaine, and Peter de Montfort: to conclude

conclude a peace with the Welshmen: but it is like that there was nothing done to anie effect in that behalfe, for the warre continued still. Notwithstanding, I find by Matthew Westminster that there was a certeine truce agreed upon betwene the king and the Welshmen for a yeare. I read also in the same authoz, that the bishop of Bangor was this yeare about Michaellmas sent from Lhewelyn the prince, and all the Barons of Wales, to the king to desire peace at his hands, & to offer vnto him the summe of 16000. pound for the same, so that he would grant the Welshmen to haue all their matters heard and determined at Chester, as they were wont to haue, and to suffer them to enioy the lawes and customes of their owne countrie: but what answere the bishop brought againe, the said authoz maketh no mention.

Matt. West.

pag. 284.

pag. 287.

The yeare 1260. prince Lhewelyn destroyed the lands of Sir Roger Mortimer, bicause he contrarie to his oth mainteined the kings quarell, and toke from him all Buelhr, sauing the castell which the Princes men gatte by night without bloodshed, and therein much munition, and so after the Prince had passed through all Southwales, he returned to his house at Aber, betwixt Conwey and Bangor. The yeare folowing died Owen ap Meredyth lord of Cydewen. And this summer certeine of the Princes men toke vpon a sudden the castell of Sir Roger Mortimer in Melienyth, and slew the garrison, taking Howel ap Meyric the captaine thereof, with his wife and childzen, and the princes Lieutenant came and destroyed it: then Sir Roger Mortimer hearing this came with a great strength of lords and knights to Melienyth, where the Prince came also, and Sir Roger kept himselfe within the wals of the broken castell, & sent to the prince for licence to depart without hurt. Then

1260

A a. iij.

the

the prince hauing his enimie within his danger, tooke compassion vpon him, bicause he was his cossen, and suffered him to depart with his people without hurt. From thence the prince went to Brechnocke at the request of the people of that countrie, which swoore fidelitie vnto him, and so returned to Northwales.

Mat. Paris.
pag. 1333.
Tho. Wals.
Hypodig.
page. 63.

Prince Lhewelyn being confederate with the Barons against the king, destroyed the Earldome of Chester, and rased two of Edwards castels, Tygannwy and Diserth, and thither came Edward and did nothing to speake of. This yeare Iohn Strange the younger being Constable of Montgomery came with a great number of Marchers by night, through Ceri to Cydewen: which thing when the countrie men vnderstood, they gathered themselves together, and slew 200. of his men, but he escaped with the rest backe againe. Shortlie after, the Marchers and the Welshmen met besides Clun, where the Englishmen had the victorie, and slew a great number of Welshmen. At this time Dauid the princes brother (whom he had set at libertie) forsooke him, and succoured his foes with all his power. Then Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn got the castell of Molde and rased it. At this tyme died Meredyth ap Owen the defender of Southwales. The

1 2 6 8
Mat. Paris.
pag. 1341.
Mat. West.
page. 347.

yeare ensuing king Henrie lead a great armie towards Wales, and by meanes of Otobonus the Popes legate, there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince at the castell of Montgomery vpon Calixtus daie, for which peace the prince gaue the king 30000. markes, and the king granted the prince a Charter, to receiue from thenceforth homage and fealtie of all the nobilitie

nobilitie and Barons of Wales sauing one:so that all the foresaid Barons should euer after hold of the prince, as their liege lord; and he to be called and witten from thenceforth prince of Wales. And in witnesse of this, the king put his seale and hand to the said Charter, which was likewise confirmed by the authoritie of the Pope. The yeare after this died Grono ap Ednyuet Vachan, a noble man and chiefe of the princes counsell. In the yeare 1270. died Gruffyth lord of Bromfield, and was buried at Vale Crucis.

1270

* Here endeth the Brytish copie. That which foloweth vnto the death of this Prince was collected by *Humphrey Lboyd* Gentleman.



A this place leaueth the Brytish *H.Lloyd.* booke, and writeth no further of the end of this prince, but leaueth him at the highest and most honorable staie that anie prince of Wales was in, of manie yeares before: the wriiter (peradventure) being abashed or rather ashamed to declare the vtter fall and ruine of his countrie men, wherebnto their owne pride and discord did bring them, as it doth euidentlie appeare to him that searcheth out their histories. But I intending to finish the historie during the gouernment of the Brytaines, haue sought out in other Chronicles witten in the Latine tong, specialle in the Chronicle of Nicholas Triuet (who wrote from the beginning of the reigne of king Stephen, to the coronation of Edward the second) and such other, asmuch as I could find touching
A a.iii. this

1270 this matter. The yeare 1270, John Earle Waren
 slew Alan Le Souch lord chiefe Justice in West-
 minster hall. The yeare folowing Edward with
 his brother Edmund went to the holie land, where
 at Acon he was in danger to be flaine by a villaine
 (vnder the colour of deliivering of a letter) who
 gaue him fiue wounds with a knife.

1272 And the yeare 1272. died Henrie king of Eng-
 land, and Edward his sonne comming from the ho-
 lie land, two yeares after was crowned at West-
 minster king of England, to which coronation the

1274
 Tho. Walsh. prince of Wales refused to come, although he was
 sent for, laieng for his excuse that he had offended
 manie noble men of England, and therefore would
 not come in their daunger, without he had for
 pledges the kings brother, with the Earle of Glo-
 cester, and Robert Burnell chiefe Justice of England,
 wherewith the king was sore offended, but he dis-
 sembled his displeasure for that time.

* King Edward could neuer broke prince Llewelyn, sithence
 the time that he was driuen to flight by him, at their mee-
 ting in the marches, whereof mention is made befoze, page
 321. On the other side, Llewelyn liked no better of the king
 than the king did of him. Againe those noble men, which for
 their disobedience were disinherited by Llewelyn, were
 receiued and intertaind of king Edward: which things
 caused the Prince to feare some euill practise by those and
 other such as hated him, if he should haue been at the kings
 coronation to do his homage and fealtie, according to the
 writ directed vnto him in that behalfe: as appeareth by an
 instrument sent by the said Prince to Robert Kilwarby,
 Archbishop of Canturburie, the Archbishop of Yorke, and
 other bishops sitting then at their conuocation in the new
 Temple at London, Anno. 1275. wherein the causes of
 this warre are contained: which instrument it selfe (as it
 was

was then sent) is extant at this date, written in parchment with the Princes great seale thereunto appendant, which I haue scene and copied out of the originall verbatim, being then in the custodie of Thomas Yale doctor of lawe, of late Deane of the arches (a great searcher and preseruer of the antiquities of Wales) which I thought conuenient here to laie downe for the fuller vnderstanding of this historie.

Reuerendissimis in Christo patri-
bus ac D. D. Roberto Dei gratia Archie-
piscopo Cantuar. totius Angliæ Primati, &
Archiepiscopo Eborum, ac eorum Suffra-
ganeis, &c.

TO the most reuerend fathers in Christ
and Lords, Robert by the grace of God
Archbishop of Canturburie, primate of
all England, and the Archbishop of Yorke, and their
Suffraganes, being now together at London in
councell: their deuout sonne Lhewelyn Prince of
Wales and lord of Snoudon, greeting with due
obedience, reuerence, and honor in all things. Be
it knownen to your reuerend Fatherhoods, that
where heretofore contention and discord (wherof
warre followed and long continued) arose betwixt
the king of noble memorie Henrie king of England
of the one partie, and vs of the other partie: the
same contentions and strife were at the last ap-
peased by authoritie of the sea Apostolike, and
A. a. v. means.

means of the reuerend father lord Otobonus, Deacon and Cardinall of S. Adrian Legate into England: as it appeareth in the forme of treatie and peace betwixt the said king, and Edward his first begotten son, lord Edward now king of England, and their successors on the one partie: and vs and our successors on the other partie, by the corporall othes of both parties assured. Which forme of peace was committed to writing by the said Legate, with the seale of the said king, and the seale of the said lord Edward now king, and with our seale also. In the which peace it is conteined amongst other things (which you doo well know as we beleeue) that we and our successors should hold of the king and his successors the principalitie of Wales. So that all Welsh Barons should hold their Baronies and lands of vs and our successors in Capite, and should doo homage and fealtie to vs and to our heires (one Baron excepted) for the which we and our successors should doo homage and fealtie to the lord the king and his successors. It is further conteined in the same peace, that neither the said king nor his successors, should receiue anie of our enemies, nor anie running awaie from vs, or our successors, nor should helpe or maintaine anie such against vs or our successors. The which all are conteined in the forme of peace, the tenor whereof the
reuerend

reuerend Fathers of Strata Florida, and Aberconwey bearers hereof can shew you.

But see reuerend Fathers, the lord Edward now noble king of England, after the said peace taketh into his hands certeine Barons lands of Wales, of which they and their ancestors haue beene long possessed, and keepeth a Baronie in his hands which should be ours by the forme of peace: other Barons of our land being from vs fugitiues, running to him, he keepeth, helpeth and mainteineth; as David ap Gruffyth, and Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, who purposed our death and destruction. Notwithstanding that since their departure they haue robbed within our land, committed slaughter, and burning of houses, and doo still dailie commit the like against the peace aforesaid: & although we haue often sent our greefes & complaints by our solemne messengers, to the said noble lord Edward, as well before he was king, as since, yet vnto this daie he neuer did anie redresse therein. Also that which is more perilous, he called vs vnto a place (not to vs safe) amongst our deadlie enimies, our fugitiues and felons and their spies and murderers, to doo him homage and fealtie: to the which place we can no waies come without danger of our bodie: especiallie seeing our enimies abouesaid be in that place at the kings table,
and

and sometime in counsell, and openlie brag themselves. And though lawfull and reasonable excuses were alledged by our messengers, before the king and his counsell, why the place was not safe nor indifferent, yet he refused to allow or appoint anie other place indifferent for vs to doo our homage and fealtie: which we were and are ready to doo vnto him, in anie safe place by him to be appointed, if he will appoint anie: and to performe the other articles of the peace concluded and sworne. And for that it pleased him not to come to anie place, where we could with safetie do him homage, we were suiters to him, to send anie from him to receiue our oth and homage, vntill it pleased him to appoint a place, where we shall doo our homage to him personallie, the which thing he vterlie denied to doo.

We therfore beseech your Fatherhoods earnestlie, that it please you to consider what danger should happen to the people both of England and of Wales, by reason of the breach of the couenants of peace aboue said: if now warres and discord should follow, which God forbid: attending and calling to remembrance the prohibition of the holie father the Pope latelie in the counsell at Lions, that no warre should be mooued amongst Christians: least thereby the affaires of the holie land should be neglected:

neglected: that it would please you also to helpe with your counsell with the lord and king, that he would vse vs and order vs according to the peace agreed vpon, the which we will no waie infringe. And if he will not harken to your counsell therein (which God forbid) that you will hold vs excused, for we will no waies as much as in vs lieth procure the trouble or disquietnes of the Realme. And if it may please you to give credit to our messengers (which we doo send to the king at the daie by him vnto vs appointed) to alledge our lawfull excuses in those things, which they by mouth shall on our part shew vnto you: resting to doo your will and pleasure, if it please you to write againe. Dated at Talybont the 6. daie of October, An. 1275.

Shortlie after, the king came to Chester, willing the Prince to come thither and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an armie to compell him thereto.

The yeare folowing, the countesse of Leycester, wife to Symon Montfort (which remained at a Nurrie in Montargis in France) sent hir daughter to Wales to marie the Prince, as it was agreed betwixt them in hir fathers time, and with hir came hir brother Aemerike, and a goodlie companie: who fearing the coast of England, kept their course to the Isles of Sylle, where by chance they met with foure ships of Bristowe, which set vpon them

1277

Tho. Wals.

page. 6.

Matt. West.

pag. 364.

Tho. Wals.
page. 6.

Mat. West.
page. 365.
Tho. Wals.
page. 7.

N. Trin.

them and tooke them, and brought them to the king, who intertained the ladie honourable, sending his brother to be kept prisoner in the castell of Corff, from whence he was remoued to the castell of Shirburne. Then the king prepared two armies, whereof he lead one himselfe to Northwales, as farre as Ruthlan, and fortified that castell. And the other he sent with Paganus de Camurtijs a worthy soldiour to Westwales, who burned and destroyed a great part of the countrie. And this yere it rained blood in diuers places in Wales. The yere ensuing the lords of Southwales came to the kings peace, and did him homage, and deliuered the castell in Stratywy vnto the kings lieutenant Paganus de Camurtijs. Then the prince vnderstanding this, and seeing that his owne people had forsaken him, sent to the king for peace, which was agreed vpon these conditions. First, that all those which the Prince kept prisoners of the kings frends, and for his cause, should be set at libertie. Item that the Prince should paie to the king for his fauour and good will 50000. markes, to be paid at the kings pleasure. Item that foure Cantreds should remaine to the king and his heires for euer, which Cantreds I thinke were these: Cantref Ros, where the kings castell of Teganwy stood: Cantref Ryuonioc where Denbigh is: Cantref Tegengl where Ruthlan standeth: and Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd where Ruthyn is. Item that the lords Marchers should quietlie enioy all the lands that they had conquered within Wales. Item that the prince should paie yereleie for the Ile of Monoz Anglesey 1000. marks, which paiement should begin at Michaelmas then next ensuing, & that also

also he should paie 5000. marks out of hand, and
 if the Prince died without issue the Ile should re-
 maine to the king and his heires. Item that the
 Prince should come to England euerie Christmas
 to do the king homage for his lands. Item that
 all the Barons in Wales should hold their lands of
 the king sauing five in Snowdon, who should ac-
 knowledge the Prince to be their lord. Item that
 he should for his life enioy the name of Prince, and
 none of his heires after him : so that after his
 death the foresaid five Barons should hold of the
 king and of none other. Item that for the perfor-
 mance of these articles the Prince should deliuer
 for hostages ten of the best in Wales, without im-
 prisoning, disinheriting, or time of deliuerance de-
 termined; & also the king to choose twentie within
 Northwales, which should take their othes with
 the Prince to performe all these articles: and if
 the Prince should swarue from anie of them, and
 being thereof admonished would not amend and
 redresse the same, they should forsake him and be-
 come his enimies. The Prince was also bound,
 to let his brethren enioy their lands in Wales: of
 whom Dauid had long serued the king, whom the
 king had made knight contrarie to the maner of
 Wales, and had giuen him in mariage the daugh-
 ter of the Earle of Derby, whose first husband was
 latelie deceased: to whom the king gaue Denbigh
 in Northwales, and a 1000. pound lands there-
 with. His other brother Roderike was latelie fled
 to England out of prison: and Owen the third was
 deliuered at this composition.

6
7
8
9
10

N. Triner.
Tho. VValf.
page. 7.

* This peace was concluded in the kings absence, who ap-
 pointed one of his Commissioners, to wit, the lord Robert
 Tiptoft

N. Triner.
Hol. pag. 787.

Tiptost to take an oth for him, and authorized the said Robert, Anthonie Beke, and William de Southampton Prior prouinciall of the Friers preachers, Commissioners nominated on his behalfe, to receiue the like oth of the said Llewelyn: for whose part Theodor of Tuder ap Ednyuet and Grono ap Heilyn were Commissioners.

*N. Triuet.
Tho. Walslh.
page. 8.*

*I 2 7 8
Matt. West.
page. 367.
Tho. Walslh.
pag. 8.*

N. Triuet.

*N. Triuet.
Polydo. li. 17.*

At this time the king builded a castell at Aberystwyth, and returned to England with much honor: vnto whom the people granted a subsidie of the twentie part of their goods towards his charges in this warre. The yeare folowing, the mariage was celebrated at Worcester betwixt Elianor daughter to Symon Montfort and prince Llewelyn, where the king & the Quene, and the most part of the nobilitie of England were present. Also the yeare after, Roger Mortimer set vp at Killingworth a round table for a hundreth knights, to be exercised in the feats of armes, and thither resorted manie knights from diuerse countries. At this time the king of Scots did his homage to king Edward, and obtained the kings letters that his succors in the last warres of Wales were not done by the name of seruice, but of good will. And at this time a generall inquisition was made, how and by what title euerie man held his lands and liberties, and the first that was called was the Earle Warren, who drawing out an old sword said, By this warrant mine ancestours wanne their lands, and by this I doo and will hold mine. And all the Barons applied to this answer, and the Quo warranto was no more talked of.

* The peace concluded betwene the prince of Wales and the king of England did not long continue, by reason of the seuerer and strite dealing of such officers as the king appointed

pointed rulers in the Marches and the Inland countrie of Wales: who hunting after their owne gaines oppressed the inhabitants, burthening them with new exactions contrarie to the customes of the countrie; and also shewing themselves too much affectionate in matters of controuersie betwene partie and partie, especiallie when anie Englishman had to do in the matter: which poling and parcialitie did altogether alienate the harts of the people from the king of England, so that they had rather die than liue in such thraldome. Whereupon assembling themselves together, they so moued Dauid lord of Denbigh to be at vnitie with prince Llewelyn, and to take pitie vpon their affliction and miserie, that he being agreed with his brother, became their captaine.

Not long after Dauid lord of Denbigh being 1 2 8 1 reconciled to his brother the Prince, vpon condition he should neuer after serue the king of England as he had done befoze, but become his vtter enimie, laid siege to the castell of Hawarden, and toke Roger Clifford (a noble knight) slaieng all that resisted, and after spoiling all the countrie, he with his brother the Prince laid siege to the castell of Ruthlan, the king hearing of this hastid thither with a great armie to raise the siege, then the Prince retired backe with his armie. Also the same time Rees the sonne of Maelgon, and Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Owen, with other noble men of Southwales, toke the castell of Aberystwyth, and diuerse other castels in that countrie, spoiling all the kings people that inhabited there abouts. Therefore the king sent the Archbishop of Canturburie to talke with the Prince and his brethren, which returned without doing anie good, and by the kings commandement denounced them and all their complices accursed.

✱ This Archbishop here mentioned was Iohn Peckham, who was sent from king Edward to prince Llewelyn, as this authoꝝ thinketh: but he himselſe affirmeth, that he tooke that enterpriſe in hand of his owne motion, contrarie oꝝ beſide the kings mind: to the which aſſertion of his Nicholas Triuet and Thomas Walsingham ſeeme to agree. His whole doings in this matter are to be found in the records of Canturburie, the copie of the which records being collected, and foꝝ the moſt part tranſlated out of Latine into Engliſh by Doctoꝝ Thomas Yale, chancellor to that worſhipfull prelate of reuerend memoꝝie Matthew Parker Archbiſhop of Canturburie (whoſe carefull ſearch, painfull trauell, and chargeable ſetting out of the antiquities of this land, euerie man that loueth his countrie cannot chooſe but commend and thankefullie accept and take in good part) I thought neceſſarie here to ſet downe foꝝ the laieng open of the truth to the view of all men, which heretofore was either malicioſlie concealed, oꝝ negligentlie omitted by all the writers of this hiſtoꝝie.

1 2 8 1 Articles ſent from the Archbiſhop of Canturburie, to be intimated to Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and the people of the ſame countrie.

Becaule we came to thoſe parts foꝝ the ſpirituall and tempoꝝall health of them whom we haue euer loued well, as diuers of them haue knowne.

2 That we come contrarie to the will of our Lord the king, whom our ſaid comming (as it is ſaid) doth much offend.

3 That we deſire and beſeech them, foꝝ the bloud of our lord Jeſus Chriſt, that they would come to an vnitie with the Engliſh people, and to the peace of our lord the king, which we intend to procure them ſo well as we can.

4 We will them to vnderſtand, that we cannot long tarie
rie

rie in these quarters.

5 We would they considered, that after our parting out of the countrie, they shall not perhaps find anie that will so tender the preferring of their cause, as we would do, if it pleased God (with our mortall life) we might procure them an honest, stable and firme peace.

6 That if they do contemne our petition & labour, we intend forthwith to signifie their stubbernes to the high bishop, and the court of Rome: for the enormitie that manie waies hapneth by occasion of this discord this daie.

7 Let them know, that vnlesse they do quickelie agree to a peace, that warre shall be aggrauated against them, which they shall not be able to sustaine, for the kings power increaseth dailie.

8 Let them vnderstand that the realme of England is vnder the speciall protection of the sea of Rome: that the sea of Rome loueth it better than anie other kingdome.

The greater cause the more loue.

9 That the said sea of Rome will not in anie wise see the state of the realme of England quaile, being vnder speciall protection.

10 That we much lament to heare that the Welshmen be more cruell then Saracens: for Saracens, when they take christians they keepe them to be redēmed for monie. But (they saie) that the Welshmen by and by do kill all that they take, and are onelie delighted with blood, and sometime cause to be killed them whose ransome they haue receiued.

11 That whereas they were euer wont to be esteemed, and to reuerence God & Ecclesiasticall persons, they seeme much to reuolt from that deuotion: mouing sedition and warre, and committing slaughter, and burning in the holie time. Which is great iniurie to God, wherein no man can excuse them.

12 We desire, that as true christians they would repent, for they cannot long continue their begun discord, if they had sworne it.

13 We will that they signifie vnto vs, how they will or can

B b. ij.

can amend the trouble of the kings peace, and the hurt of the common wealth.

14 That they signifie vnto vs how peace and concord may be established: for in vaine were it to forme peace, to be daile violated.


15 If they saie that their lawes or couenants be not obserued, that they do signifie vnto vs which those be.

16 That granting it that they were iniured, as they saie, (which we no waies do know) they which were Judges in the cause might so haue signified to the kings maiestie.

17 That vnlesse they will now come to peace, they shall be resisted by decree and censure of the church, besides warre of the people.

¶ The answer of the Prince Lhewelyn,
to the aboue written Articles.

Reuerendissimo in CHRISTO Patri Domino
Iohanni, dei gratia Cantuar. Archiepiscopo, totius
Angliæ Primati, suus humilis & deuotus filius
Lhewelyn Princeps Walliæ & Dominus Snowden,
salutem & filialem dilectionem, &c.

 *V*n omnimoda reuerentia, submissione, & honore, sanctæ paternitati vestræ, pro vestro labore quem intollerabilem assumpsistis ad præsens pro dilectione quam erga nos & gentem nostram geritis, omni qua possumus deuotione regratiantes vobis assurgimus: & eò amplius, quòd contra domini Regis voluntatem venistis. Cæterum, quòd nos rogastis, vt ad pacem domini Regis veniamus, scire debet vestra sanctitas, quòd ad hoc promptissimus, dummodo idem dominus Rex pacem debitam & veram nobis & nostris velit obseruare. Adhæc, licet gauderemus de mora vestra in Wallia, tamen per nos non eritis impediti, quin pax fiat, quam in nobis optamus per vestram industriam magis quam alterius alicuius roborari, & speramus: nec per Dei gratiam erit oportunum propter nostram pertinaciam

naciam aliquid scribere domino Papa. Nec vestras paternas preces ac graues labores spernimus, sed ea amplectimur omni cordis affectu, ut tene-
mur: nec erit opus, quod dominus Rex aggrauet contra nos manum, cum
prompti sumus sibi obedire, iuribus nostris & legibus (ut premittitur)
reseruatis. Et licet regnum Anglia sit curia Romana specialiter sub-
iectum & dilectum, tamen cum dominus Papa necnon & curia Romana
audierint, quanta nobis per Anglos mala sint illata: viz. Quod pax
prius firmata, non fuit nobis seruata, nec pacta: deinde Ecclesiarum vasta-
tiones, combustiones, & Ecclesiasticarum personarum interfectiones, Sa-
cerdotum, viz. & inclusorum & aliarum religiosarum personarum passim,
mulierum & infantium vbera sugentium, & in utero portantium,
combustiones etiam hospitalium & aliarum domorum religiosarum, ho-
mucidiorum in cœmeterijs, Ecclesijs & super altaria, sicut expressius eadem
in alijs rotulis conscripta vobis transmittimus inspicienda. Speramus in
primis quod vestra pia & sancta paternitas clementer nobis compatietur,
necnon & curia supradicta. Nec per nos regnum Anglia vacillabit, dum
(ut premissum est) pax debita nobis fiat, & seruetur. Qui verò sanguinis
effusione delectantur, manifestum est ex factis: nam Angli nulli hacte-
nus sexui vel etati seu languori pepercerunt, nulla Ecclesie, vel loco sacro,
detulerunt, qualia, vel similia Wallenses nunquam fecerunt. Super omnia
autem, quod vnus redemptus fuit interfectus, multum dolemus, nec occiso-
rem manutinemus, sed in syluis ut latro vagatur. De eo quod inceperunt
guerram aliqui tempore indebito, illud ignorauimus vsque ad presens
factum: & tamen ipsi asserunt, quod nisi in eo tempore hoc fecissent, mortes
& captiones eis imminebant, nec audebant in domibus se fidere, nec nisi
armati incedere, & sic præ timore tali tempore id fecerunt. De eis verò
quæ facimus contra dominum, ut verè Christiani per Dei gratiam pœnite-
bimus; nec erit ex parte nostra, quod bellum continuetur, dum sumus in-
demnes, ut debemus: ne tamen exhæredemur, & passim occidamur,
oportet nos defendere ut valeamus. Cum verò iniuria & damna hinc inde
considerentur, & ponderentur, parati sumus emendare pro viribus quæ ex
parte nostra sunt commissa; dum de predictis iniurijs & damnis nobis
factis & alijs emenda nobis fiat. Et ad pacem firmandam & stabiliendam
similiter sumus prompti: quando tamen Regalis charta & pacta inita
nobis non seruantur, sicut nec hucusque sunt obseruata, non potest pax
stabiliri: nec quando nouæ & inaudite exactiones contra nos & nostros

quotidie adinueniuntur : vobis autem transmittimus in rotulis damna
 & iniurias nobis illatas, non secundum formam pacis prius factam. Quod
 autem guerrauimus, necessitas nos cogebat : nam nos & omnes Wallenses
 eramus adeo oppressi, suppeditati, spoliati, & in seruitutem redacti per re-
 gales Iusticiarios & Balliuos, contra formam pacis & omnem iustitiam,
 non aliter quam si Sarraceni essemus vel Iudæi. Et saepe domino Regi de-
 nunciauimus hæc, sed nullam emendam habere potuimus, sed semper mit-
 tebantur. Iusticiarij & Balliui ferociiores, & crudeliores. Et quando illi
 erant satiati per suis iniustas exactiones, alij de nouo mittebantur, ad po-
 pulum excoriandum, ita, quod populus malebat mori quam viuere : nec
 oportet contra nos militiam ampliorem conuocare, nec contra nos moueri
 sacerdotium, dummodo nobis fiat pax & seruetur modis debitis, vt superius
 est expressum. Nec debetis sancte pater omnibus verbis credere aduersa-
 riorum nostrorum, sicut enim nos factis oppresserunt & opprimunt, ita &
 verbis defamant, nobis imponentes quæ volunt ; ipsi vobis saepe sunt præ-
 sentes & nos absentes, ipsi opprimentes & nos oppressi, & ideo, propter do-
 minum, fidem eis in omnibus non adhibeatis, sed facta potius examinetis.
 Valeat Sanctitas vestra ad regimen Ecclesie per tempora longa. Data
 apud Garth Celyn in festo Sancti Martini.

To the most reuerend Father in Christ, the
 lord Iohn by gods grace Archbishop of Canturburie,
 Primate of all England, his humble and deuout sonne
 Lhewelyn prince of Wales and lord of Snowdon sen-
 deth greeting.



With all reuerent submission and ho-
 nor we yeeld our most humble and hartie
 thanks vnto your fatherhood, for the great
 and greuous paines which at this present
 for the loue of vs and our nation you haue sustained :
 and so much the more we are beholden vnto you, for
 that besides the kings pleasure you would venture to
 come vnto vs . In that you request vs to come to the
 kings

kings peace, we would haue your holinesse to know that we are most readie and willing to the same, so that our lord the king will duellie and trulie obserue and keepe the peace towards vs and ours. Moreouer, although we would be glad of your continuance in VVales, yet we hope there shall not be any delaie in vs but that peace (which of all things we most desire and wish for) may be forthwith established, and rather by your trauell and procurement than by any other mans: so that it shall not be needefull to complaine vnto the Pope of our wilfulnes: neither do we despise your fatherhoods requests and painefull trauell, but with all hartie reuerence according to our dutie do accept the same. Neither yet shall it be needefull for the lord the king to vse anie force against vs, seeing we are redie to obeie him in all things, our rights and lawes (as aforesaid) reserued. And although the kingdome of England be vnder the speciall protection of the sea of Rome, and with speciall loue regarded of the same: yet, when the lord the Pope and the court of Rome shall vnderstand of the great damages which are done vnto vs by the Englishmen, to wit, the articles of the peace concluded and sworne vnto, violated and broken, the robbing and burning of churches, the murthering of ecclesiasticall persons, aswell religious as secular; the slaughter of women great with child, and children sucking their mothers brests: the destroieng of hospitals, and houses of religion, killing the men and women professed in the holie places, and euen before the altars: we hope that your fatherhood, and the said court of Rome will rather with pittie lament our case, than with rigour of punishment augment our sorow. Neither shall the kingdome of England be in anie wise disquieted or molested by our meanes (as is affirmed) so

that we may haue the peace duly kept and obserued towards vs and our people. Who they be, which are delited with bloodshed and warre, is manifestlie apparant by their deedes and behauour: for we would liue quietlie vpon our owne if we might be suffered, but the Englishmen comming to our countrie did put all to the sword, neither sparing sex, age or sicknesse, nor any thing regarding churches or sacred places, the like whereof the Welshmen neuer committed. That one hauing paid his ransome was afterward slaine, wee are right sorie to heare of it, neither do we maintaine the offender, who escaping our hands keepeth himselfe as an outlaw in the woods and vnknowne places. That some began the warre in a time not meete and conuenient, that vnderstood not we of vntill now: and yet they which did the same do affirme, that in case they had not done as they did at that time, they had beene slaine or taken themselues, being not in safetie in their owne houses, and forced continuallie for safegard of their liues to keepe themselues in armour: and therefore to deliuer themselues from that feare, they tooke that enterprise in hand. Concerning those things which we commit against God: with the assistance of his grace, we will (as it becommeth Christians) repent and turne vnto him. Neither shall the war on our part be continued, so that we be saued harmlesse and may liue as we ought: but before we be disinherited or slaine we must defend our selues as well as we may. Of all iniuries and wrongs done by vs, we are most willing and readie (vpon due examination and triall of all trespasses and wrongs committed on both sides) to make amends to the vttermost of our power: so that the like on the kings side be performed in like maner towards vs and our people: and to conclude and stablish a peace

we are most readie: but what peace can be established when as the kings charter so solemnie confirmed, is not kept and performed? Our people are dailie oppressed with new exactions: we send vnto you also a note in writing of the wrongs and iniuries which are done vnto vs contrarie to the forme of the peace before made. VVe haue put our selues in armour, being driuen therevnto by necessitie: for we and our people were so oppressed, troden vnder foote, spoiled, and brought to slaerie by the kings officers, contrarie to the forme of the peace concluded against iustice, none otherwise than if we were Saracens or Iewes: whereof we haue often times complained vnto the king, and neuer could get any redresse: but alwaies those officers were afterwards more fierce and cruell against vs. And when those officers through their rauine and extortion were enriched, other more hungrie than they were sent afresh to flea those whom the other had shorne before: so that the people wished rather to die than liue in such oppression. And now it shall not be needefull to leuie anie armie to war vpon vs, or to moue the prelats of the church against vs, so that the peace may be obserued duellie and trulie, as before is expressed. Neither ought your holie fatherhood to giue credit to all that our aduersaries do allege against vs: for euen as in their deeds they haue and do oppresse vs, so in their words they will not sticke to slander vs, laieng to our charge what liketh them best. Therefore, for asmuch as they are alwaies present with you, and we absent from you, they oppressing, and we oppressed, we are to desire you euen for his sake from whom nothing is hid, not to credit mens words but to examine their deeds. Thus we bid your holines farewell. Dated at Garth Celyn, in the feast of S. Martine.

Certeine greefes sent from Llewelyn, to the
Archbishop : translated word by word out
 of the records of the said Archbishop.

Where that it is contained in the forme of the peace, con-
 cluded as foloweth.

I If the said Llewelyn will claime anie right in a-
 nie lands occupied by anie other than by the lord the king,
 without the said foure Cantreds, the said lord the king shall
 doo him full iustice, according to the lawes and customes of
 those quarters or parts, where the said lands doo lie. Which arti-
 cle was not obserued in the lands in Arustly, and betwixt the
 waters of Dyui and Dulas, for that when the said Llewelyn
 claimed the said lands befoze the lord the king at Ruthlan,
 and the king granted him the cause to be examined according
 to the lawes and customes of Wales, and the aduocates of the
 parties were brought in, and the Judges which bulgarlie they
 call Ynnayd, befoze the king, to iudge of the said lands accord-
 ing to the lawes of Wales. And the defendant appeared and
 answered so, that the same daie the cause ought to haue beene
 fullie determined according to the appointment of our lord the
 king. Who at his being at Gloucester, had assigned the parties
 the said daie : and though the same cause was in diuers pla-
 ces often heard and examined befoze the Justice, and that the
 lands were in Northwales, and neuer iudged but by the lawes
 of Wales, neither was it lawfull for the king but according to
 the lawes of Wales to prozoge the cause ; all that notwithstanding
 he prozoged the daie (of his owne motion) contrarie to
 the said lawes. And at the last the said Llewelyn was called to
 diuers places, whither he ought not to haue beene called : nei-
 ther could he obteine iustice, nor anie iudgement, vnlesse it
 were according to the lawes of England, contrarie to the said
 article of the peace. And the same was done at Montgomery,
 when the parties were present in iudgement, and a daie ap-
 pointed to heare sentence, they prozoged the said daie contra-
 rie

rie to the foresaid lawes : and at the last the king himselfe at London denied him iustice, vnlesse he would be iudged according to the English lawes in the said matter.

2 All iniuries, trespasses and faults on either part done, be clearlie remitted vnto this present daie. This article was not kept ; for that as soone as the lord Reginald Gray was made Justice, he moued diuers and innumerable accusations against the men of Tegengl & Ros, for trespasses done in the time of king Henrie : when they bare rule in those parties, wherby the said men dare not for feare keepe their own houses.

3 Where as it was agreed that Rees Vachan ap Rees ap Maelgon shall enioie his possessions, with all the land which he now holdeth, &c. After the peace concluded he was spoiled of his lands of Gencu'rglyn which he then held, with the men and cattell of the same.

4 Also our lord the king granteth, that all tenants holding lands in the foure Cantreds, and in other places which the king holdeth in his owne hands, shall hold and enioie the same, as freelie as they did befoze the time of the warres, and shall vse the same liberties & customes, which they vsed befoze. Contrarie to this article, the lord Reginald Gray hath brought manie new customes against the forme of peace aforesaid.

5 All controuersies moued, or to be moued betwixt the Prince and anie other, shall be decided after the lawe of the marches (if they haue their beginning in the marches) and after the lawes of Wales, such as in Wales haue their beginning. Contrarie to this article, the king doth and sendeth Iustices to Anglesey, who presume to iudge there the men and subiects of the Prince: setting fines vpon them, contrarie to the lawes of Wales, seeing neither this nor anie like was euer heard in times past; imprisoning some, outlawing others, when the Prince is at all times readie to do iustice to all men that complaine vpon anie of his men.

6 Where it is in the peace, that Gruffyth Vachan should do homage to the king for the land in Yale, & to the Prince for the land in Ederneon, the kings iustices brought the ladie of Maylor,

lor, into all the said lands of Edeyrneon. The knowledge of which cause onelie pertained to the Prince, and not to the said Justices: and yet for peace sake, the Prince did tollerate all this, being at all times readie to minister iustice to the said Ladie.

7 And though the said Prince submitted himselfe vnto vs and our will, yet we neuerthelesse will and grant, that our will in no case goo furder, than is conteined in those articles. Contrarie to this article, gold was exacted for the Quenes workes at euerie paiment made to the King: which gold was neuer demanded in time of king Henrie, or anie other king of England. Which gold yet for quietnes sake the Prince paid, though it were not spoken of or mentioned in the peace. And now further it is exacted for the old Quene the kings mother that now is (for the peace concluded with king Henrie) 2000. marks and a halfe: and vnlesse it be paid, the king threatheth to occupie the goods and lands of Llewelyn and his people, which he could find in his realme; and sell men and beasts vntill the said summe were paid.

8 Item when the king inuited the Prince to his feast at Worcester, promising with verie faire words, that he would giue his kinswoman to him to wife, and enrich him with much honoz: neuerthelesse when he came thither, the selfe same daie they should be married before Masse, the king requirred a bill to be sealed by the Prince; conteining amongst other things that he would neuer keepe man against the kings will, nor neuer mainteine anie, whereby it might come to passe, that all the Princes force should be called from him. The which letter sealed, he deliuered the king by iust feare, which might moue anie constant man; yet was not this conteined in the peace, whereas the conclusion of the peace was, that the king should require nothing that was not conteined in the same.

9 Item where in the said peace all customes be confirmed to the said Prince, as his ancestors of long and dailie obserued custome haue receiued to their owne vse, all wrecks happening

ning vpon his owne lands: the Justice of Chester toke a distresse of the Prince for goods of shipwrecke receiued by him befoze the warres, contrarie to the forme of the said peace. By the which all trespasses of either side were remitted; and contrarie to the customes befoze said: and if in case it were forfeited, yet he toke such a distresse, fiftene pounds of honie, and manie hozsles, and imprisoned his men. And this he toke of the Princes owne proper goods, and further toke booties of Bagiers which came to Lyrpoole with merchandize, and neuer redeliuered the same, vntill he had taken so much monie for the same, as it pleased him.

10 Item when certeine men of Geneurglyn had taken certeine goods of some of their neighbors of Geneurglyn, when they were in the dominion of the prince in Meyreon, the kings men of Lhanbadarn did take awaic the said goods out of the said dominion of the Prince: and when the Prince his men came thither, and asked the cause why they toke the said preie: the kings men killed one of them, and wounded other, and the rest they did imprison, neither could the prince get anie iustice for the said goods to this daie.

11 And where it is contained in the peace, that all things committed in the Marches, should be redressed in the Marches; yet the kings men would no where heare the princes men, but put them in the castell of Lhanbadarn: which is against the peace afore said. In these articles and diuers others, the king standeth sworne to the prince, and to his people. And although the prince as well by himselfe as by his people, haue often requested the king to cause the said peace to be kept, yet was it in no point kept, but dailie the kings Justices do more and more heape iniuries and griefs vpon the people of those parts. So that it can not be blamed, if the Prince did assent to them that first began the wars, seeing the oth which the lord Robert Typtost sware for the king, was kept in no point: and chéeftie seeing the Prince was forewarned, that he should be taken so soone as the king came to Ruthlan, as he had bene in dæde if the king had come thither after Chyristmasse, as he purposed.

These

These greifes folowing were done by the
king and his officers, to the lord David
ap Gruffyth.

When the said David came to the lord Edward
then Earle of Chester, and did him homage, the said
lord Edward did giue by his letters patents to the
said David, two Cantreds, Dyffryncluyd, and Ceinmeyrch,
with all the appurtenances: after ward when he was made
king he confirmed the said gift to the said David, and gaue him
possession of them. Then after ward Guenlhian Lacy died, who
held some townes in the said Cantreds for terme of life: which
after his decease appertained to David, by force of the foresaid
grant, which townes yet the king toke from him, contrarie to
his letters patents.

2 Item, when the said David did hold of the lord the king
the villages of Hope and Elton in Wales, of the which he
ought to answer no man, but according to the lawes of
Wales, yet the Justice of Chester caused the said David to be
called to Chester, at the sute of one William Vanable an Eng-
lish man: to answer for the title of the said villages. And al-
though the said David did often & instantlie desire him the said
Justice not to proceed against him iniuriously in the countie
of Chester, where he was not bound to answer by the forme
of the peace: yet he plainlie denied him to be iudged either in
Wales or after the lawes of Wales.

3 Item, the said Justice of Chester to the iniurie of the said
David, did cut downe his wood of Lhyweny, and his woods at
Hope, as well by the dwellers of Ruthlan, as others: and yet
the said Justice had no iurisdiction in those parts. And not be-
ing contented to get timber there, for building, as well for
Ruthlan as other places in the countie, but also destroyed the
said woods, sold it, and carried it into Ireland.

4 Item, where the said David toke certeine outlawes and
rouers in the woods, and caused them to be hanged: yet the
said

said Justice accused David to the king, for succoring and maintaining the thieves aforesaid: which was not like to be true seeing he caused them to be hanged.

5 Item, it is provided in the peace, that all Welshmen in their causes should be judged after the lawes of Wales. This was in no point obserued with the said David and his people. Of these foresaid greifs the said David required often amends, either according to the lawes and customes of Wales, or of speciall fauour: but he could neuer obtaine anie of them both at his hands. Further, the said David was warned in the kings court, that as soone as Reginald Gray should come from the court, the said David should be taken and spoiled of his castell of Hope, his woods should be cut dowre, and his children taken for pledges: who seeing he had taken much paines and perill for the king in all his warres as well himselfe as his people, both in England and in Wales, and had lost therebie the most part of the nobilitie of his countrie, and yet neuertheless could obtaine neither iustice, amends, nor fauour at his hands, hauing such great wrongs offered vnto him, and fearing his owne life and his childrens, or else perpetuall prison, being enforced, as it were against his will, began to defend himselfe and his people.

Greifs and iniuries offered by the king
and his officers to the men of Ros.

This is the forme of peace, which the king of England did promise the men of Ros before they did him homage, which he promised them to obserue inuiolable. That is to saie, the king should grant to euerie of them their right and iurisdiction, as they had in time of king Henrie, according as the said men doe report that they had in the time of king Henrie.

2 Item the lord the king did promise the said men, that they should haue iustice in their sutes: after granting of the which articles, the said men did homage to the king. And then the
king

king promised them with his owne mouth faithfullie to obserue the said articles. This notwithstanding, a certeine noble man passing by the kings hie waie, with his wife in the kings peace, met certeine English laborers and Masons going to Ruthlan where they did then worke: who attempted by force to take awaie his wife from him, and while he defended hir as well as he could, one of them killed the wife, and he who killed hir with his fellowes were taken: and when the kinred of hir which was slaine required law at the Justice of Chesters hands (for their kinswoman) they were put in prison, and the murtherers were deliuered.

3 Item, a certeine man killed a Gentleman who had killed the sonne of Grono ap Heilyn and was taken: but when certeine of the kinred required iustice befoze the Justice of Chester, certeine of them were imprisoned, the offender set at libertie, and iustice denied to the kinred.

4 Item, certeine Gentlemen claimed some lands, and offered the king a great peece of monie, to haue iustice by the verdict of god & lawfull men of the countrie (then the lands being adiudged to the claimers) Reginald Gray toke the same lands, cozne, goods, and all vpon the ground, so that they lost their lands, monie, cozne and cattell.

5 Item, it is our right that no stranger should cut our woods without our leaue: yet this notwithstanding there was a proclamation at Ruthlan, that it should be lawfull for all other men to cut downe our woods, but to vs it was forbidden.

6 Item, where diuerse honest men had lands of the gift of the said Dauid, the Justice taketh the said mens lands awaie.

7 Item, when anie cometh to Ruthlan with merchandize, if he refuse whatsoeuer anie English man offereth, he is forthwith sent to the castell to prison, and the buier hath the thing, and the king hath the price: then the soldiours of the castell first spoile and beate the partie, and then cause him to pay the portec, and let him go.

8 Item, if anie Welshmen buie anie thing in Ruthlan, and anie English man do meet him, he will take it from him,
and

and giue him lesse than he paid for it.

9 Item, the king contrarie to his promise made to the men of Ros, hath giuen the territozie of Maynan, Penmayn and Lhysuayn.

10 Item, certeine Gentlemen of the Cantred of Ros bought certeine offices, and paid their monie for the same: yet the Justice of Chester toke the said offices from them without cause.

11 Item, Grono ap Heilyn toke to farme of Godfrey Marliney, the territozie of Maynan and Lhysuayn, for the terme of foure yeares: yet Robert de Cruquer with hozles and armes and foure and twentie hozsemen, came to bere the said Grono, so that he had no safe going, neither to Ruthlan nor Chester, without a great garrison of his kindred and friends.

See this article againe pag.359.

12 Item, certeine Gentlemen were arrested for trespasses done befoze the warres and imprisoned, and could not be deliuered untill they had paid xviij. markes, which was contrarie to the peace concluded.

13 Item, our causes ought to be decided after the custome of our lawes; but our men be compelled to sweare against their consciences, else they be not suffered to sweare: furthermore we spent thre hundred markes in going to the king for iustice in the foresaid articles. And when we belæued to recover full iustice, the king sent to our parties the lord Reginald Gray, to whom the king hath set all the lands to farme, to handle the men of the said Cantreds as it pleaseh him: who compelled vs to * sweare in his name, whereas we should sweare in the kings name. And where the kings crosse ought to be erected, he caused his crosse to be erected, in token that he is the verie true lord: and the said lord Reginald at his first comming to those parts of Wales, sold to certeine seruants of the king, offices for lx. markes, which the said seruants bought befoze of the king for xxiiij. markes: which offices ought not to be sold at the choise of the lord.

* To sweare by his hand whereas we should sweare by the hand of the king.

14 Item, the king gaue Meredyth ap Madoc a captaine ship for his seruice, Reginald Gray toke it from him: neither
C c. i. could

could he get ante remedie at the kings hands for the same.

15 Item, one of the counsell of the said Reginald, Cynwric Vachan told vs by mouth, that as sone as the said Reginald Gray returned to Wales, he would take xxiij. men of euerie Cantred, and either behead them or imprison them perpetuallie.

16 Item, whereas we paid our taxes and rents in old monie halfe a yeare befoze the conning of new monie, they inforced vs to pate new monie for the old.

These greeses, and the like, the said Reginald offered vs, and threathned that if we would send anie to the king to complaine he would behead them: and when we sent anie to the king, he could neuer speake with the king; but spent vs much monie in vaine. For which greeses we beleue our selues free befoze God, from the oth which we haue made to the king.

These greeses folowing, the king and his

*Iustices offered to Rees Vachan of
Stratywy.*

After that the said Rees gaue the king his castell of Dynedowr, sithence the last peace, the said Rees then being in the tent of the lord Payne de Gaderley, at the same time there were slaine sixe Gentlemen of the said Reeses men, for whom they neuer had amends, which was to him great greese and losse.

17 Item, John Gifford claimed the said Reeses inheritance at Hiruryn, and the said Rees requested the lawe of his countrie of the king, or the lawe of the countie of Caermardhen, in the which countie the ancestors of the said Rees were wont to haue lawe; when they were of the peace of the Englishmen, and vnder their regiment: but the said Rees could haue no lawe, but lost all his lands. They would haue had him to answer in the countie of Hereford, where none of his ancestors euer answered. Further in the lands of the said Rees were
such

such enormities committed, which do most apperteine to the state ecclesiasticall: that is to saie in the church of S. David, which they call Lhangadoc, they made stables, and plaid the harlots, and took awaie all the goods of the said church, and burning all the houses, wounded the prest of the said church before the high altar, and left him there as dead.

3 Item, in the same countrie they spoiled and burnt the churches of Dyngad, Lhantredaff, and other churches in other parts: they spoiled their chalices, booke, and all other ornaments and goods.

These be the greefes which the king and his Justice gaue to Llewelyn ap Rees and Howel ap Rees.

After that a forme of peace was concluded betwixt Henrie then king of England, and the prince of Wales, the said king granted & confirmed by his charter to the said Prince the homage of the said noble men, so long as they stood freends with the prince, according to the said gift & confirmation: but Edward now king disherited the said Gentlemen of their lands, so that they could not haue their owne lands, neither by law nor by fauour.

These be the greefes doone by the Englishmen, to the sonnes of Meredyth ap Owen,

After that the King had granted the Gentlemen their owne inheritance of Gencurglyn and Creuthyn, he contrarie to the peace disherited the said Gentlemen: denieng them all lawes and customes of Wales, and of the countie of Caermardhyn.

2 The said king in his countie of Caerdigan by his said Justices compelled the said Gentlemen to giue iudgement

Cc.ij.

vpon

upon themselves: where their predecessors neuer suffered the like of Englishmen.

3 The said Justices of the king haue taken awaie the courtes of the noblemen in Wales, and compelled the people to satisfie befoze them for trespasses: when as they ought to haue satisfied by the said nobles.

4 When a wrecke hapneth vpon anie of the grounds of the noble men, whose ancestors had wrecke, they should haue the same: yet the king forbiddeth them, and the said king by colour of that shipwreke contrarie to their custome and law did condemne them in eight markes, and toke away all the goods of the shipwreke.

5 That none of our men of the countie of Caerdigan dare come amongst the Englishmen, for feare of imprisonment: and if it had not bene for feare of hurt, the nobles would neuer haue stirred.

The complaints of the noble men of Stratalyn, of the wrongs and greeses doone to them, by Roger Clifford, and Roger Scrochill deputie to the said Roger Clifford: contrarie to the priuilege, iustice and custome of the said noble men, as they saie and prooue.



When the said Rogers compelled the said men of Stratalyn to giue them (to haue their customes and priuileges) twentie markes starling, and after the paiement of the monie, they brake by and by after this sort, to put vpon twelue men according to the lawes of England, which was neuer the manner nor custome of the said countrie.

2 Item, Madoc ap Blethyn was condemned in foure markes vniustlie, contrarie to the lawes and vse of the countrie.

3 Item, Grono Goch was likewise condemned in five markes

marks and twelue beasts, contrarie to the custome of the countrie.

4 Item, the said Rogers toke the lands of the men of the countrie as forseit: and for one fote of a stag found in a dogs mouth, thre men were spoiled of all that they had.

5 Item, Ithel ap Gwyfsty was condemned in a great sum of monie, for the fact of his father done fourtie yeares before.

6 Item, the said Rogers laid vpon vs the finding of all the English soldiours, whereof before there was but one halfe.

7 Item, we were giuen to maister Maurice de Cruny, and were sold to Roger Clifford: which was neuer scene in our parents time.

8 Item, the widow of Robert of the Mowld asked of the king the third part of the land in the Mowld in ward: whereas it was iudged before the king, that the said lands were neuer giuen in ward.

These be the Articles of greefes doone to
the men of Penllyn, by the constable of
Henrie Chambers of the white
Abbie, and his men.



Ynwric ap Madoc was spoiled by them in time of peace, of eight pound, foure oren, come the worke of one plough for two yeares, and to the value of thre pound, of thre of his men, and they had the worth of xvj. pound for the said eight pound, and did beate him besides: which was more wrong, for then he was the princes constable at Penllyn. And all the cause that they pretended to make this spoile, was onelie that they said they had found foure and twentie sheafes of tyth in the house of a seruant of the said Cynwric.

2 Item, Adam Criwr was condemned in eight shillings eight pence, and a mare, price twentie shillings, and was taken and beaten, for that he had taken the stealer of that mare,

and brought him bound with him, the which theefe was forthwith deliuered.

3 Item, Iorwerth ap Gurgeneu was condemned in foure pound, for that he had scaped out of their prison in time of the warres, and was found in the said towne in the time of peace, and this is directlie against the peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince.

4 Item, Caduan Dhu seruant to the constable of Penllyn was condemned, bicause he would not receiue the old monie for new.

5 Item, Gruffyth ap Grono the Princes man was spoiled of an ore, price eleuen shillings eight pence, and after that the constable had plowed with the said ore seuen moneths, he paid to the said Gruffyth for the said ore, three shillings foure pence.

6 Item, two seruants of one named Y Bongam were spoiled of two pounds, for that they took a theefe that robbed them by night, and yet the theefe was deliuered.

7 Item, Eneon ap Ichel was taken, beaten, and spoiled of two oren, price foure & twentie shillings & two pence, for this cause onelie, that the said oren went from one streete to another in the towne.

8 Item, Guyan Maystran was spoiled of his monie, because a certeine merchant of Ardudwy owed them certeine things, and yet the said merchant was not of their bailiwicke.

The greefes of Grono ap Heilyn.

A Tenant of Grono ap Heilyn was called to the kings court without anie cause: then Grono came at the date appointed to defend his tenant, & demanded iustice for him, or the law which the men of his countrie did vse: all this being denied, the said tenant was condemned in seuen and twentie pound, j.d. ob. Then the said Grono went to London for iustice, which was promised him, but he could neuer haue anie, where he spent in his iournte fifteene markes.

2 A certeine Gentleman was slaine, who had fostered the sonne of Grono ap Heilyn, and he that killed him was taken and brought to Ruthlan castell: then the said Grono and the kindred of him that was slaine asked iustice, but some of them were imprisoned, and the killer discharged. Then Grono went againe to London for iustice which the king did promise him, but he neuer had anie, but spent twentie markes.

3 The third time Grono was faine to go to London for iustice in the premisses: where he spent xxvij. markes, vi. s. viij. d. And then likewise the king promised him that he should haue iustice: but when he certeinlie beleued to haue iustice, then Reginald Gray came to the countrie and said openlie, that he had all doings in that countrie by the kings charters: and toke away all Bailiwicks, which the king had giuen the said Grono and sold them at his pleasure: then the said Grono asked iustice of the said Reginald, but he could not be heard.

4 The said Grono toke to farme for foure yeares of Godfrey Marliney, Maynan and Lhyssayn, then Robert Cruquer came with his hoxses, and armes to get the said lands by force, and for that Grono would not suffer him to haue the said lands befoze his yeares came out, he was called to the law, and then the said Reginald Gray came with xxiiij. hoxsersmen, to take the said Grono. And for that they could not that daie haue their purpose, they called Grono the next daie to Ruthlan: and then Grono had counsell not to go to Ruthlan. Then they called him againe to answer at Caerwys, but the said Grono durst not go thither, but by the conduct of the bishop of s. Asaph, for that Reginald Gray was there and his men in harnesse.

5 For these gréeses for the which he could get no iustice, but labour and expenses of liiiij. markes and more, and for that he durst not in his owne person go to the court, he sent letters, one to the king, an other to his brother Lhewelyn, to signifie to the king that he should lose all the fauour of the countrie, if he kept no promise with them, and so it came to passe, because the men of Ros and Englefeld could get no

Cc.iiij.

iustice,

justice, the king neglecting the correction of these things, lost the whole countrie.

Humble sheweth to your holines, lord Archbishop of Canturburie, primate of all England, the noble men of Tegengl: that when the said noble men did their homage to the lord Edward, king of England, the said king promised them to defend them and their goods; and that they should vse all kind of right, priuilege, and iurisdiction, which they did vse in time of king Henrie, of the graunt of the said king, whereof they were after spoiled.

First they were spoiled of their right and priuileges and customes of the countrie: and were compelled to be iudged by the lawes of England, whereas the tenor of that their priuilege was to be iudged according to the lawes of Wales at Tref Edwyn, at Ruthlan, and at Caerwys, and the best men of the countrie were taken, because they desired to be iudged at Tref Edwyn, according to the tenor of their priuileges, by the lawes of Wales.

2 Whatsoeuer one Justice doth, his successor doth reuerse the same: for in Davids cause Reginald Gray reuoked that, which his predecessor confirmed and allowed.

3 If he do take anie Gentleman of the countrie, he will not let him go vpon suertie, which he ought to do.

4 If anie Gentleman be brought to the castell of the Flynt, vpon small accusation, and his cattell withall; they can neither be deliuered, nor haue delaie, vntill they giue the constable an ore, and vntill they paie thre pound fees to Cynwric for the hauing of the delaie.

5 Reginald Gray gaue the lands of the men of Merton to the Abbot and couent of Basingwerke, against the lawes of Wales and the custome of the countrie, and contrarie to the forme of the peace betwixt prince Llewelyn and the king; that

that is to saie, rvi. Caratatasterræ.

6 The noble and best of the countrie be insured for that the king builded the castell of Flynt vpon their ground : and the king commanded the Justices to giue the men as much and as good ground or the price. But they are spoiled of their lands, and haue neither other lands nor monie.

7 Reginald Gray will not suffer men to cut their owne wood, vntill he haue both monie and reward, and vntill they paie for it also ; but permitteth others to cut it downe frelie, which they ought not to do by the lawes and customes of Wales.

8 Where the men of Cyrdynan couenant with the king to giue the king halfe a medow, of condition the king should not suffer the woods to be cut downe, Howel ap Gruffyth being present : yet Reginald Gray hath broken the same, permitting euerie man to cut their woods, and spoile them also of their medowe.

9 The sonne of Cynwric ap Grono was taken at Ruthlan, and put in prison without any cause at all : neither would the kings officers deliuer him, vnlesse he would redeme the gage of a certeine woman, for the which he was constrained to paie much more than the pawning laie for.

10 When the bailiffe of Ruthlan was at a feast, Hicken le Maile wounded a Gentleman cruellie in the presence of the said bailiffe: by the occasion of which wound, Hicken was condemned in eight pound, and when he which was hurt would haue demanded the said eight pound, he was put in prison with Hicken.

11 The messengers of Reginald Gray attempted an absurditie not heard of, requiring the people of the countrie to plow his ground, and sowe the same : and the messengers were Cynwric Says and Hicken Lemayl, and the said Cynwric sware openlie befoze the whole companie, that vnlesse all men should plow Reginald Grayes ground, they should shortly repent it : then the people feared much, as in that case any constant man would feare.

12 The heires of Tegengl bought their offices for xxx. markes of the king. But afterward Reginald Gray spoiled them of their offices and monie, against the lawes and customes of England.

13 Seauen Gentlemen were wrongfullie killed by the Englishmen, but as yet the parents of the Gentlemen can haue no amends: and though the offenders were taken, yet the said constable let them go without punishment.

14 The constable of Rudlan kept two of the kings soldiours in prison, for that they toke an Englishman, who had wounded a man.

All these things contained in these articles are contrarie to the priuilege, libertie and right of the said men, and contrarie to the lawes and customes of Wales: neither dare the inhabitants send their complaints to the king for feare of Reginald Gray (which feare anie constant man might haue) because the said Reginald Gray said openlie, that if he could come by anie such their messengers, he would cut off their heads, as it is certinelie told vs by one of his counsell: further neither tong can expresse, nor penne can write, how euill the men of Tegengl haue beene ordered.

Lhewelyn
ap Gruffyth
ap Madoc.

Humble complaineth vnto your lordship, my lord Archbisshop of Canturburie Primate of all England, Lhewelyn ap Gruffyth ap Madoc, of the constable of Oswaldes Crosse, the king and of the men of that towne, who haue spoiled the said Lhewelyn of the third part of a towne called Lhedrot, and his fathers house without any law, or right, or custome of the countrie. Further the said Constable and his complices haue against the lawes and the custome of the countrie spoiled the said Lhewelyn of the common and pasturage, which he and his predecessours haue had and vsed time out of mind: and further condemned the said Lhewelyn for the said pasture in lxx. markes. And further the king of England granted certeine letters to a bastard called Gruffyth Vachan of Cynlhaeth, to law with the said Lhewelyn for his whole lordship and possessions; by the occasion of the which letters, the said Lhewelyn hath

hath spent two hundred pound of good monie.

Also the said Constable compelled the said Lhewelyn to send two of his Gentlemen to him, whom when they came to him he caused to be hanged, which Gentlemen ought not by right to haue bene hanged, whose parents had rather haue giuen him three hundred pound.

Afterward the said Constable imprisoned threescore of the men of the said Lhewelyn (no cause alledged) but that a certeine Page spake a word: who could not be deliuered out of prison, untill euerie of them paid ten shillings.

When the men of the said Lhewelyn came to the said towne to sell their oren, the said Constable would cause the beasts to be driuen to the castell: neither would he restore the beastes nor monie for them. Further, the said Constable and his men toke awaie the cattell of the said Lhewelyn from his owne ground, and did their will with them.

Further the kings Justices compelled the said Lhewelyn, contrarie to the law and custome of Wales, to deliuer to the sonnes of Eneon ap Gruffyth, a certeine towne which both he and his ancestors euer had held. The said Constable toke the horse of Lhewelyns Bailiff: when the said Bailiff owed him nothing, who could neuer get his horse againe, nor anie satisfaction for it.

Furthermore when the said Lhewelyn should haue gone to a towne called Caerlhone to appeare there as he was appointed, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, and the soldiers of Roger Strainge, by the counsell of the said Roger, toke the said Lhewelyn and his men, and imprisoned them, to their great damage; which the said Lhewelyn would not for 300. pound sterling, who could by no meanes be deliuered, untill they had found sufficient suerties.

The Archbishop receiuing these and other articles, came to the king, and requested him to consider these wrongs, and to cause amends to be made, or at the least excuse the Welshmen hauing so iust cause of grieue. Who answered that the Welshmen were to be excused: yet he said he was euer readie
to

to do iustice to all them that complained. Whereupon the Archbishop besought the king againe, that the Welshmen might haue free accessse to his Grace to declare their grieues, and to seeke remedie: the king answered they should frelie come and depart, if it should seme that by iustice they deserved to depart.

The Archbishop hearing this, went and came to the Prince of Wales in Snowdon, that he might moue him and his brother Dauid, and the other companie to submit themselues: whereby he might incline the king to admit them. Which after much talke and conference with the Archbishop, the Prince answered that he was readie to submit himselfe to the king, reseruing two things: that is to say, his conscience, which he ought to haue for the rule and safegard of his people: and also the decencie of his state and calling. Which answer the Archbishop brought, and reported to the king. At the which the king said, that he would not anie other treatie of peace, than that the Prince and his people should simplie submit themselues. But the Archbishop (knowing well that the Welshmen would not submit themselues but in the forme aforesaid, or in other forme to them tollerable and of them liked) requested the king, that he might haue conference in this matter with all the noble Englishmen then present: who after such conference agreed all to these articles following. The which articles the Archbishop did send in writing to the Prince, by Iohn Wallensis.

*Conscientia
de salute po-
puli.
2. Decorum.*

These are to be said to the Prince
before his councell.



First that of the foure Cantreds and the lands by the king giuen to his nobles, and the Isle of Anglesey, he will haue no treatie of.
2 Item, of the tenants of the foure Cantreds if they will submit themselues, he purposeth to do as becometh

meth a kings maiestie: and we verelie belæue he will deale with them mercifullie, and to that end we will labour and trust to obtaine.

3 As touching the lord Lhewelyn we can haue none other answer, but that he shall submit himselfe simplie to the king: and we belæue certeinlie he will deale mercifullie with him, and to that end we trauell all we can, and verelie belæue to be heard.

These following are to be said to
the Prince in secret.

First, that the nobilitie of England haue conceiued this forme of fauorable peace, that the lord Lhewelyn should submit himselfe to the king: and the king should honozable prouide for him a thousand pound starling, and some honozable countie in England. So that the said Lhewelyn would put the king in quiet possession of Snowdon: and the king will prouide honozable for the daughter of Lhewelyn, according to the state and condescencie of his owne blood, and to these they hope to persuade the king.

2 Item, if it happen that Lhewelyn marrie a wife, and to haue by hir anie heire male, they trust to intreate the king, that the same heire male and his heires for euer shall haue the same thousand pound and countie.

3 Item, to the people subiect to the said Lhewelyn the king will prouide, as becommeth their estates and condition, and to that the king is well inclined.

These are to be said to Dauid brother
to Lhewelyn in secret.

First, that if for the honoz of God (Iuxta debitum crucis assumptæ) he will go to the holie land, he shall be prouided for according to his degré;
so.

so that he do not returne, vnlesse he be called by the king: and we trust to entreat the king, to prouide for his child.

2 And these things we tell our selues to the Welshmen, that a great deale greater perill doth hang ouer them, than we told them by mouth when we were with them: these things which we write seeme grieuous, but it is a great deale more grieuous to be oppressed with armes, and finallie to be rooted out, bicause euerie daie more and more their danger doth increase.

3 Item, it is more hard to be alwaies in warre, in anguish of mind, and danger of bodie, alwaies sought & besieged, and so to die in deadlie sinne, and continuall rancor and malice.

4 Item, we feare (whereof we be sorie) vnlesse you do agree to peace, we most certeinlie will aggravate the sentence Ecclesiasticall against you for your faults: of the which you can not excuse your selues, whereas yee shall find both grace and mercie, if you will come to peace.

And send vs your answer of these in writing.

Reuerendissimo in CHRISTO Patri ac Domino Iohanni, dei gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuar. ac totius Angliæ Primati, suus in Christo debitus filius, Lhewelinus Princeps Valliæ, Dominus Snowdon, salutem.



Um desiderijs beneuolentiæ filiatis, ac reuerentijs multimodis, & honoribus Sancte Pater, sicut vosmet consuluistis, ad gratiam Regiam parati sumus venire: sub forma tamen nobis segura & honesta. Sed quia forma contenta in articulis ad nos missis, nec segura est, nec honesta, prout nobis & concilio nostro videtur, & de qua multum admirantur omnes: quod plus tendit ad ruinam & destructionem nostram, & populi nostri, quam ad nostram securitatem & honestatem, nullo modo possumus consensum nostrum in eam præbere; si vellemus, aliq. nobiles & populus nobis subiectus nullo modo consentirent, ob indubitatam destructionem & dissipationem,

pationem, quae inde eis possit euenire. Tamen supplicamus vestram sanctam paternitatem, quatenus ad reformationem pacis debita, honesta, & secure (ob quam tot labores assumpsistis) prouide laboretis: collationem habentes ad articulos quos vobis mittimus, in scriptis. Honorabilis est & magistrationi consentaneum ut de domino Rege teneamus terras in quibus nos habitamus, quam nos exheredari, & eas tradere alijs. Data apud Garth Celyn.

To the most reuerend Father in Christ, the
lord Iohn by gods grace Archbishop of Canturburie,
and Primate of all England, his obedient sonne Lhe-
welyn prince of Wales and lord of Snowdon sendeth
greeting.

Most hartily with all reuerence and honor we are content and readie holie father as you haue counselled vs, to submit our selues vnto the kings Grace, so it be in that forme that shall be safe and honest for vs: but because that forme of submission conteined in the articles which were sent vnto vs, is neither safe, nor honest, as we and our counsell do thinke (at the which articles all men do maruell:) tending rather to the destruction of vs and our people, than anie securitie and honest dealing, we may in no wise yeeld our assent vnto it, and if we should so doo, our nobles and people would not agree to the same, knowing the mischiefe and inconuenience that is like to ensue thereof. Neuerthelesse, we beseech your holie fatherhood, that for the reformation of a decent, honest and firme peace (for the which you haue taken so great paines) you doo circumspectlie prouide, hauing respect vnto the articles which we send vnto you in writing. It is more honorable for the
king, &

king more agreable to reason that we should hold our lands in the countrie where wee dwell, than that wee should be disinherited, and our lands giuen to other men. Dated at Garth Celyn.

The Answers of the
Welshmen.

First, though the lord the king will haue no treatie of the foure Cantreds the lands that he gaue his nobles, nor the Isle of Anglesey: yet the Princes counsell will no peace to be made, vnlesse treatie be had of them. For that the foure Cantreds be of the moze tenure of the Prince, where alwaies the Princes of Wales had moze right, since the time of Camber the sonne of Brutus: so that they be of the principallitie of Wales. The confirmation of the which the Prince obtained by Otobonus the Popes legate in England, by the consent of the king and his father: as it doth appeare by the letters patents. And moze iust and equall it is, that our heires do hold the said Cantreds of the king for monie and vled seruice, than the same to be giuen to strangers, which abuse the people by force and power.

2 All the tenants of all the Cantreds of Wales altogither do saie, that they dare not submit themselues to the king, to do his pleasure. First, for that the king kept neither covenant, nor oth, nor grant by charter from the beginning, to the Prince or his people. Secondlie, for that the kings men do cruellie exercise tyzannie towards the Church and Churchmen. Thirdlie, that they be not bound to anie such matter, seeing they be the Princes tenants: who is readie to do vled and accustomed seruice, and to obey the king, with and by the said seruice.

3 To that which is said, that the Prince should simplie commit himselfe to the kings will, it is answered, that none of vs all dare come to the king, for the causes aforesaid, we

We altogether will not suffer our Prince to come in that manner.

4 Item, where the great men of England would procure a provision of a thousand pounds a yeare in England: let it be answered, that such provision is not to be accepted, for that it is procured by them, who go about to disinherit the Prince to haue his lands in Wales.

5 Item, the Prince ought not to dismisse his inheritance, and his predecessors in Wales, since the time of Brutus, and confirmed by the sea apostolike, as is aforesaid, and to take lands in England, where he knoweth neither tong, maners, lawes nor customs, wherein he shall be soone trapped by his neighbours the Englishmen, his old malicious enemies, whereby he should lose the land too.

6 Item, seeing the king goeth about to depriue him of his ancient inheritance, it is not like that he would suffer him to possesse lands in England, where he claimeth no right; seeing that the Princes lands in Wales of his owne inheritance is but barren and vntilled, it is lesse like the king would suffer him to enioie good fertile ground in England.

7 Item, the Prince should giue the king possession of Snowdon for euer. Let it be answered, that seeing that Snowdon is of the appurtenances of the principallitie of Wales, which the Prince and his predecessors held since the time of Brute (as it is before said) his counsell will not suffer him to renounce that place, and to take in England a place lesse due vnto him.

8 Item, the people of Snowdon doe saie, that although the Prince would giue the king possession of it, yet they would neuer doe homage to strangers: of whose tong, maners, and lawes they should be ignorant. For so they should be for euer captiued and cruellie handled, as the Cantreds haue beene by the kings bailiffes and other the kings men handled more cruellie than Sarracens, as it doth well appeare by the notes of their grieues, which the men of the Cantreds sent to you holie father.

These are to be answered for Dauid, the
Princes brother.

When he is disposed to see the holie land, he will doo it for Gods sake voluntarilie, not by such inforcement against his will: for he intendeth not to go on pilgrimage after that sort. Because he knoweth enforced seruice not to please God; and if he hereafter shall for deuotion see the holie land, that is no cause for euer to disinherit his offsprig, but rather to reward them.

And for that neither the Prince nor his people, for countrie nor for gaires, did moue warre, inuading no mans lands, but defending their owne lands, lawes, and liberties; and that the king and his people of inueterate hatred, and for couetousnes to get our lands inuading the same, moued warre: wee therefore see our defense is iust and lawfull, and herein we trust God will helpe vs, and will turne his reuenge vpon destroyers of churches; who haue roted vp and burned churches, and taken out both all sacraments and sacred things from them, killing priests, clarkes, religious, lame, dombe, deaffe, yonglings sucking their mothers paps, weake & impotent, both man and woman, and committing all other enormities, as partlie it appeareth to your holinesse. Wherefore God forbid that your holinesse should fulminate sentence against anie, but such as hath done such things. Wee who haue suffered all these things at the kings officers hands, doo hope at your hands remedie and comfort: and that you will punish such church robbers and killers, who can defend themselues no waies, least their impunitie be cause and example for others to do the like. Verie manie in our countrie doo much maruell that you counselled vs to leaue our owne land, and to go to an other mans lands among our enemies to liue: for seeing we cannot haue peace in our owne land, which is our owne right, much lesse should we be quiet in an other mans, amongst our enemies.

enimies. And though it be hard to liue in warre and perill, harder it is to be vtterlie destroyed and brought to nothing: especiallie for christians, seeking else nothing but to defend our owne, being by necessitie drinen therevnto, & the greedie ambition of our enimies.

And your holinesse told vs, that you had fulminated sentence against all that for hatred or gaires do hinder the peace. And it appeareth euidentlie who do war for these causes, the feare of death, the feare of imprisonment, the feare of perpetuall prison, the feare of disinheriting, no keeping of promise, couenant, grant, nor charter, tyrannicall dominion, and manie more like compell vs to be in warre, and this we shew to God and to your lordship, desiring your godlie and charitable helpe.

Furthermore, if anie in England haue offended the king (as manie do offend him) yet none of them be disinherited: so if anie of vs haue offended the king, let him be punished and make satisfaction, as he maie, without exhereditating. As we trust in you, we praise you holie Father to labour to this end. If they laie to vs that we breake the peace, it appeareth euidentlie that they and not we breake the same, who neuer kept promise, nor couenant, nor order, made anie amends for trespasses, nor remedie for our complaints.

Thus farre out of the records of Iohn Peckam
Archbishop of Cant. written about three hundreth
yeares past, which are extant this daie
to be seene.

When the Archbishop could not conclude a
peace, he denounced the prince & his complices ac-
cursed: then the king sent his armie by sea to the
Ile of Môn or Anglesey, which they wanne, & slew
such as resisted them, for the chiefest men serued
the king, as their oth was, so they came ouer a-
gainst Bangor, where the arme of the sea called
Ménay (which diuideth the Ile from the maine
land)

N. Trin.

Hol. pag. 791.

D. D. ij.

land)

*Cor. Tacitus
in vita Agri-
colæ.*

land) is narrowest, and the place called Moely donn, and there made a bridge of boates and plankes ouer the water, where before Iulius Agricola did the like, when he subdued the Isle to the Romanes, and not betwixt Man and Brytaine, as Polydor Virgil ignorantlie affirmeth. This bridge accomplished, so that threescore men might well passe ouer in a front, William Latimer with a great number of the best soldiours, and Lucas Thany steward of Gascoyn with his Gascoynes and Spaniards (whereof a great number were come to serue the king) passed ouer the bridge, and there saw no stirre of enimies: but as soone as the sea beganne to flow, downe came the Welshmen from the hills, and set vpon them fiercely, and either slew or chased them to the sea to drowne themselues: for the water was so hie, that they could not attaine the bridge, sauing William Latimer alone, whose horse caried him to the bridge, and so he escaped.

Hol. pag. 791. * There were slaine and drowned at this time manie woꝝ thie soldiours: and amongst other this famous knight Sir Lucas de Thany (here named) Robert Clifford, Sir William Lindsey, and two Gentlemen of good accompt, that were brethren to Robert Burnell then bishop of Bath. There perished in all thirteene knights, seuentene yong Gentlemen, and to the number of two hundzeth footemen, which hapned vpon S. Leonards daie. Thomas Walsingham writteth, that the king lost in this biage a litle before this, fouerteene ensignes, at which time the lord William de Audeley, and the lord Roger Clifford the yonger, and manie other were slaine, and the king himselte was driuen to take the castell of Hope for his safegard.

*Tho. Wals.
ibidem.*

In the meane time was the Earle of Gloucester & Sir Edmund Mortimer with an armie in South-wales,

wales, where were manie that serued the king, and there fought with the princes frends at Lhandeilo Vawr, and gaue them an ouerthrow, wherein on the kings side yong William de Valence his cosen germane, and foure knightes moze were slaine. And all this while the Prince destroyed the countrie of Caerdigan, and all the lands of Rees ap Meredyth, who serued the king in all these warres. But afterward the prince separated himselfe from his armie with a few, and came to Buelht, thinking to remaine there quietlie for a while, and by chance as he came by the water Wy, there were Edmund Mortimer, and Iohn Gifford with a great number of soldiours, and either partie were abashed of other. Edmund Mortimers men were of that countrie, for his father was lord therof. Then the prince departed from his men, and went to the ballie with his esquire alone, to talke with certeine lords of the countrie, who had promised to meete him there.

Then some of his men seeing their enemies come downe from the hill, kept the bridge called Pont Orewyn, & defended the passage manfullie, till one declared to the Englishmen where a forde was a little beneath, through the which they sent a number of their men with Helias Walwyn, who suddenlie fell vpon them that defended the bridge in their backs, and put them to flight. The princes esquire told the Prince (as he stood secretlie abiding the comming of such as promised to meete him in a little groue) that he heard a great noise and crie at the bridge: and the prince asked whether his men had taken the bridge, and he said, Yes. Then (said the Prince) I passe not if all the power of Eng-

Prince
Llewelyn
slaine.

land were upon the other side. But suddenlie behold, the horssemen about the groue, and as he would haue escaped to his men, they pursued him so hard that one Adam Francton ranne him thorough with a staffe being vnarmed, and knew him not, and his men being but a few stood and fought boldlie, euer looking for their Prince, till the Englishmen by force of archers mixt with the horssemen wanne the hill and put them to flight. And as they returned, Francton went to spoile him whome he had slaine, and when he saw his face, he knew him verie well, and stroke off his head, and sent it to the King at the Abbie of Conwey, who receiued it with great ioy, and caused it to be set vpon one of the highest turrets of the Towre of London.

This was the end of Llewelyn, betrayed by the men of Buelht, who was the last Prince of Brytaines blood, who bare dominion and rule in Wales. So that the rule and gouernment of the Brytaines euer continued in some place of Brytaine, from the first comming of Brutus, which was in the yeare before Christes incarnation 1136, to the yeare after Christ 1282. by the space of 2418. yeares.

Thom. Wals.
pag. 12.

Shortlie after that the King had brought all the countrie to his subiection, the countrie men themselues brought to him Dauid the Princes brother, whome he kept in Ruthlan castell, and after put him to death at Shrewesburie. Then the king builded two strong holdes in Northwales, the one at Conwey, and the other at Caernaruan. When Rees Vachan hard how all things went, he yelded himselfe to the Earle of Hereford, who at
the

Edward. I. Llewelyn ap Gruffyth.

375

the kings commandement sent him to the Towre
of London, to be imprisoned there. And so
the king passed through all Wales, and
brought all the countrie in subie-
ction to the crowne of Eng-
land to this daie.

Thus endeth the Historie of
the Brytish Princes.



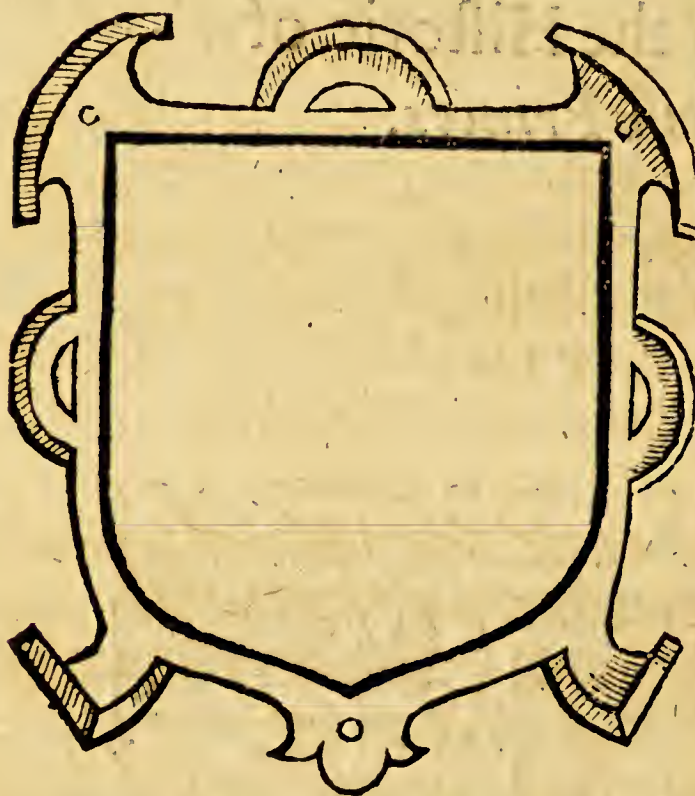
D d. iij.

The

The Princes of Wales of the blood

*royall of England : collected for the
most part out of the Records
in the Towre.*

Edward of Caernaruon.



King Edward, albeit hee had brought al Wales vnder his subiection : and by a statute made at Ruthlan, An. 12. Ed. 1. incorporated and vnited the same vnto England: in the which statute there be many good lawes concerning the diuision of Wales into countie, and concerning diuerse offices and officers, and concerning triall, and concerning the diuisions of actions, and the forme of manie writs, and the proceeding therein, much like to the lawes of England: yet he could neuer winne the good will of the common people of the countrie to accept him for their Prince, and to be obedient vnto such officers as he should appoint to gouerne them, vnlesse he would remaine himselfe in the countrie among them. Neither could he bring them to yeeld their obedience to anie other Prince, except he were of their owne nation: for the Welshmen hauing experience of the gouernment of the English officers, and knowing that the king would rule the countrie by his deputies, cold not abide to haue anie Englishman to be their ruler: who oftentimes vpon the kings motion answered, that they were content to take for their Prince anie man, whom his Maestie would

would name, so that he were a Welshman, and none other answer could he ever get of them, by any meanes. Whereupon the king sent for Quene Elianor out of England in the deepe of winter being then great with child, to the castell of Caernarvon: and when she was nigh to be brought to bed, the king went to Ruthlan, and sent for all the Barons and best men in all Wales, to come to him, to consult concerning the weale publike of their countrie. And when they were come, he differed the consultation, vntill he was certified that the Quene was deliuered of a sonne: then (sending certeine lords to the christning of his child, and informing them how he would haue him named) he called the Welshmen together, declaring vnto them, that whereas they were oftentimes suters vnto him to appoint them a Prince, he now hauing occasion to depart out of the countrie, would name them a Prince, if they would allow and obey him whom he should name. To the which motion they answered that they would so doo, if he would appoint one of their owne nation to be their Prince: wherevnto the king replied, that he would name one that was borne in Wales, and could speake neuer a word of English, whose life and conuersation no man was able to staine. And when they all had granted that such a one they would obey, he named his owne sonne Edward borne in Caernarvon castell a few daies before.

Then the king hauing the countrie at his will, gaue whole lordships and towne in the middelt of Wales vnto English lords: as the lordship of Denbigh, to Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne: the lordship of Ruthyn, to the lord Reginald Gray second sonne to John lord Gray of Wilton: and other lands to manie of his nobilitie.

This Henrie Lacy lord of Denbigh was the sonne of Edmund Lacy, the sonne of John Lacy lord of Halton Pomfret, and constable of Chester, who married Margaret the eldest daughter and one of the heires of Robert Quincy Earle of Lincolne, the said Henrie married Margaret the daughter and sole heire of William Longspee Earle of Sarum, and had issue Edmund and John which both died young, of whom the one per-

The lordship of Denbigh.

riſhed by a fall into a verie deepe well within the caſtell of Denbigh, and a daughter named Alicia married vnto Thomas Plantagenet Earle of Lancaſter, who was in the right of his ſaid wife Earle of Lincolne and Sarum, lord of Denbigh, Halton, Pomfret, and conſtable of Cheſter. After the death of the ſaid Thomas, king Edward the ſecond gaue the lordſhip of Denbigh to Hugh lord Spencer, Earle of Wincheſter: after whoſe death the ſame lordſhip was giuen by king Edward the third, *Anno Regni ſui primo*, as appeareth of Record to Roger Mortimer Earle of March, with diuerſe other lordſhips in the Marches, in performance of the kings promiſe while he remained in France with his mother, for the prouiſion of a thouſand pound lands of a reaſonable extent for the ſaid Roger, aſſone as by Gods grace he ſhould come to the poſſeſſion of the crowne and kingdome of England. Within few yeares after, the Earle of March being attainted, the ſaid lordſhip of Denbigh was giuen by the ſame king to the lord Montagu Earle of Sarum: but ſhortlie after An. 29. Ed. 3. it was reſtozed againe with the Earldome of March to the Mortimers, in the which houſe the ſame remained vntill the whole inheritance of the Mortimers came with a daughter to the houſe of Yorke, and ſo to the crowne: as appeareth befoze, pag. 317. And now of late it was giuen by the Quenes Maieſtie that now is, *An. Regni ſui. 6.* to the right honorable Robert Earle of Leyceſter, who was then created Baron of Denbigh: it is counted now one of the greateſt and beſt lordſhips in England.

H. Lloyd.

The lordſhip of Ruthyn continued in the poſſeſſion of the Grayes, vntill in the time of king Henrie the ſeuenth, George Gray Earle of Kent and lord of Ruthyn paſſed the ſame vpon ſome bargaine to the king, and now it is of the poſſeſſion of the right honorable the Earle of Warwicke.

There came the ſame time with king Edward to North-wales diuerſe Gentlemen, who grew afterward to be men of great poſſeſſions in the countrie, whoſe poſteritie doe enioy the ſame to this daie.

Rees ap Meredyth ſerued the king in all theſe warres, who
did

did the Prince most hurt of all men : and was in great hope of goodlie preferments at the kings hands : whom after the overthrowe of the Prince the king made knight, and fed with manie faire and good words. After that, he and all other his countriemen and neighbours had submitted themselves to the gouernement of the king of England : it happened that the lord Payne Tiptoft, warden of the kings castels nigh vnto Reeses countrie, and the Lord Alan Plucknet the kings steward in Wales, called the said Rees, as they did all other of the countrie to the kings court, whither he refused to come, alledging his ancient priuileges and liberties with the kings promises : but the said officers proceeded according to the law against him : whereupon a great variance arose betwæne the said Payne Tiptoft, and the said Sir Rees ap Meredyth, so that sundrie skirmishes were foughten betwixt them, and men slaine on both sides, to the great disturbance of the countrie. The king hearing of these things (being then beyond the seas) wrote vnto Rees ap Meredyth, requiring him to keepe the peace till his returne : at what time he promised to reforme all things in due and reasonable order : but Rees would not giue ouer the enterpryse which he had begun. Whereupon the king sent to the Earle of Cornewall, whom he had leaft his lieutenant in the realme during his absence, to send an armie of men into Wales, to withstand the disordered attempts of the said Rees. Who went into Wales himselfe, and ouerthrew Reeses castell of Drosolan : but by vndermining and reuersing the walles of the said castell, with the fall thereof, the Baron of Stafford & the lord William de Monchency, with manie other knights and Esquires, were oppressed and bzused to death. Afterward Robert Tiptoft lord deputie of Wales gathered an armie, and meeting the said Rees after the slaughter of 4000. of his people, discomfited and toke him. Who about Michaelmas following, at the kings going into Scotland, was had to Yorke, and there condemned and executed.

*Hol. pag. 795.*1289*Tho. Wals. pag. 15.**Tho. Wals. pag. 20.*

Not long after, the king wanting monie, there was a great subsidie granted towards the maintenance of the warres in France,

1293

*Mat. West.
page. 395.*

France, about leuieng of the which there was much adoe in diuerse places: but especiallie the Welshmen, which were neuer wont to be acquainted with such contribution, stozned against it: so that they toke one of their owne captaines named Roger de Puelesdon, who at the kings commandement gathered the said subsidie, and hanged him with diuers other, and afterward headed the said Roger. Whereupon the king being sore offended for the death of the said Roger, whom he greatlie fauoured, and hearing that the Welshmen began to stirre against him in diuers places: for the Westwales men had chosen Maelgon Vachan for their captaine, and destroyed all Caerdigan and Penbrooke, and returned with rich spoiles: they of Glamorgan and the South parts, toke one named Morgan for their leader, and driuing the Earle of Gloucester out of the countrie, they restozed to the said Morgan againe those possessions which the ancestors of the said Earle by force and great wrong had taken from the said Morgans predecesors. The Northwales men had set vp one Madoc being of the kindred of the last Lhewelyn slaine at Buelht, who gathering a great power came to Caernaruon, and slew a great number of Englishmen which were come thither to the Faire, and spoiled the whole towne: then (I saie) the king called backe his brother Edmond Earle of Lancaster, and Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne and lord of Denbigh, who had an armie readie to passe into Gascoyn. These Carles came towards Northwales, and as they approached nere vnto the castell of Denbigh vpon S. Martyns daie, the Welshmen with great force encountred them, and giuing them battell, dzoue them backe, and discomfited their people.

Hol. pag. 810.

Then the king himselfe came to Wales, and kept his Christmas at Aberconwey, where Robert Wyndhelsey archbishop of Canturburie came vnto him and did his homage, and then returned home. The king as he passed further into the countrie, lost much of his carriages, which the Welshmen toke, being loden with vittell and prouision for the armie: so that the king and his people indured great penurie, and was constrained

ned to drinke water mixt with honie, and eate verie grosse and course meate, where he was verie like to haue bene distressed, had not the other part of his armie come vnto him in time.

While the king remained in Snowdon, the Earle of Warwick hearing that a great number of Welshmen were assembled together, and lodged in a vallie betwixt two woods, chose out a companie of horsemen, with certeine crossebowes and archers, and comming vpon the Welshmen in the night, compassed them round about, who pitching the ends of their speares, and turning the points against their enemies, stood at defense so to keepe off the horsemen. But the Earle hauing placed his battell so, that euer betwixt two horsemen there stood a crossebow, a great part of the Welshmen, who stood at defense in maner aforesaid with their speares, were ouerthrowne and broken with the shot of the quarels, and then the Earle charged the residue with a troupe of horsemen, and bare them downe with such slaughter, as they had not susteyned the like losse of people (as was thought) at anie time before.

After this the king builded a strong castell within the Ile of Anglesey, and called the same Beumarish: and so putting all things in quietnesse, and punishing such as had put to death Roger de Puelesdon, he returned home with his armie. But Madoc within a while after leauing an armie of men came to Oswestrie, where the people yielded vnto him: and meeting with the lord Strange with a companie of Marchers not farre from Knookine, ouerthrew him, and spoiled his countrie miserablie, and shortly after he gaue the Marchers another ouerthrow. But for all that the lord Marchers nothing dismayed at this mischance, gathered a great power anew, & met Madoc as he was comming towards Shrewesburie vpon the hils of Cefn Digolh not farre from Caurs castell, where after a long fight the said Madoc was taken, and his men dispersed and put to flight. Then he was sent to the Towre of London, there to remaine in perpetuall prison. There be some which affirme, that

N. Trines.

Tho. Wals.

page. 27.

*Beumarish
built.*

The Princes of Wales

that Madoc was not taken, but rather after manie adu-
tures and sundrie conflicts, when the Welshmen were brought
into an issue of great extremitie, the said Madoc came in, and
submitted himselfe to the kings peace, and was receiued vpon
condition, that he should pursue Morgan till he had taken him
and brought him to the kings prison: which was done, and so
all things in those parties were set in rest and peace, and ma-
nie hostages of the chiefest of the nobilitie of Wales were deli-
uered to the king, who sent them to diuerse castels in England,
where they were safelie kept almost to the end of the warres
that followed with Scotland.

In the 29. yeare of king Edward the first, Edward prince of
Wales came to Chester, where he receiued the homage of the
freholders of Wales, as:

Henrie Earle of Lancaster did homage and fealtie for
Monmouth.

Reginald Gray for Ruthyn.

Fulke Fitzwarren for his lands in Wales.

The lord William Martin for his lands in Cemaes.

Roger Mortimer for his lands in Wales.

Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne for the land of Ros and Ry-
uoneoc in Wales.

Robert lord Mount alt for his land in Wales.

Gruffyth lord of Poole for the lordship of Powys.

Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight.

Tuder ap Grono of Anglesey.

Madoc ap Tuder Archdeacon of Anglesey.

Eneon ap Howel of Caernaruon.

Tuder ap Gruffyth.

Lhewelyn ap Ednyuet.

Gruffyth Vachan the sonne of Gruffyth ap Iorwerth.

Madoc Vachan Denglfield.

Lhewelyn bishop of S. Asaph.

Flint. Engl.

Maister Richard de Puelesdon. This man (as appeareth by
the Records in the Towre) was made Sheriffe of Caernaruon
shire during his life, with the stipend of fourtie pound star-
ling

The Ho-
mage doon
to Edward
Prince of
Wales, out
of the Re-
cords.

ling yearelie, An. 12. Ed. 1.

Gruffyth ap Tuder.

Ithel Vahan.

Ithel ap Blethyn, &c.

The lord Richard de Sutton Baron of Malpas did homage and fealtie to Edward Prince of Wales and Earle of Chester for the said Baronie of Malpas, Apud Ruthlan 27. Die Aprilis, An. supra dicto.

Anianus or Eneon bishop of Bangor, and David Abbot of Maynan, did homage and fealtie to the said Edward Prince of Wales, Apud Conwey 28. Aprilis An. supra dicto.

Lewys de Felton the sonne of Richard de Felton did homage and fealtie to Edward Prince of Wales, for the lands which the said Richard held of the prince in Maelor Saefneg.

John Erle Warren did homage & fealtie to Edward prince of Wales, in the chappell of the lord John de Kirkbie, sometime bishop of Elie, at London 25. die Iulij, An. 30. E. 1. for the lordships of Bromfield and Yal.

The same John Earle Warren swore fealtie unto the said Prince for the lands in Hopdale.

The lord Edmund Mortimer the sixt daie of November, An. 30. Ed. 1. in the house of the bishop of Elie at London, did homage and fealtie to Edward prince of Wales before his counsell, for his lands of Cery and Cydewen.

About the yeare 1322. one Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight gathered a great number of Welshmen, and toke diuers castles in Wales, which were kept by the people of the lord Mortimer the elder. He toke also the castels of Mould, Chirk,

&c. The keepers whereof (comming to Prince Ed-

ward at Shrewesburie who then was king of

England) submitted themselves to him,

and were shortly after sent to the

Towre of London.

1322

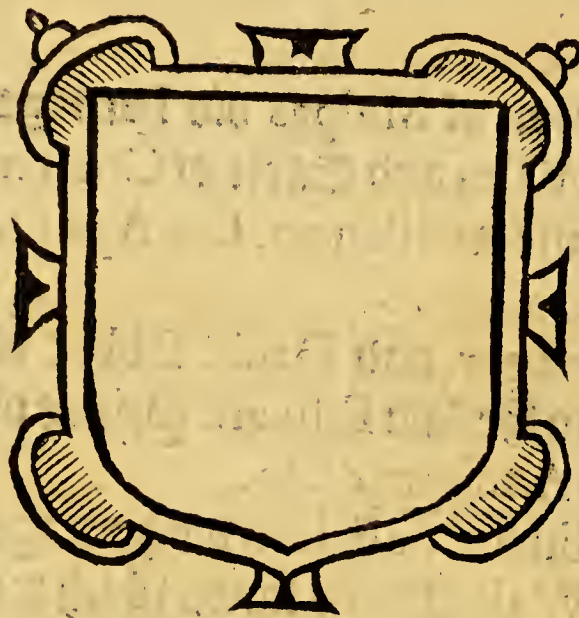
Hol. pag. 863.

Edward

The Princes of VVales

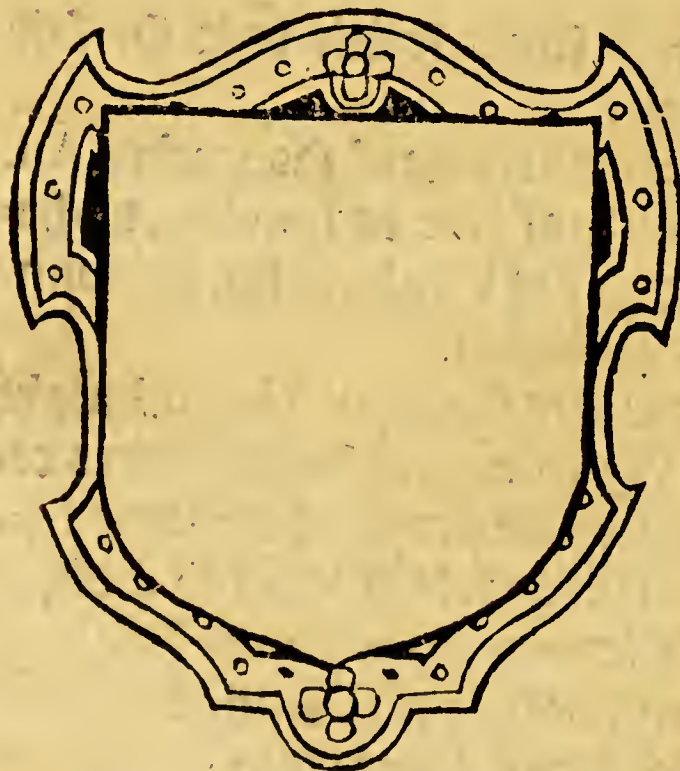
Edward of VVindfore.

Hol. pag. 869.



The same yeare
being the fiftēth
of the reigne of
king Edward the
second, Edward
de Windfore the
kings eldest sonne was in a par-
liament holden at Yorke crea-
ted prince of VVales and Duke
of Aquitane.

Edward of VVoodstoke furnamed
the blacke Prince.



Edward bozne
at Woodstoke,
sonne and heire
to king Edward
the thirde, was
created Prince of Wales the
twelwe date of Maie, in the
xviij. yeare of his fathers
reigne, when he was four-
tēne yeares of age, who in
time grue to be the floure of
chivalrie of all Europe. He
toke Iohn the French king

prisoner, at the battell of Poytiers, and died, his father yet li-
ving, the eight of Julie, in the xlvij. yeare of his age, and the fif-
tie of his fathers reigne: a prince of such excellent demeanour,
so valiant, wise, and politike in his doings, that the verie and
perfect representation of knight hood appeared most liuely in
his

his person : for such was his towardnesse, or rather perfection in princelie gouernement, that if he had liued and atteined the crowne, euerie man iudged that he would surely haue exceeded the glorious renoume of all his ancestors.

Richard of Burdeuxc.



Richard the sonne of Edward, Prince of Wales, was after the death of his father created Prince of Wales, at Hauering at Bowre, the 20. daie of Nouember in the 50. yeare of king Edward the third his Grandfather, he was after the death of his said Grandfa-

ther, king of England, by the name of king Richard the second.

Henrie of Monmouth.



ENRIE of Monmouth, sonne and heire to Henrie the fourth, king of England, was the fiftenth daie of October in the first yeare of the reigne of his father at Westminster created Prince of Wales : who was after king of England, by the name of king

Henrie the fift.

In the time of king Richard the second there was one Owen ap Gruffyth Vachan descended of a younger sonne of Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield. This Owen was first a student at

C. e. j.

the

the lawes of the Realme, and became an vtter barrester, or an apprentice of the law (as they terme him) and serued king Richard in great credit and fauour; betwene whom and the lord Gray of Ruthyn happened some discord about a peece of commons, lieng betwene the lordship of Ruthyn, and the lordship of Glyndour dwy, wherof Owen was owner, and thereof tooke his surname of Glyndour. During the reigne of king Richard, Owen was too hard for the lord Gray, being then a seruitour in court with king Richard, (with whom he was at the time of his taking by the duke of Lancaster in the castell of Flynt) but after that king Richard was put downe, the lord Gray being now better freended than Owen, entred vpon the said commons: wherevpon Owen hauing manie freends and folowers in his countrie (as those that be great with Princes commonlie haue) put himselfe in armour against the lord Gray, whom he meeting in the field ouercame and tooke prisoner. This was the verie beginning and the cause of Owens rising and attempts. Upon the taking of the lord Gray, and spoiling of his lordship of Ruthyn, manie resorted to Owen from all partes of Wales, some thinking that he was aswell in fauour now as he was in king Richards daies: some other putting in his head, that now the time was come wherein the Brytaines through his meanes might recouer againe the honour and liberties of their ancestors. These things being laid before Owen by such as were verie cunning in Merlins prophesies and the interpretations of the same (for there were in those daies, as I feare there be now, some singular men which are deepe lie ouersene in those mysteries, and hope one daie to meeete beluet vpon London bridge with their bolwes) brought him into such a soles paradise, that he neuer wateng what title he might pretend nor what right he had, proceeded and made warre vpon the Earle of March, who was the right inheritour aswell to the Principallitie of Wales, as appeareth before pag. 315. as to the kingdome of England, after the death of king Richard being descended of the elder brother next to Edward prince of Wales father to king Richard. Of

which stirre and rebellion there insued much mischief to the VWelshmen. For the king conceiuing great hatred against them, shewed himselfe a manifest oppressor of all that nation, making rigorous lawes against them, whereby he tooke in a maner all the liberties of subiects from them, prohibiting all VWelshmen to purchase lands, or to be chosen or receiued to be citizens or burgeses in anie citie, borough, or market towne, or be receiued or accepted to anie office of Maior, Bailiffe, Chamberlaine, constable, or keeper of the gates, or of the gaole, or to be of the counsell of anie citie, borough or towne, or to beare anie maner armour within anie citie, borough, or market towne. And if anie sute happened betwene a VWelshman and anie Englishman, it was by law ordeined that the Englishman should not be conuict, vnlesse it were by the iudgment of English Iustices, and by the verdict of whole English burgeses, or by inquests of English boroughs and townes of the Seignories where the said sute laie: also that all English burgeses that married VWelshwomen should be disfranchised of their liberties. No congregations or meetings in counsell was permitted to the VWelshmen but by licence of the chiefe officers of the same Seignorie, and in the presence of the same officers. That no victuals or armour should be brought into VVales without the speciall licence of the king or his counsell. That no VWelshman should haue any castell, fortreffe, or house defensiu of his owne or of anie other man to keepe. No VWelshman to be made Justice, Chamberlaine, Chancelor, Treasor, Sheriffe, Steward, Constable of castell, receiuer, eschetor, coroner, nor chiefe forester, nor other officer, nor keeper of the records, nor lieutenant in anie of the said offices in no part of VVales, nor of the counsell of anie English lord, notwithstanding anie patent or licence made to the contrary. That no Englishman, which in time to come shall marie anie VWelshwoman, be put in anie office in Wales, or in the Marches of the same.

These with other lawes both vnreasonable and vnconcionable (such as no prince among the heathen euer offered to

Ge. ij.

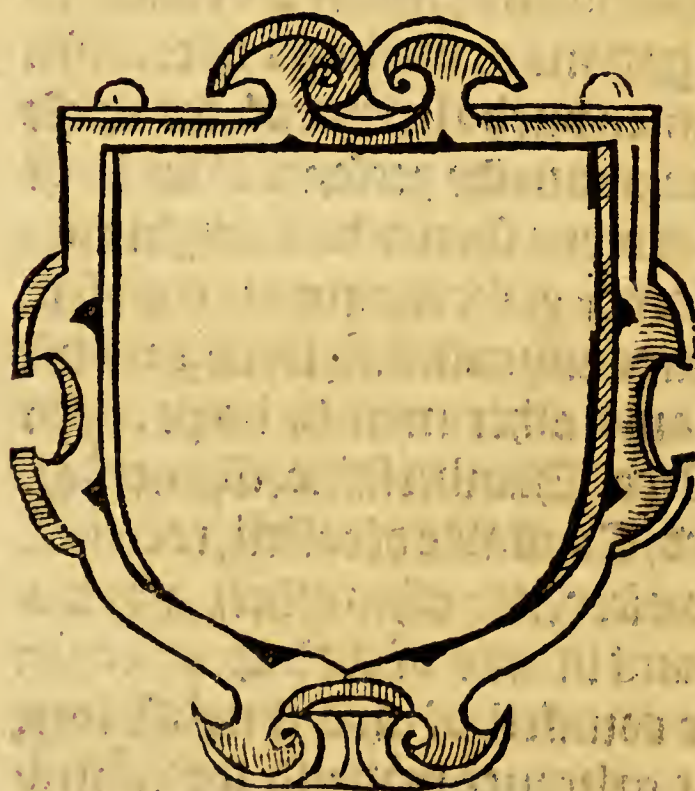
his

The vnreasonable lawes of K. Henrie 4. against the inhabitants of Wales. See the books of statutes.

The Princes of Wales

his subjects) were ordeined and seuerelie executed against them. Neither was it anie reason that for the offense of one man and his complices, all the whole nation should be so persecuted, whereby not onelie they that liued in that time, but also their children and posteritie should be brought to perpetuall thraldome and miserie: for these lawes were not ordeined for their reformation, but of mere purpose to worke their utter ruine and destruction. Which doth euidentlie appeare, in that they were forbidden to keepe their children at learning, or to put them to be apprentices to anie occupation in anie towne or borough of this realme. Let anie indifferent man therefore iudge and consider whether this extremitie of law, where iustice it selfe is mere iniurie and crueltie, be not a cause and matter sufficient to withdraw anie people from ciuilitie to barbarisme.

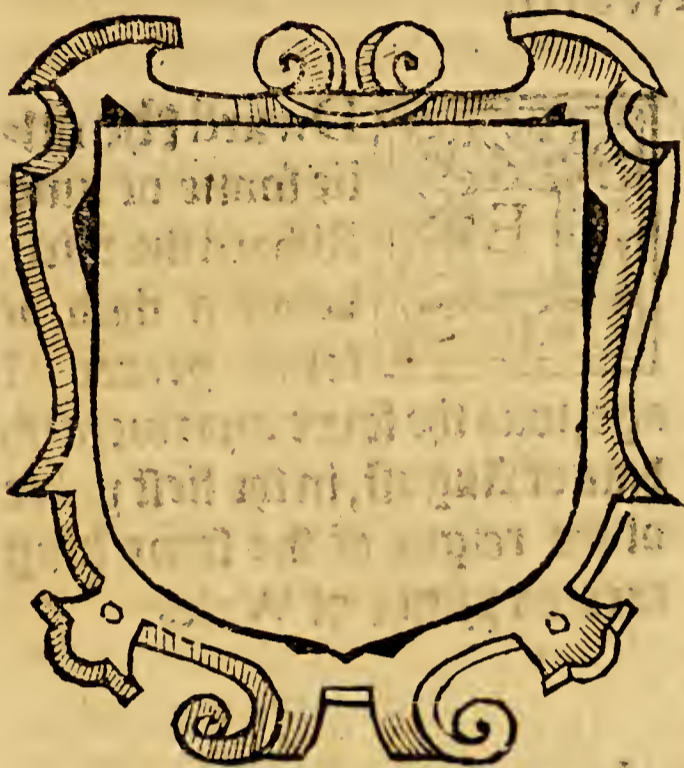
Edward of Westminster.



Edward the onelie sonne, and heire of king Henric the sixt borne at Westminster the thirtieth date of October in the 31. yeare of the reigne of his father, was created prince of Wales, and Earle of Chester, by authoritie of parlement at Westminster the 15. date of March in the 32. yeare of the said king his father. This prince was afterwards of such towardnesse, that he became skilfull in the knowledge aswell of martiall affaires, as of matters of gouernment and lawes of the realme, he was murdered at Teukesburie.

Edward

Edward of Westminster.



Edward the
eldest sonne
of K. Edward
the 4. bozne in

the sanctuarie at Westminster, his father being expelled out of England in the 49. yeare of king Henrie the sixt, was by authozitie of parlement created prince of Wales, and Erle of Chester, the 26. daie of June, in the eleuenth yeare of the reigne

of his father king Edward the fourth, and was afterward king of England by the name of king Edward the 5. who was made awate by the wicked practise of his vncler Richard duke of Gloucester, who vsurped the crowne after him.

John bishop of Worcester (as appeareth by records of the towne Hall of Salop, bearing date the tenth daie of Aprill in the 18. yeare of king Edward the fourth) was president of the L. Princes counsell of the Marches of Wales: who togither with the lord Anthonie Earle Riuers, vncler and gouernoz to the said Prince, sate in the towne hall aforesaid, and made certeine ordinaunces for the weale and tranquillitie of the said towne.

Ioh. Bishop
of Worce-
ster.

King Edward the fourth vsing much the faithfull seruite of the Welshmen, meant the refozation of the estate of Wales, and the establisshing of a court within that Principallitie, and therefore he sent the bishop of Worcester, and the Earle Riuers, with the prince of Wales to the countrie, to the end he might vnderstand how to proceed in his purposed refozation. But the troubles and disquietnesse of his owne subiects,

Et. iij.

and

The Princes of Wales

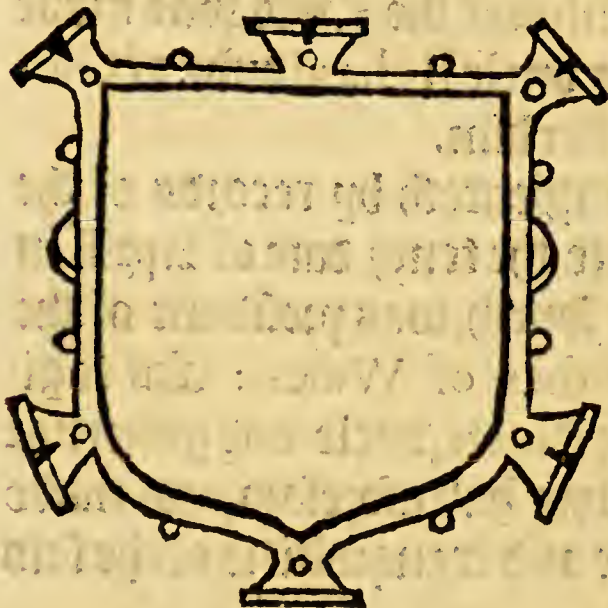
and the shortnes of his time suffered him to doo little or no-
thing in that behalfe.

Edward.



Edward the on-
lie sonne of king
Richard the third,
being a child of
tenne yeares of
age, was the foure and twentieth
daie of August, in the first yeare
of the reigne of the same king
created prince of Wales.

Arthur.



Arthur the sonne
and heire of king
Henrie the seuenth,
was upon the feast
daie of S. Andrew, in the fift
yeere of king Henrie the seuenth
his father, created Prince of
Wales. About this time king
Henrie the seuenth, who by his
grandfather Owen Tudor des-

Owen Tu-
der

cended out of Wales, being aided by the Welshmen in Bos-
worth field, which came thither under the conduct of Sir Wil-
liam Standley then L. of Bromfield, Yale and Chirckland,
knowing and pitying their thraldome and iniuries, took order
to reforme the same, and granted vnto them a charter of liber-
ties, whereby they were released of that oppression, wherewith
they were afflicted by lawes (as I haue laid downe before)

more

more heathenish than christian. And here I can not passe, but must something answer the reprochfull and slanderous assertions of Iohannes Bernardus, Pontus, Heuterus and others, who go about to abase the noble parentage of the said Owen this kings grandfather, following more their owne affectionate humors, than anie good proove or authoritie, for if they would read that noble worke of Matthew Paris, they shall find in pag. 843. of the printed booke, that Ednyuet Vachan one of his ancestors was the chiefest of counsell to Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, otherwise called Leolinus Magnus, and to David ap Lhewelyn, Princes of Wales, as appeareth befoze page 306. They may also find in the records of the towre, in an. 29. Ed. 1. in the generall homage done to Edward Caernaruon, first Prince of Wales of the English blood, that Tudor ap Grono another of the ancestors of the said Owen, did his homage among the nobles of Wales, as appeareth in the said records. Further the said Owens grandmother, the wife of Tudor ap Grono, was Margaret the daughter of Thomas the sonne of Elianor, which was the daughter of the countie of Barr, by Elianor his wife, daughter to Edward the first, king of England.

Besides all this, there was a commission at this time directed from king Henrie the seaventh, to the Abbot of Lhan Egwest, Doctor Owen Poole chanon of Hereford, and Iohn King, barold, to make inquisition concerning the parentage of the said Owen, who comming to Wales, trauelled in that matter, and used the helps of Sir Iohn Leyaf, Guttya Owen Bardh, Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn ap Euan Vachan, and others in the search of the Brytish or Welsh bookes of pedigrees, out of the which they drew his perfect genealogie from the ancient kings of Brytaine and the Princes of Wales, and so returned their commission: which returne is extant at this date to be seene.

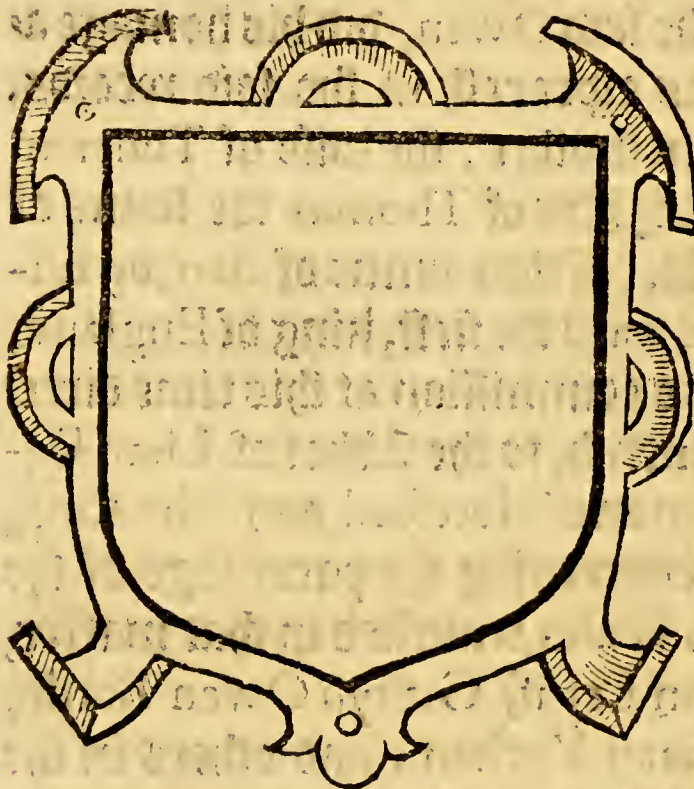
After that about the seuenteenth yeare of king Henries

William
Smith bi-
shop of Lin-
colne.

Prince Ar-
thurs coun-
celers.

Sir Richard Poole his kinseman, which was his chiefe cham-
berlaine, also Sir Henrie Vernon, Sir Richard Crofts, Sir
David Philip, Sir William Vdall, Sir Thomas Englefield,
Sir Peter Newton, &c. But befoze the yeare ended, this no-
ble Prince, after that he had bene married to the ladie Catha-
rine his wife, the space of five moneths, departed out of this
transitorie life, at Ludlowe castell, the second daie of Aprill in
the said yeare of his fathers reigne, and with great funerall
solemnitie was buried at Worcester.

Henrie duke of Yorke.



Henrie duke of
Yorke, brother
vnto Prince
Arthur, was af-
ter the death of the Prince,
the 18. daie of Februarie, in
the 19. yeare of the reigne of
king Henrie the seuenth his
father, created Prince of
Wales, and was afterward
king of England, by the
name of king Henrie the
eight. The said William

Smith Bishop of Lincolne, was L. President of his coun-
cell, who continued in that office, vntill the fourth yeare of this
kings reigne; and was the first L. President that is named
in the records of that court: he was founder of Brasenose col-
lege in Oxenford.

Geffrey Blyth In the fourth yeare of this noble king Henrie the eight,
Geffrey Blyth Bishop of Couentrie and Lychfield was sent
into Wales to be L. President of the princes counsell, where
he continued vntill the 16. yeare of the same king.

Marie.

Marie.



The ladie Marie, daughter to the same king Henric the eight, by the Princesse

Catharine Dowager, the widowe of Prince Arthur, was Princesse of Wales. And in the seuenteenth yeare of king Henries reigne, Iohn Voiseie, Bi

Iohn Voiseie.

shop of Excester, was sent by the king to be L. President of the councell of the said Princes in the marches of Wales, where he continued untill the 25. yeare of the same king. This Bishop was Doctor of the lawes, and verie well learned and wise, and in great fauour with the king, who sent him sundrie times in embassages to fozeine Princes: and now he had the gouernement of the kings onelie daughter ladie Marie Princesse of Wales. Of all the Bishops in the land he was counted the courtlikest; and the best Courtier: and although he was well reported of for his learning, yet was he better liked for his courtlike behauiour, which in the end turned not so much to his credit, as to the vtter ruine and spoile of his church: for of xxiij. lordships and manours, which his predecesors had, and leaft vnto him of a goodlie yearelie reuenue, he leaft but threé, and them also leased out. And where he found foureteene houses well furnished, he leaft onlie one house bare and without furniture, and yet charged with sundrie fees and annuities: by meanes whereof that bishopricke, which sometimes was counted one of the best, is now become in temporall lands one of the meaneest: and a place scarce leaft for the Bishop to late and rest his head in: yet neuerthelesse he was a great fauozer of learned men, and speciallie of diuines, whom

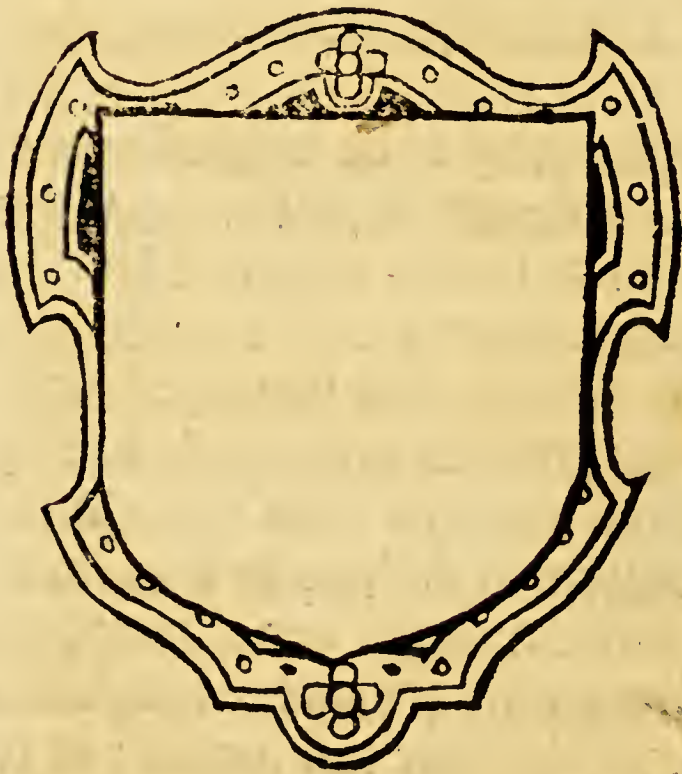
*I. Hoker in
Catalogo
Episc. Exon.*

*A courtlie
Bishop.*

The Princes of Wales

he preferred in his church aboue all others . He was verie bounteous and liberall vnto all men, but speciallie vnto courtiers, vnto his owne kindred and countrimen. Upon many he bestowed, vnto the confusion of some of them: and vpon other he spent much, by building of a towne named Sutton Colshull where he was borne, which he procured to be incorporated and made a market towne: and set vp therein making of kersties, but all in the end came to small effect.

ELIZABETH.



LIZABETH daughter to King Henry the 8. was in a Parle^ment begun

the 15. date of Januarie, in the 25. yere of the reigne of hir father, declared Prin^{ces}se and inheritrice of the crowne of England, with all the dominions to the same belonging in default

of issue male of the bodie of the said King Henrie.

Row. Lee,
bishop of
Coventrie
and Lich-
field.

Rowland Lee bishop of Couentric and Lichfield was in the 26. yere of King Henrie the eight, sent to be Lord President of the kings maiesties Counsell in the marches of Wales: in whose time the principallitie and countrie of Wales was by Parle^ment incorporated and vnited vnto the kingdome of England, and all the inhabitants thereof made equall in freedomes, liberties, rights, priuileges, lawes, and in all other respects, to the naturall subiects of England, and all inheritances were made of English tenure to descend without diuisⁱon or partition after the maner of England. Also the lawes, statutes,

statutes, and ordinances of the realme of England, were com-
 manded to be executed and put in practise within the contrie
 and principallitie of Wales, and none other. And to the end
 the said lawes should be duly put in execution, the whole domi-
 nion of Wales together with the lordships marchers borde-
 ring vpon the same, was diuided into viii. shires or countie,
 wherefore xij. made foure circuits, to the which circuits there
 were severall Judges appointed, who should administer iu-
 stice to the inhabitants of euerie of the said shires twice in the
 yeere. The first circuit was the threë shires of Eastwales, Den-
 bygh, Flynt, and Mountgomrie, wherein the Justice of Chester
 keepeth sessions twice in the yeere, hearing and deciding all ti-
 tles, trespasses, variance and misdemeanours within the
 countrie.

Eastwales.

The Justice of Northwales doth the like in the threë shires of
 Northwales, Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Meryonyth, which
 do make the second circuit.

North-
wales.

The third circuit are the threë shires of Westwales, Caerdi-
 gan, Caermardhyn, and Penbrooke, where the Justice of that
 countrie keepeth his sessions euerie yeere twice.

Westwales.

The threë shires of Southwales, Radnor, Brecknocke, and
 Glamorgan do make the fourth circuit, in the which the Ju-
 stice of Southwales doth keepe sises twice euerie yeere. And
 because all matters as well of lawe as of equitie are heard
 and determined in these circuits, the same do continue sixe
 daies in euerie of the shires afozenamed.

Southwales

Monmouthshire doth followe the common order of the
 shires of England, suing all originall writs out of the high
 court of chancerie. In all these shires there were appointed
 Shirifes, Justices of peace, Crowners, and all other officers
 accordinglie, as they are in England.

Monmouth
shire.

Further for the keeping of the countrie in continuall obe-
 dience, and the controlling of the outrage of wilfull and unrul-
 lie persons; there was ordeined a President and counsell to
 remaine within the dominion and Principallitie of Wales,
 with all officers appertaining to the same. Which President
 and

The Cour
in the mar-
ches of
Wales.

The necessitie of the court in the Marches.

and councell haue power and authoritie to heare and determine, by their wisdomes and discretions, such causes and matters as are assigned to them by the Kings or Queens of England for the time being. And certeinlie (let men imagine what they will) this house was it, that (after great hatred and persecution, whereof disobedience and rudenes folowed) reduced the countrie of Wales to quietnesse, obedience and ciuilitie: by authoritie whereof not onelic great outrages are appeased, the offenders punished, and the wilfull bydeled: but also the quiet and obedient subiect is protected and defended from iniurie, so that he may possesse his owne in quietnesse. Wherein this Bishop Rowland Lee and his associats did notable good seruice. And surelie there haue bene of the same house verie wise gouernors and men of great credit; nameilie Nicholas Heath Archbishop of Yorke and Lord Chancelor of England: Thomas Ycong Archbishop also of Yorke: John Whitgift now Archbishop of Canturburie; and diuers other, of whom I am to speake hereafter.

Prince Edward borne

In the 29. yeere of king Henrie the eight, prince Edward his sonne was borne at Hampton court on S. Edwards euen being the 12. of October, who bicause the principalltie of Wales was now by statute (as I said before) incorporated to the crowne and kingdome of England, being vnder the same lawes and iurisdiction, was none otherwise Prince of Wales than vnder the generall title of England: as the king his father was king of England, and vnder that name k. of Wales as a member of England; neither do I read of anie other creation or inuestiture that he had to that principalltie, therefore I thought it not conuenient to make any speciall title of him after the said statute. He afterward succeeded his father in the crowne of this realme by the name of king Edward the sixt.

The said Rowland Lee died L. President in the xxxiij. yeere of king Henrie the eight and lieth buried at Shrewesburie. After him Richard Sampson bishop of Chichester was remoued to Couentrie and Lichfield and appointed Lord President of Wales,

Wales, in the xxxv. yere of king Henrie the eight, and so continued L. President untill the end of the 2. yere of the reigne of king Edward the sixt.

John Sutton *alias* Dudley Earle of Warwike and knight of the noble order of the garter, was in the third yere of king Edward the sixt appointed Lord President of Wales, in the which office he continued untill the fourth yere of the same king. He descended out of Wales by a daughter of the Lord Powys, for he was the sonne of Edmund, the sonne of John a younger sonne of John Lord Dudley, the sonne of John Lord Dudley, the sonne of John Lord Dudley, the son of John Lord Dudley, the sonne of John Sutton Baron Dudley, who married Isabell the daughter of sir John Charlton Lord Powys who descended of Hawys the daughter and heire of Owen ap Gruffyth Lord Powys, who was linealie descended of Blethyn ap Convyn Prince of Wales, mentioned before pag. 103.

John, Earle of Warwike.

This noble man was made knight being verie young, by Charls Brandon Duke of Suffolke, for his good service done at Montededier in France, Anno 15. Hen. 8. He was sent Embassadour to the Emperour, Anno 26. Hen. 8. After the death of the Viscount Lisle his father in lawe, he was created Viscount Lisle & warden of the frontiers & marches of Scotland, Anno 32. Hen. 8. He was chosen to be fellowe and companion of the order of the Garter the first of Maie, An. 35. Hen. 8. In the first yere of k. Edward the sixt, he was created Earle of Warwike, and in the fift yere of the same king, Duke of Northumberland. He was also Earle Marshall high admirall of England L. great maister and President of the privie counsell, and further intituled lord Basset and Tyesse.

The next yere after, that is in the fourth yere of Edward the sixt, William Herbert knight of the noble order of the garter, was appointed L. President of Wales, and continued untill Michaelmas, in the first yere of Queene Marie. After whom Nicholas Heath Bishop of Worcester was sent to be L. President of Wales, & continued there untill the third yere of the same Queene, and then was remoued to be Lord Chanceloz.

William Herbert, knight of the noble order.

Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester.

W. Herbert
Earle of
Penbrook.

Chaunceler of England, being then elected Archbishop of Yorke. At which time the said William Herbert was againe made L. President of Wales, and so continued vntill the first yeare of the same Quene. He descended of William Herbert, created Earle of Penbrooke by king Edward the fourth, who was the sonne of Sir William Herbert, who married Gladys the daughter of Sir David Gam, which Sir William was the sonne of Thomas Herbert, the sonne of Gwilim ap Ienkyn, lineallie descended of a noble man called Herbert Fitzhenrie, chamberlaine to king Henrie the first. This noble man liued in great credit and estimation with king Henrie the eight, king Edward the first, Quene Marie, and Quene Elizabeth, and was by euerie of the said Princes employed in matters of great importance, and for his good and faithfull seruice greatlie honoured: as appeareth in an Epitaph fixed vpon his tombe in the Cathedrall church of S. Paule in London, which I thought good here to laie downe.

Perpetuæ pietati Sacrum.



*V*iel. Herberto Penbrochiæ comiti, equiti aurato prænobilis ordinis Anglici: Henr. viij. R. Acubiculis: Edoard. vi. R. equitum magistro: Walliæ præfidi. Tumultu occidentali cum Russello & Graio Baronibus paribus auspicijs summæ rerum præposito: Mariæ R^e contra perduelles, ac expeditione ad Augustam Veromanduorum bis, totius exercitus duci: bis summo in agro Caletum, Limitum præfecto: Elizabeth. R^e officiorum seu Magno Regiæ Magistro. Pariter & Domine Annæ ex vetusta Parrorum gente

*gente oriunda, Sorori Catharinae R^e Henr. viij.
R. vi. matrimonio coniunctae, ac Marchionis
Northamptonij: Prudentiss^e fœminae, pietatis, re-
ligionis, probitatis omnisq; auitae virtutis reti-
nentiss^e fidiss. Comitiss coniugi: Henr. F. ac co-
mes, Pp. chariss. sibi ac suis mœrens. P.*

Obijt } *etatis* } An } *63.*
 } *salutis* } } *1569.*
 } *Liberis relictis*
 } *ex prima.*
Henrico Pemb. Comite.
Edoardo Equite Aurato.
Domina Anna Baroni Tal-
bot nupta.

*Secunda coniuge
superstite, Geor-
gio Salopiae comi-
te genita, insigni
præter antiquum
probitatis decus,
virtute fœmina.*

In the first yeare of Quene Marie, Gilbert Bourne **Bishop** *Gilb. Bourne.*
of Bath and Wels was sent to be lord President of Wales,
and so continued untill the death of the same Quene.

In the first yeare of Quene Elizabeth, Sir Iohn Williams *I. Williams*
L. Williams of Thame, was sent **L. President** into Wales, *L. Williams*
and died **L. President** the same yeare in the castell of Lud- *of Thame.*
lowe, and lieth buried at Thame, in the countie of Oxenford:
where he of his good and vertuous disposition towards the good
and godlie education of the youth of his countrie, and main-
tenance of the poore, founded by his last will and testament a
Grammar schole and an Almeshouse, to haue continuance
for euer, and least certaine yearelie reuenues in lands and
monie, for the maintenance of the same. And for the ordering
conueieng and assuring of the premisses to the bles aforesaid,
he

he constituted and ordeined executoꝝ of his said last will and testament, among other Robert Doylic of Merton in the same countie Esquier, and William Place of Lurgyshall in the countie of Buckingham Gentleman, who purchasing other lands for that purpose to the yearelie value of 57. pounds, two shillings five pence, sued out the mortmaine and enfeoffed the Warden and Scholers of new College in Oxenford, and their successoꝝ of the pꝛemisses to the vse aboue mentioned.

The foundation of the Schole is of one head Scholemaster to be appointed by the said Robert Doylic and William Place or the longer liuer of them for their life time: and afterward by the said Warden and Scholers of new College and their successoꝝ for euer: who hath yearelie for his stipend the sum of xxvj. pounds xiiij. shillings iij. pence. And one vsher to be likewise appointed as the maister is, who shall haue for his stipend yearelie the sum of xij. pounds vj. shillings viij. pence both which stipends are to be paid quarterly by euen portions.

The almshouse is founded to haue five almsmen and one almswoman, who haue yearelie towards their maintenance the summe of 7. pounds 4. shillings, and a new golone euerie fourth yeere.

There is also allowed for the keeping of the tombe of the said lord Williams 8. shillings yearelie, and for keeping cleane of the water-course 4. shillings.

*Henrie Sidney knight
of the noble
order.*

Henrie Sidney knight, after the death of the L. Williams of Thame in the second yeere of the Quenes Maiestie that now is, was sent to be L. President of Wales. This knight is descended by the heires male lineallie of Sir William Sidney, who came out of Aniowe into England with Henrie Fitzempresse, and was afterward chamberlaine to the said Henrie when he was king of England, and descended out of Wales by his mother Anne the daughter of Anne, the daughter of William Clement, the sonne of Iohn, the sonne of William, the sonne of William, the sonne of Ienkyn Clement, who married the daughter of Conan, the sonne of Meredyth, the sonne of Gruffyth, the sonne of the lord Rees Prince of South-wales,

wales, of whom mention is before pag. 249. which Rees was the sonne of Wenhian, the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan Prince of Northwales. The mother likewise of the same John or Ienkyn Clement, was Cicilie the daughter of Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight, the son of Rees, the son of Gruffyth, the sonne of Ednyuet Vachan, chiefe counsellor and steward to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Prince of Wales, of whom Matthew Paris maketh mention, page 843. who also was the auncestor of Owen Tudor, the Grandfather of king Henrie the seventh, of whom I haue written before.

In the third yeare of king Edward the sixt, he was made knight by the king: and was sent Ambassadour to the French king, when he was but xxij. yeares of age. In the time of Queene Marie he was treasurer of Ireland, and lord Justice there, where he so vsed himselfe, that hee gat great commendation of all the inhabitants of that countrie. Anno. 1564. he was chosen knight of the noble order of the Garter.

He hath now continued V. President of Wales about xxxij. yeares, of the which he serued in Ireland eight yeares and sixe moneths, being there thre severall times lord deputie generall of that countrie. He repaired the castell of Ludlowe, which is the chiefe house within the marches, being in great decaie, as the Chappell, the court house, and a faire fontaine, from the which by severall cocks the offices of the house are serued with water. Also he erected diuers new buildings within the same castell, as a faire new porters lodge: large chambers for the keeping of the records of that court: and other conuenient lodgings for such commissioners to lie in as are called thither for to giue attendance in that service.

Tervyn.

F f. j.



An admonition for the reading of
the Brytish words.



It is to be noted, that the letter [c] in all Brytish words hath alwaies the sound of the English [k] except it be ioined with [h:] for [ch] is counted but one consonant, which hath the sound of the Greeke [χ] and neuer of the English [ch.] I haue also vsed [dh] for the Brytish [dd] and [lh] for the [ll.] The single [f] hath the sound of [v] consonant. [H] in the beginning of a word is to be pronounced with an aspiration. The rest of the letters agree with the English pronounciation.

Certaine words passed in this
impression are thus to be
amended.

PAge 26. Line 7. put out, and Cornwall. page 88. line 26.
read, Caradoc the sonne of Rytherch ap Iestyn. pag 96. line
21. Peuensy ibidem line 23. Sheppey. page 104. line 31.
Portascyth. pag 122. line 10. Aberthaw. pag 131. line 5. and 25.
Cydwely. pag 155. line 25. for of, read and. page 166. line 30. for
Riryd, read Madoc. pag 168. line 29. for thy, read his. page 188. line
30. Richard of Clare and. pag 197. line 16. Hugh sonne to the Erle.
page 211. line 31. for Anarawd read Meruyn. page 254. line 17.
for theidw, read cheidw. ibidem line 18. for Rhac,
read Rhac. pag 329. line 15. primat of all.
pag 357. line 6. ap Gwystyl. pag
395. line 7. whereof.



A Table conteining the princi-
pal matters, places, and persons
 in this booke. This letter (D)
signifieth the description.
 The figures note
 the page.

A.

Abercynfric, 150.
 Aberstraw (D) 6. de-
 stroied by the Ir-
 ishmen, 62.
 Abergeuenny (D) 20. 289.
 Aberheidol, 220.
 Aberlhech, 154.
 Aberhiennawc, 155.
 Aberlhychw Castell, 203.
 Aberystwyth castell built, 169.
 336. taken, 337.
 Adelarde, 8. 12. ouercome by the
 Wytaines, 14. ioineth his
 power with Ethelbald, 15.
 Adelstane K. of England, 50.
 Adan ap Blegored, 74. he is
 slaine, 83.
 Adan the sonne of Melht, 38.
 Alan K. of little Wytaine, 1.
 Alans whence they came, 39.
 Alcyd destruid by y Danes, 34.
 Alfred K. of England, 33. lo-
 ueth and getteth about him
 learned men, ibidem. trans-
 lateth the Wytish lawes in-
 to the Saxon tong, 42. his
 Epitaph, 43.
 Alwopen disinherited, 49.
 Algar Earle of Chester, 99.
 Almarus Earle of Deuon, 76.
 Anarawd the sonne of Rode-
 rike, 37. he dieth, 45.
 Anarawd ap Gruffyth ap Ieſs

slaine, 196.
 Armozica, 2.
 Arnulph the sonne of Roger
 Mountgomery, 151. Lord of
 Dyuet, 154. rebelled against
 K. Henrie the first, 157. he
 departeth the land, 159.
 Arthurs bones found, 238.
 Arthur Prince of Wales, 390.
 Arnon (D) 8.
 Asler archbishop of Wales, 44.
 Abanc (D) 21.
 Augustine moonke, the Apostle
 of England, (D) 15. 254.

B.

Baldwin archbishop of Can-
 turburie visiteth Wales,
 241.
 Bardh, Weirdh, (D) 15.
 Beda, 15.
 Belin ap Elphin, 14.
 Bernard Newmarch, 148. 151.
 Beumarish built, 381.
 Blethyn ap Conuyn, 103. he is
 slaine, 111.
 Brecheinoc Brechnock (D)
 20. spoiled by the Danes, 42.
 148. 277. 288.
 Brochwel Scithroc (D) 15.
 his dwelling place, 22.
 Wytth destruid Ireland, 13.
 Wytaine divided between the
 sonnes of Wytus, (D) 1.
 ff. ij. Wytaines

THE TABLE.

Wytaines are spoiled of their countrie by the Saxons, 5. they abhorred the Romish religion, 255. thæ remnants of them yet remaining (D) 4.

Wytish language now spoken in wales (D) 4.

Wytaine Armozike and the kings thereof, 2.

Wuchyt (D) 20, 277, 280.

Wurgundians whence they came, 39.

C.

Cadell prince of Southwales, 35. he dieth, 44.

Cadell the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rees, 201, 202. soze wounded by the Fleminges, 203.

Cadiuoz ap Colheyn, 119.

Cadogan ap Blethyn, 152, 155, 157. he maketh a great feast, 163. charged with his sonnes lewdnes, 168. he is slain, 171. his children, 182.

Cadwalader goeth to Wytain Armozike, 1. admonished by an angel, 3. goeth to Rome and dieth, 5.

Cadwalader ap Gruffyth ap Conan he dieth, 232.

Cadwalhon ap Ieual, 67.

Cadwalhon ap Heredyth, 71.

Cardylf built, 116. taken, 289.

Caereneon (D) 12. and 14. the castell built, 205.

Caer Gay (D) 9.

Caertheon ar Dhosordwpy oz Chester, 27. a catalog of the Earles, 294.

Caermardhyn (D) 18. taken, 178. destroyed, 193. the castell builded againe, 198. taken againe, ibidem, 247.

Caernarvon castell built, 374.

Cambria, Cambry, Cambera= ec (D) 2, 3, 4. the country di= uided into hires and cir= cuits, 395. the good service of the people to the R. of Eng= land, 175, 235. they are left out of the conclusion of peace, 278. they offer to be tried by the lawe, 324. punished ex= tremilie, but when they co= plaine they haue no redress, 161, 320. abused by þ Kings officers, 350.

Camdhwy, 113.

Caradocus lancarnan, 206.

Caradoc king of Northwales slaine, 20.

Caradoc the sonne of Rpytherch ap Iestyn, 88.

Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rpytherch, 104, 113.

Caredigion, (D) 17.

Carrec Cynnen castell, 319.

Carrec Houa castell, 219, 241.

Castoz ¶ See Albanc.

Celhy Cerbawc, 153.

Celynnoc hawz destroyed, 65.

Conan Merladoc, 2.

Conan Cindaethwy, 17.

Conan Part Fluier, 32.

Conan ap Howel slaine, 74.

Conan ap Sitilht, 88.

Conan the sonne of Iago, 89.

Conan Earle of Richmond receiued to be Duke of Wytaine, 205.

Congen king of Dowsys, 29.

Conwey, 38. the castell built, 374.

Costenin Dhu slaine, 65.

Crogen castell, 257.

Crogens a nickname whence it commeth, 258.

Cudred king of Wests over= commeth the Wytaines, 15.

Cunedha Wledic, (D) 14. his sonnes

THE TABLE.

sonnes glie names to di-
uers countries in Wales
which remaine to this daie,
(D) 14.
Cydwely (D) 18. spoiled, 152
the castell built, 242. 272.
Cymr, 287.
Cynbael castell, 200.
Cynwric ap Rywalhon, 112.

D.

Daniel Archdeacon of Po-
wys, 187.
Danes came to England, 20.
they bend their force against
Wales, 34. whence they
came, 39. they destroie saint
Dauids, 45. they are mur-
thered, 76.
Dauid ap Dwen Gwyneth,
221. 227. taketh his brother
Maelgon, 234. he marrieth
Emme the kings sister,
235. put out of the govern-
ment of Wales, 245. taken
prisoner by his nephew, 250.
comineth againe, against
Llewelyn, & being banqui-
shed dieth for sorow, 259.
Dauid ap Llewelyn, 298.
taketh his brother prisoner,
ibidem. taketh the govern-
ment vpon him, 299. excom-
municated, 300. refuseth to
deliuer his brother out of
prison, ibidem. he submit-
teth himselfe to the king,
304. he complaineth to the
pope vpon king Henrie,
308. maketh the principa-
littie of Wales tributarie
to the church of Rome, 309.
putteth king Henries ar-
mie to flight, 310. he di-
eth, 313.

Dauid ap Gruffyth, 319. forsa-
keth his brother, 326. 335.
350. his answere to the
kings offer, 370. he is taken
and put to death, 374.
Dauid Fitz Gerald bishop of
Meneuia, 201. 237.
Denbigh (D) 10. the owners
of it lithence the Dauid ap
Gruffyth, 377. giuen to Hen-
rie Lacy Earle of Lincolne,
377.

Dial Rodri, 38.

Dinerth, 45.

Dinebowr (D) 6. and 17. the
castell wonne, 269.

Donwalhon Prince of Strat-
clwyd, 64.

Dyffryn Clwyd, (D) 10.

Dygangswoy (D) 10. 262. 267.
326. parcell of the possession
of y Erle of Chester, (D) 10.

Dyuet (D) 17. destroyed by
the Danes, 65. 71. giuen to
Arnulph, 154. then to For-
werth ap Blethyn, 158.
thurdie to Saer, 159. fourth-
lie to Gerald, 161. 272.

E.

Egbert King of England
being the firste of the
Saxons, 25. he entred in-
to Wales, 24. he chaungeth
the name of Wytaine into
England, 25. his warres a-
gainst the Danes, 27. he
dieth, ibidem. his wife hated
the Wytaines, and caused
the king to vse them hardly,
ibidem.

Euse ap Madoc, 257. his lands
taken from him sauing Cro-
gen, and 7. towneships, ibi-
dem.

A l. liij.

Edelfled,

THE TABLE.

- E**delfed, 44. 47. 48.
Edgar king of England spoileth Northwales, 61. dieth, 64.
Edmond k. of England, 51. he is slaine, 58.
Ednyuet Machan, 249. 306.
Edwal y wrych, 7. 9.
Edwal Moel, 46. he is slain, 51.
Edwal ap Meyric, 72. slain, 73.
Edwal Machan, the sonne of Edwal Moel slaine, 65.
Edward the elder, 43. he taketh London and Oxford from his sister, 44. he disinheriteth his sisters daughter, 49. dieth, 50.
Edward the Martyr, 64.
Edward the Confessor, 92.
Edward Earle of Chester, 319 retireth, 321. commeth to Wales, 326. goeth to the holy land, 328. crowned king of England, ibidem, he commeth to Chester, 333. his offer to the Prince, 364. 365. his offer to David, ibidem. he brought al Wales to his subiection, 374. he giueth the lands of the welshmen to the noble men of England, 377.
Edward Caernarvon, 376. taketh homage of the freeholders of Wales, 382.
Edward of Woodstoke, 384.
Edward of Westminster, 388.
Edward of Westminster, 389.
Edward sonne to k. Richard the third, 390.
Edward the sixt, 396.
Elizabeth Princesse, 394.
Eneon ap Owen ap Howel Dha, 65. he is slaine, 66.
Eneon ap Caduor, 119.
England and Englishmen, 25. driuen out of the countrie of Senghennyth, 279. they doe oppresse the welshmen, 337.
Easter not kept by y^e Bytains at the time appointed by the church of Rome, 17. 18.
Elyht the daughter and heire of Conan, (D) 16. 22. 24.
Ethelwulphs genealogie, 29. he was bishop of Winchester, 32.
Ethelbald married his mother in law, 32.
Ebneth y^e sonne of Bledzed, 41.
- F.**
- F**amine in Southwales, 71.
Fermael the sonne of Edwal, 18.
Flemings came to Dnyuet, 163. they desire peace, 277. 279.
- G.**
- G**alfrid Arthur bishop of Lhanelwy, 203.
Gauelford, 25.
Geffrey Blyth bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield, 392.
Geffrey Langley, 321.
Genealogies esteemed among all nations, 31.
Gerald de Windsoze steward of Penbroke, 154.
Gilbert Strangbow Earle of Strigule, 169. 172.
Gladys daughter to Lheuwelyn ap Forwerth, 298.
Gwaith y dinas newydd, 47.
Gwapnyttyd, 113.
Gwent (D) 19. spoiled by the Danes, 42.
Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys 250. getteth againe the castell of Powle, 248. laieth siege to the castell of Payne in Eluel 251.

THE TABLE.

251. discomfited, 252. detained prisoner by the Counsell
 260. released of his oth of obedience to the king by the pope, 267.
Gweythen, 32.
Gwyneth. See Northwales.
Gilbert De Humfreule, 125. his heires, 134.
Glamorgan (D) 19. spoiled, 71. won from the Welshmen, 122
Goths whence they came, 39.
Grono ap Dwen ap Edwyn, lord of Tegengl, 172.
Grono ap Conyuet bachā, 327.
Gruffyth ap Madoc slaine, 49.
Gruffyth ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht, 90. he is slaine, 101.
Gruffyth ap Conan commeth to Anglaley, 112. he warreth against Trahaern ap Caradoc, 113. ioineth with Rēes ap Theodor, 114. obtaineth the principallitie of Northwales, 115. he maketh peace with king Henrie the first, 174. dieth, 190. his statute to refozme the abuses of ministers, 191.
Gruffyth ap Rēes ap Theodor, 175. putteth himselfe in armour against the king, 176. he taketh the towne of Carmardhyn, 178. he dieth, 190.
Gruffyth ap Trahaerne ap Caradoc, 162.
Gruffyth Maylor L. of Bromfield, 242.
Gruffyth ap Rēes taken by his brother Maelgon, and sent to prison, 250. set at libertie, 252. he dieth, 256.
Gruffyth ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, 280 goeth with an army against William Mar-

shall, 282. 292. disquieteth his father, 297. valiant and courageous, 298. 307. imprisoned by his brother, ibidem. great lute to the k. for his enlargement, 301. deliuered to the k. and sent to the towre, where seeking to scape he brake his necke, 307.
Gruffyth lord of Dinas Bran, 293. 300. 304. 321. 327.
Gurmond (D) 15. 6.
Gwgan ap Meryic, 34.

H.

Hasting the Dane, 39.
Henrie the first k. of England, 157. he commeth into wales, 173. againe, 184. he is in danger to be slaine, 185. he dieth, 188.
Henry the second king of England, 204. he commeth to wales, 206. put in danger of his life, 207. he maketh peace with the lords of wales, 208. commeth to Southwales, 209. againe, 219. he commeth to Northwales, 221. lieth incamped at Berwyn, 222. in danger to be slaine, ibidem. he goeth to Ireland, 230. returneth from Ireland againe, 232. forsaketh his wife, 239. he dieth, 241.
Henrie, the third king of England, 276. commeth to wales and buildeth a castell at Mountgomerie, 280. commeth againe with an armie to wales, 283. againe, 289. marieth, 293. commeth againe to wales, 299. called to appeere befoze the Abbots of Aber-

THE TABLE.

- Aberconwy & Cymor, 309.** he commeth again to Wales, 310. he and the Earle of Chester come to Wales, 322. commeth to Montgomerie and maketh peace with the prince, 326. he dieth, 328.
Henrie Lacy lord of Denbigh and Earle of Lincolne, 377.
Henrie prince of Wales, 392.
Henrie Sidney knight of the order, 400.
Howel the brother of Conan Gindaethwy, 22. King of man, 25.
Howel Dha prince of South-Wales, 45. prince of all Wales, 52. his lawes, 53. he went to Rome, 54. he dieth, 58.
Howel ap Ieuaf, 62. bleth his brother Mezzic cruellie, 63. ruleth Northwales, 64. he is slaine, 66.
Howel ap Edwyn, 88. he is slaine, 93.
Howel ap Grono, lord of Stratywy Cydewen and Gwyr, 159. he is traitterouslie slaine, 161.
Howel ap Ithel lord of Ros & Rynonioc, 183.
Howel ap Owen Gwyneth a valiant captaine, 199.
Howel ap Ieuaf lord of Arustly, 240.
Hubert de Burgh keepeth the castell of Douer, 275. gaue the French nauie an ouerthrow, 277. some of the Barons conspire against him, 283. owner of Montgomerie, 284. his folie, 285. committed to prison, 288. escapeth out of prison, 289. reconciled to the King, 292.
Huganus lord of westwales, 47.
Hugh Lupus Earle of Chester, 151. 155. he dieth, 157.
Hugh de Montgomerie Earle of Salope, 155. he is slaine, 156.
Hugh Earle of Chester winneth Mehenyth, 197.
Hugh Lacy, 151.
- I.
- Iago ap Edwal, 59. 62.**
Iago ap Edwal, 87.
Iestyn ap Gurgant lord of Glamorgan, 119.
Ieuaf ap Edwal, 59. 60. 70.
Igmond commeth to Anglsey, 41.
John king of England made Knight, goeth to Ireland & returneth againe, 240. lost Normandie, Aniuow, Mayne and Poitiers, 258. goeth to Ireland, 261. goeth to Wales, 264. and againe, 265. maketh his kingdome tributarie to the Pope, 270. he destroieth the Marches of Wales, 275. he dieth, 276.
John le Fleming, 125. his heires, 136.
John de Cremona a Cardinal, 186.
John Scot Earle of Chester, 288. 293.
John of Monmouth, 290. 310.
John Peckam Archbishop of Canturburie, 338.
John Woilpe bishop of Excester, 393.
John Sutton alias Dudley Earle of warwike, 397.
John Williams L. Williams of Chame,

THE TABLE.

Chame, 399.
Fonau the son of Meyric, 67.
Fozwerth Dwyndwn, 227.
Fozwerth ap Blethyn, 157. 158.
 condemned and cast into pri-
 son, 160. set at libertie, 167.
 slaine cruellie, 170.
Fozwerth ap Dwen ap Cara-
 doc lord of Caerltheon vpon
 Ulc, 230. wan Caerltheon a-
 gain, 234. obtained the kings
 fauour, 236.
Joseph of Armathia, 12.
Jthel K. of Gwent, 29.
Juoz the sonne of Alan, 7.
Juoz the sonne of Enderth ap
 Cadogoan, 154.

K.

Kentwine K. of westsex, 8.
Kenulph K. of wests. 16. he
 destroyeth wales, 25.

L.

Lhanbadarn destroyed by
 the Danes, 71.
Lhanbaes, 293.
Loegria Lhoeger, 1.
Lhechypd, 117.
Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht, 83. 84.
Lhewelyn ap Fozwerth, 245.
 taketh his vnkle David pri-
 soner, 250. calleth a parle-
 ment, 257. marieth Fone the
 daughter of King John, 259.
 maketh peace with K. John,
 265. released by the Pope of
 his oth of allegeance to the
 K. of England, & comman-
 ded to wat against him, 267.
 he winneth Ruthlan and

Dygarhoy, 270. excommuni-
 cated by the Pope, 271. he
 winneth Shrewesburie, ibi-
 dem. goeth with an armie to
 Southwales, 273. also to
 Brechnocke, 277. leadeth an
 armie to Denbroke, 279. cō-
 meth to the K. at Shrewes-
 burie, 281. destroyeth all the
 marches to Southwales,
 287. entreth into England,
 288. commeth with an armie
 to Brechnocke, ibid. taketh
 the towne of Salop againe,
 291. concludeth peace with
 K. Henric the third, 292. cal-
 leth all the Lords and Bar-
 ons of wales together, 297.
 he dieth, 298.

Lhewelyn ap Gruffyth chosen
 Prince of wales, 314. diu-
 ded the principalltie betwene
 him and his brother Dwen,
 ibidem. entred the Earle of
 Chesters land, 321. causeth
 the Earle to retire, ibid. de-
 stroyeth the Erldom of Che-
 ster, 326. maketh peace with
 the K. 326. refuseth to come
 to K. Edwards coronation,
 328. excuseth himselfe to the
 Archbishops, 329. maketh
 peace with K. Edward, 334.
 he is married, 336. his an-
 swer to the Archbishop of
 Canturburie, 340. his an-
 swer to the kings offer, 366.
 he is slaine, 374.

Lhywarch ap Dwen, 69.
Lhywarch ap Trahaern, 164.
 169. 171.

Lhyyn destroyed, 65.
Locusts destroye Ireland, 42.
Lumbarde whence they came,
 39.

THE TABLE.

M.

M Adoc ap Kiryd, 164. 166.
172.
M adoc ap Meredyth ap Blethyn, 210.
M adoc ap Owen Gwyneth, 227.
M adoc ap Gruffyth Mavloz, 255. 293.
M adoc cousin to Prince Llewelyn, 380. discomfiteth Edmund the kings brother, and H. Lacie Earle of Lincolne, ibid. taken and sent to prison, 381.
Maelgon Gwyneth, 2.
Maelgon ap Rees, 242. escapeth out of prison, 243. winneth the castel of Stratmeryric, ibid. his unconstancie, 266. dieth, 286.
Maelgon the son of Maelgon, 287. 289. 290. 308. 315. 380.
Magedawc, 16.
Manaw, (D) 14. 5.
Marie princesse of Wales, 393.
Mathzauall (D) 6. & 11. 267.
Mawd the emperesse cometh to England, 195. she dieth, 240.
Menevia (D) 18. destroyed, 114. spoiled, 154. the see made subject to the see of Canturburie, 160. spoiled, 289.
Merddin or Merlin, 4.
Meredyth ap Owen, 69. 71. he dieth, 73.
Meredyth ap Owen ap Edwyn prince of Southwales, 103. he is slaine, 110.
Meredyth ap Blethyn, 157. 158. taken by his brother Forwerth and sent to the kings prison, 159. he escapeth out of prison, 162.

Meredyth ap Gruffyth ap Rees lord of Caerdigan and Stratpwy, 204.
Meriadoc, 2.
Merionyth, (D) 9.
Meruyr Urych, 22. 24. he is slaine, 28.
Meyric the son of Arthpoel, 85.
Miles Fitzwater Earle of Hereford, 148.
Moon (D) 6. 7. destroyed, 29. 65. 69. 71.
Monkes and freres lately receiued in Wales, 253.
Mozen of cattell in Wales, 69.
Morgan of Glamorgan, 380. 382.
Morganwe, (D) 19. See Glamorgan.
Mont Paladour, 5.
Montgomerie, 152. 280.
Murchastell, 173.

N.

Nicholas Heath bishop of Worcester, 397.
Normans whence they came, 39. Cithed and put to death, 92. they destroye Dyuet, 110.
Northwales described, (D) 6. descended thre times to a woman, (D) 13.

O.

Offa K. of Mercia, 18. his ditch, 19 (D) 5. he drave the welshmen beyond the ditch, ibid.
Oswestrie castell built, 201. the towne burnt, 288.
Owen ap Forwerth traitorouslie slaine, 232.
Owen ap Meredyth, lord of Cydwen,

THE TABLE.

Cydewen, 325.
Dwen Taber, 390. 391.
Dwen the son of Howel Dha, 58.
Dwen the sonne of Dyfnwal, 71.
Dliuer, De S. John, 125. his heires, 136.
Dwen ap Edwyn, 155. he dieth, 160.
Dwen ap Cadogan taket a swaie Gerald's wife, 163. fieth to Ireland, 165. pardoned and called home againe, 170. submitteth himself to R. I. 174. he goeth with the King to Normandie and is made knight, 175. he is slaine, 182.
Dwen Gwyneth, 188. 193. he burneth Caermardhyn, 193. taketh the castell of Moulde, 199. builded a castell at Yal, 201. wanne the castell of Wasingwerke, 223. maketh war vpon Dwen Cyuelioc, 224. wanne the castell of Ruthlan, and all Tegengl, ibid. he dieth, 225.
Dwen ap Gruffyth, 314. 334.

P.

Paganus de Turberuile, 125 his issue and heires, 132.
Parlement when it first began, 182.
Penant Bachwy, 173.
Penbroke, (D) 18. the castell built, 154. the same castell built againe, 163.
Peter le Sore, 125. his heires, 135.
Polydor Virgil reprehended, (D) 23.
Poole taken by the Archbishop

of Canturburie, 248. the castell ouerthrowen, 288.
Powys, (D) 11. 35. the partition of it, 211.
Priests forbidden to marrie, 162.
Prophesies causes of much hurt, 5.
Pwhgwtie, 113.

Q.

Quo Warranto, 336.

R.

Radnor destroyed, 71.
Rees ap Dwen ap Edwyn, 111. he obtaineth the rule of Southwales, 112. he is slaine, 113.
Rees ap Theodor Prince of Southwales, 113. he ioyneth with Gruffyth ap Conan, 114. ouerchew and put to flight the childzen of Blesthyn ap Conbyn, 117. ouercōmeth his enemies at Lhandydoch, 119. he is slaine, ibid.
Rees ap Gruffyth called the lord Rees, 204. maketh peace with the King, 208. laieth siege to Caermardhin, 210. did his homage to the King, 220. maketh warre vpon the Earle of Clare, ibid. wanne the castell of Aberteui and Cilgerran, 223. came with a power to Powys, 230. came to the R. at Penbroke, 231. cometh to the court, 235. his feast, 237. he wanne the castels of S. Clere, Abercorran and Lhanstephan, 242. likewise the castell of Dineuow & Lhanhayaden, 243.
 Gg. ij. taken

THE TABLE.

- taken prisoner by his sons, 244. he taketh Caermarthin, Ciun, Radnor, the castell of Payne in Gluci, 247. he dieth, 249.
- Rees ap Meredyth knight, 378
- Reginald de Sully, 125. his heires, 135.
- Reginald Gray lord of Ruthyn 377.
- Richard de Granuile or grænfeild, 125. his issue, 131.
- Richard de Syward, 125. his heires, 134.
- Richard Welmerth bishop of London, sent to be warden of the Marches of Wales, 160. 164.
- Richard I. K. of England, 241. goeth to the holie land, 242. winneth Cyprus, 243. he is taken prisoner, 243. returneth to England, 244. he dieth, 253.
- Richard Marshal Earle of Penbrooke, 286, 288. in leage with Llewelyn Prince of Wales, 290. he goeth to Ireland and is slaine, 291.
- Richard of Burdeux, 385.
- Richard Sampson bishop of Couen. and Lich, 396.
- Robert Fitzhamon, 119. his Conquest in Wales, 124. his twelve knights, 125. his own portion of Glamorgan, 127. his Detegræ and heires, 128.
- Robert S. Quintine, 125. his heires, 134.
- Robert Sullyt, 141. his issue and descents, 142.
- Robert de Belesmo Earle of Salop rebelleth against R. H. I. 157. he forsaketh y land, 159. he is taken and imprisoned, 171. his crueltie, *ibid.*
- Robert Fitzstephen a chiefe captaine in the conquest of Ireland, 225.
- Roderike Holwynoc, 14. driven from the west countrie to Northwales, 16.
- Roderike the great, 28. he is slaine, 35.
- Roderike ap Owen Gwyneth, 237. 243.
- Roger Montgomerie Earle of Salop, 151. he fortified Montgomerie castell, 152. he is slaine, 153.
- Roger de Werkrolles, 125. his heires, 135.
- Roger Earle of Clare obtaineth of the king such lands in Wales as he could winne, 208.
- Roger Mortimer right heire to the principallitie of Wales, 314. 315. 316.
- Rollo came to France, 37.
- Roland Lee Bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield, 394.
- Run the sonne of Meredyth counterfeited by a Scot, 85.
- Ruthlan (D) 10. the castell the palace of Gruffyth ap Llewelyn prince of Wales, 100. fortified by king Henrie the second, 207. belonging to the Earle of Chester, 267.
- Ruthyn (D) 10. the lordship, 378.
- Rydcors castell built, 153.
- Ryherch ap Jestyn ruleth Southwales, 87. he is slaine, 88.
- Rythmarch Archbishop of S. Davids, 156.
- Rywalhon ap Conbyn, 103. he is slaine, 109.

THE TABLE.

S.

Argeney ap Sitsylht, 114.

W.

Saylon Saysonaec, (D) 4.

Saxons whence they came, 25. they spoile the Brytaines of their countrie, 6. their sea-uen kingdomes, 26.

Sibertus k. of Essex, 11.

Sigebert k. of Westsex, 16.

Simon de Churnay, 258.

Strat Alpn, 356.

Strat Clwyd spoiled, 58.

Strat Marchel, 214. 217.

Strat Tywy, 152.

Stephen Constable of Aber-
teiu, 189.

Sulien bishop of S. Davids, 110. he forsaketh his bishop-
rike, 113. he is compelled to
take his bishoprike againe, 114. he forsaketh his bishop-
rike againe, 116. he dieth, 118.

Switzers whence they came, 39.

T.

Taeth, 35.

Taliefyn, (D) 15, 254.

Tegyð, (D) 9.

Theodor the sonne of Belin, 16

Theodor Mawz, 66. he is slain, 72.

Trahaern ap Caradoc, 112. he is slain, 114.

Thurstan abbot of Glastenbu-
rie, 116.

V.

Vandals whence they came, 39.

Uchred ap Edwyn ap Gro-
no, 154.

FINIS.

W Allia, Wales, (D) 2. 3. 4.
See Cambria.

Walter Steward, 97.

Walter bishop of Hereford, 165.

Walwern castell, 219.

Walweys sepulchre found, 116.

Westwales destroyed, 65.

Wmues destroyed in Wales, 61.

William Conquerour cometh

to England, 107. he ouercō-

meth Harold, and is crow-

ned k. of England, 108. he

entreteth Wales with an ar-

mie, 115. he dieth, 116.

William Rufus, 117. he cometh

with an armie into Wales,

153. 155. he builded Westmin-

ster hall, 156. he is slaine, 157.

William de Londres, 125. his

heires, 131.

William Stradling, 137. his

heires, *ibid.*

William Brusius traitorous

fact, 236. 260. hanged, 286.

William Marshall Earle of

Denbroke, 279. to whom his

great living in England,

Wales and Ireland descen-

ded, 312.

William Smith bishop of Lin-

colne, 391.

William Herbert Erie of Den-

broke, 398.

Y.

Y Al, (D) 11. the castel built,

201. the castell taken and

burnt, 208.

Yarthyz the son of Merbyn, 60.

Ynyz the colen of Juoz, 7.

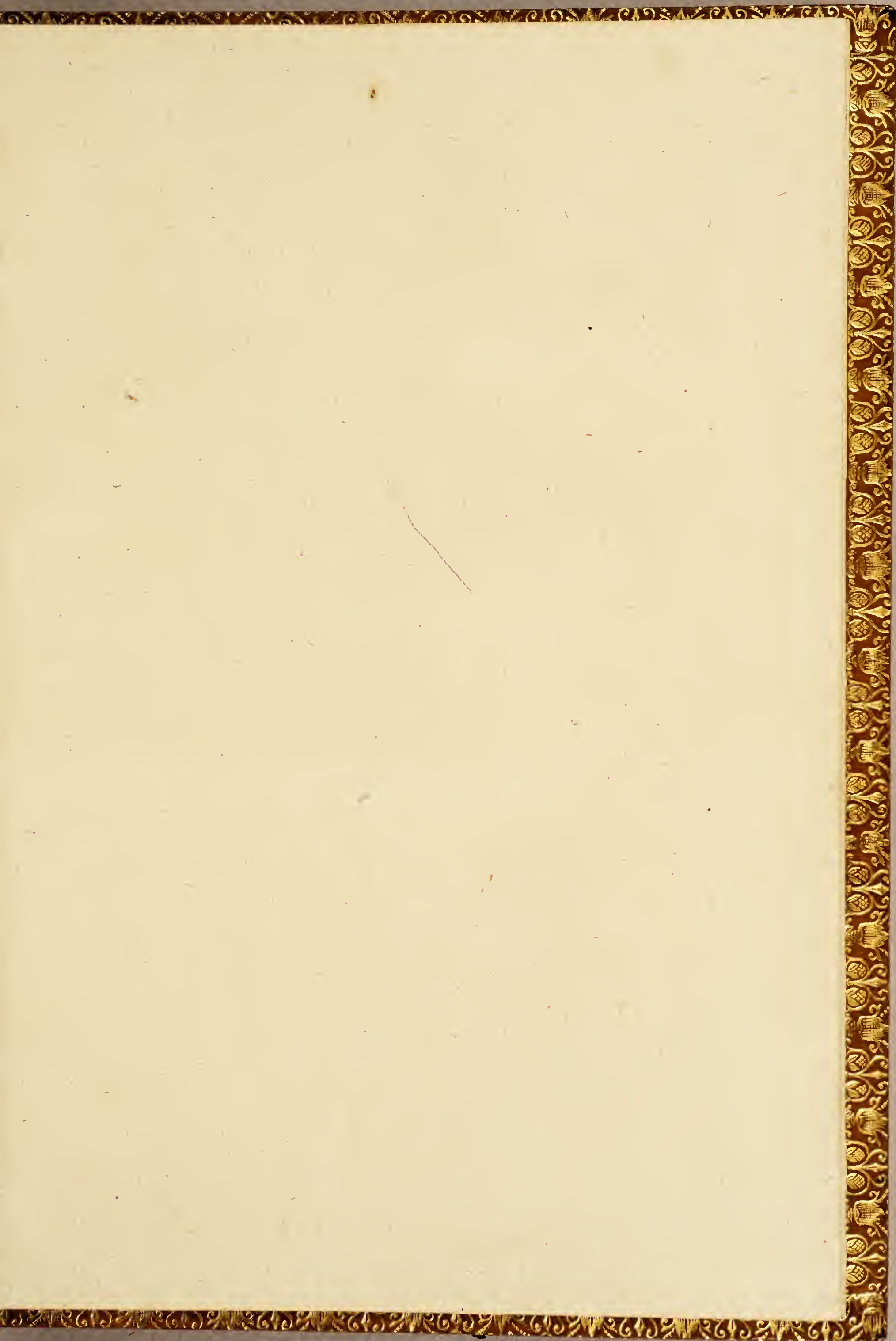
Ysbys, 152.

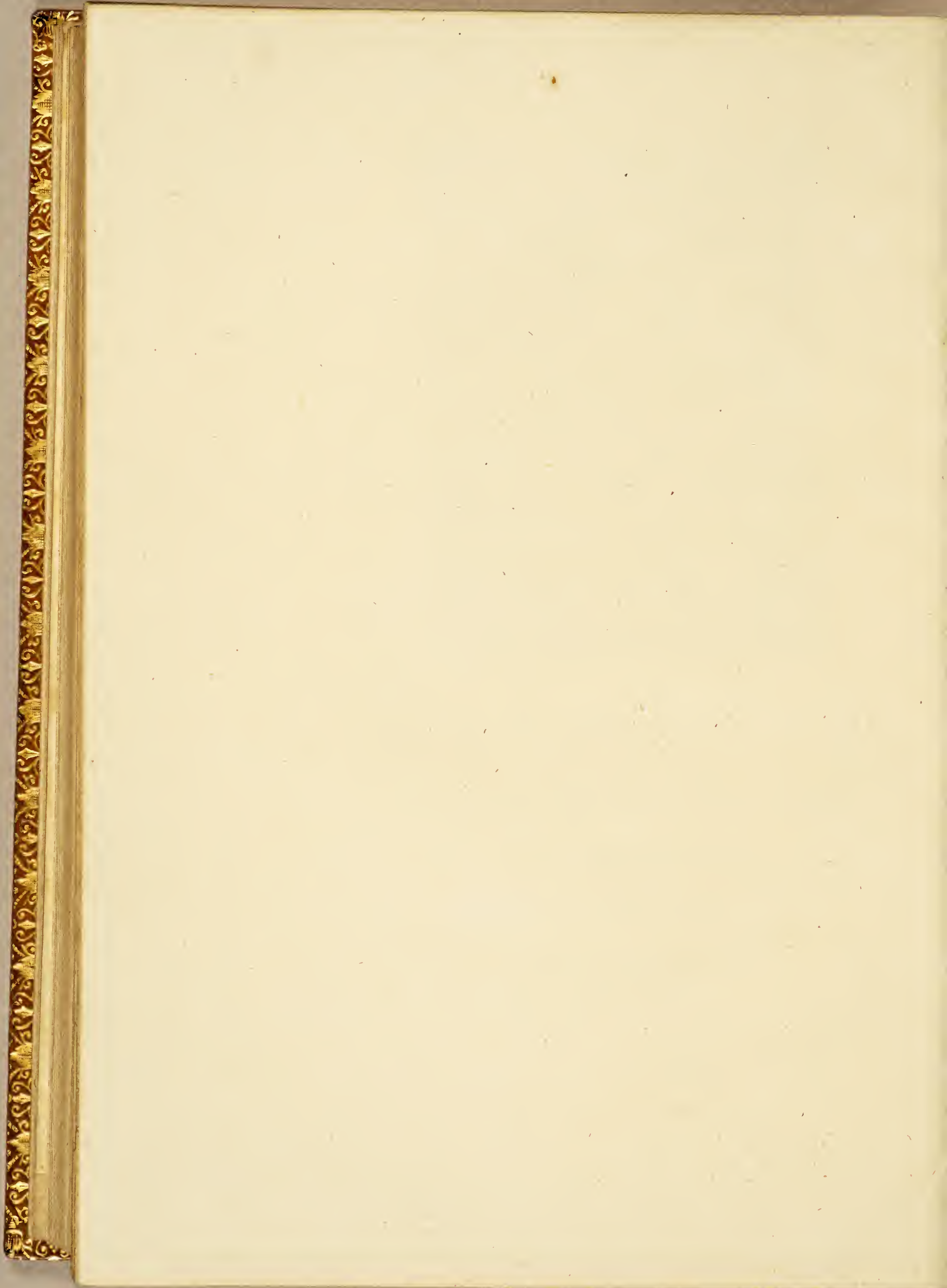
1584



Imprinted at Lon-
 don by Rafe Newbe-
 rie and Henrie
 Denham.

*Cum Privilegio Regiæ
 Maiestatis.*





D584
C257h





